BYWAYS and BOULEVARDS

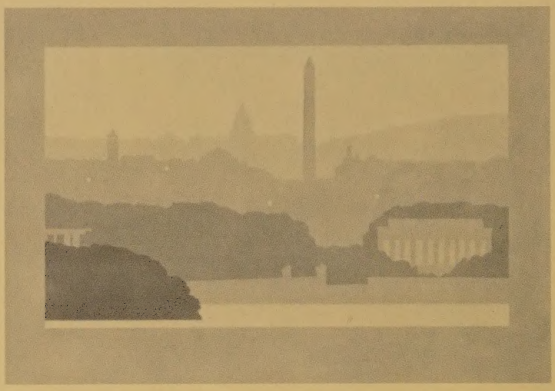
In and about HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA

FRANCIS BURKE BRANDT
and
HENRY VOLKMAR GUMMERE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

.95.2GN.351.F2.

James M. Goode



Washington, D.C.

A Colonial Cornfield on the Wissahickon

From George Harding's mural painting in the Central City Office of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

THE OFFICIAL HISTORIC AUTO-GUIDE

BYWAYS AND BOULEVARDS

IN AND ABOUT

HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA—THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE NATION

The Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence will formally open in Philadelphia Flag Day, June 14, 1926. The Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition will be held from June 1 to December 1, 1926.

Byways and Boulevards

IN AND ABOUT

Historic Philadelphia

BY

FRANCIS BURKE BRANDT
AND
HENRY VOLKMAR GUMMERE

WITH FIVE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY FRANK H. TAYLOR AND MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY LYDIA FLAGG GUMMERE, PHILIP B. WALLACE, W. V. CHAPPELL AND OTHERS

I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city.
—TWELFTH NIGHT

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

MAIN OFFICE
CHESTNUT AT SECOND STREET

CENTRAL CITY OFFICE
Nos. 1510-1512 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	7
Table of Historic Routes	9
Philadelphia—The Sesqui-Centennial City	11
Historic Facts About Philadelphia	19
Historic Routes 1 to 26	21-255
The National Government in Philadelphia	257
The William Penn Sight-Seeing Tour—Summary Route A	263
The George Washington Sight-Seeing Tour—Summary Route B	273
Table of Highway Routes—To and from Philadelphia	283
Highway Routes I to XII	284-310
Bulletin of Information for Auto-Tourists	311
The Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia, 1926	312
List of Illustrations	314
General Index	316
Map of Highway Routes	319
Map of Philadelphia	320

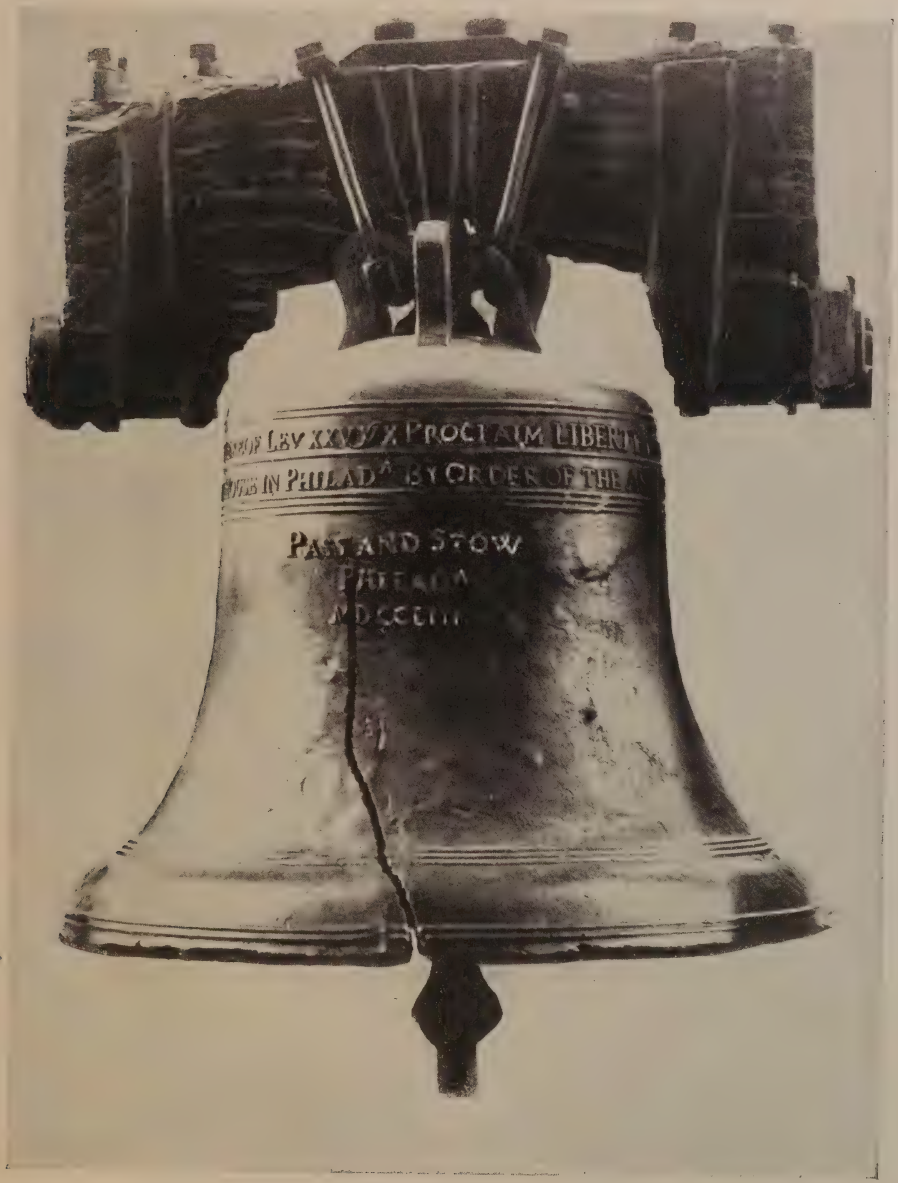
Copyright, 1925, by the
Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia

Printed in the United States of America

Made by The Haddon Craftsmen, Inc.
Camden, N. J.

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Lev. xxv: v, x.



THE LIBERTY BELL

It summons every American citizen to the old homestead of the nation.
1776—Philadelphia—1926

© Aerograph by Aero Service Corporation

PHILADELPHIA AND THE PARKWAY FROM THE AIR

From the heart of the city rises the City Hall Tower surmounted by a heroic statue of William Penn. At the upper left, stretching from the City Hall to Fairmount Park and flanked by buildings of rare beauty—representative of industry, science, literature, art, and religion, is seen Philadelphia's great central boulevard, said to be the most beautiful promenade in America.

FOREWORD

The Corn Exchange National Bank takes pleasure in helping to make Philadelphia better known to its own citizens and to visitors from afar in a way unique among guide books.

The present volume should bring motorists flocking to Philadelphia. It should also stimulate new uses for the automobile at home. For the book does more than tell about Philadelphia, it shows how to visit and enjoy every nook and corner of the nation's greatest historic city. It does this chiefly in the form of attractive motor routes, which embrace all the places and memorials of historic and scenic importance in and about Philadelphia. It is a book therefore to be used in an automobile, not merely to be read in a library. It will be found most valuable as an exact historic auto-guide to the old homestead of the nation.

Several special features will appeal to the auto-tourist. Not only are definite directions given by which the chief sights of the city and its surroundings may be reached, but the minimum time necessary to visit and inspect them is fully indicated. For convenience and quick reference the "Descriptive Itineraries" show in bold-faced type the exact mileage location of the site or relic described. The visitor limited in time to one or more days will find useful the "Summary Sight-Seeing Tours," which cover the important points of interest. Frequent visitors to Philadelphia will find in this guide "something new" for every occasion. The long-distance tourist, reaching or leaving Philadelphia by one of the great highway routes, will find the scheduled "Detours" attractive and, in the long run, time-saving. The doctor, the lawyer, the banker, the business man, the teacher, the churchman, the industrial worker, and the social worker, as well as the general sight-seer, will find something that appeals to his special interest. Moreover, every user of the book will discover that it is a guide to a series of auto-outings every one of which teems with scenic and kaleidoscopic experiences not set down in the text.

The illustrations in the book deserve a word of comment. They are a revelation of the surprising extent and variety of Philadelphia's historic treasures. No single book on Philadelphia has ever given so complete a pictorial record of the city. Acknowledgment is here made of the courtesy of officials of the Academy of Fine Arts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, National Museum in Independence Hall, and others too numerous to mention. The Rau Studio, the Newell Studio, Henry C. Howland, and Edgar S. Nash also deserve mention for some of the best pictures in the book.

So much of Philadelphia's history is national history that nearly every aspect of it has been treated in many charming books in many charming ways. The racy literary philosopher has cast his reviving spell over the forgotten and the familiar. The specialist has treated with illumination his technical phase of the wealth of material. The historian has told over and over the delightful stories of persons and places. It is believed, however, that this new approach to an old field will also be found not without value.

It should be noted that the repetitions in the book are intentional, and, it is hoped, will be found to add to its usefulness and pleasure. It will be obvious that many of the directions are given for the benefit of the visiting stranger. In the interest of completeness the return trip to City Hall is always scheduled. The sketch maps will be found useful by visitors.

The official designation and approval of this book by Colonel David C. Collier, Director General of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, as the *Official Historic Auto-Guide* of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association, adds to its value as a souvenir of the birthplace of the nation.

BROAD AND WALNUT STREETS—LOOKING NORTH TO CITY HALL

The building at the left is the Manufacturers' Club. The City Hall is at Broad and Market Streets, where all routes in this book start and terminate. Home of the city and county offices and of all the county courts, the City Hall is the largest single building in the world, containing 750 rooms. It accommodates, however, only a part of the 20,997 municipal employees under Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick and City Council.

TABLE OF HISTORIC ROUTES

Landmarks of the Early Swedes	*Route 1*
Memorials of William Penn	*Route 2*
The Founding and Founders of Germantown	*Route 3*
The Ancient Churches	*Route 4*
Some Early Colonial Homes	*Route 5*
Relics and Reminders of the Indians	*Route 6*
In the Footsteps of Franklin	*Route 7*
George Washington in Philadelphia	*Route 8*
A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge	*Route 9*
Notable Revolutionary Mansions	*Route 10*
Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress	*Route 11*
Robert Morris and the First Banks	*Route 12*
David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist	*Route 13*
Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats	*Route 14*
Benjamin West—The Quaker Artist	*Route 15*
Old Schools and Schoolmasters	*Route 16*
The Early Medical Practitioners	*Route 17*
Historic Mementos of Law and Lawyers	*Route 18*
Some Early American Homes	*Route 19*
Souvenirs of the Early Artists	*Route 20*
Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads	*Route 21*
Stephen Girard—Patriot and Philanthropist	*Route 22*
Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor	*Route 23*
Theatres and Actors of Olden Days	*Route 24*
Literary Curios and Landmarks	*Route 25*
Philadelphia's Oldest Industries	*Route 26*

The National Government in Philadelphia	*Route 27*
"The William Penn Sight-Seeing Tour"	*Summary Route A*
"The George Washington Sight-Seeing Tour"	*Summary Route B*

CITY HALL TOWER AT NIGHT

By day and by night the heroic figure of William Penn dominates the landscape for miles beyond the City's limits, which extend sixteen miles to the northeast, eight miles to the southwest, five miles to the southeast, and eleven miles to the northwest.

PHILADELPHIA

The Sesqui-Centennial City

THE celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence and the birth of American freedom is an event of such national and international importance that the eyes of the nation, and indeed of the whole world, naturally centre and focus on Philadelphia—the Sesqui-Centennial City.

As the arena of the nation's past, Philadelphia is without a peer among American cities. More than a city of historic memories, Philadelphia is a city of historic memorials. Here still stand the halls in which were enunciated the principles of human rights that gave birth to free institutions. Here are the very houses where the patriotic men of old assembled and first framed the legislative foundations of free government. Here are the historic scenes where the Revolutionary leaders and soldiers fought and sacrificed for the principles and institutions at stake. Here are still visible mansions, sites, and relics that remind us that not brick and mortar but sentiment and character build a nation. The Philadelphia of the past survives in the Philadelphia of to-day; and cherished shrines and homes, historic industries and institutions, stirring relics of Colonial, Revolutionary and early National days make the city a living and perpetual fountain of patriotic inspiration.

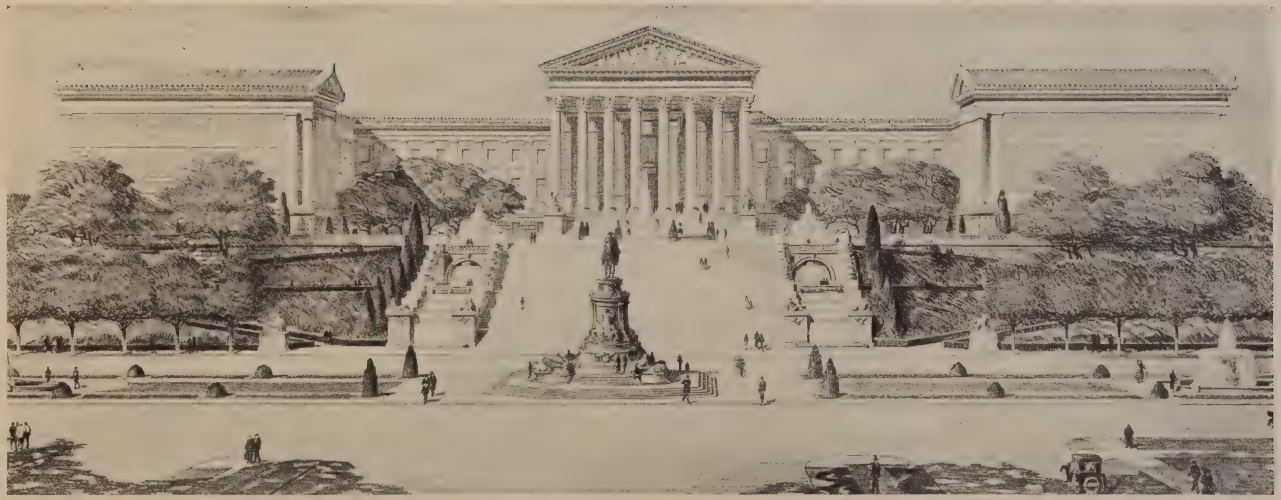
As a register of national progress and prosperity after 150 years of American Independence, Philadelphia of to-day is even more impressive and inspiring. In the brief period of a century and a half since the first Continental Congress met in 1774, population and industries, natural resources and transportation, and all forms of civic and social activities have grown and developed with giant strides, and in full keeping with the spirit and genius of a free people.

In Philadelphia to-day may be seen the great and growing Port of Philadelphia, through which flows the unmeasured natural resources of the country and the state: bituminous and anthracite coal, iron and other mine wealth, products of forest and farm, the output of giant iron and steel industries, and the diversified manufactured products of creative industry. The great Penn boulevard along Delaware Avenue, the magnificent municipal piers for coastwise and ocean traffic, the elevated and belt-line means of transportation, the spacious manufacturing and storage plants lining the Delaware river front, the river crowded with shipping, and the new giant Delaware River bridge, all offer inspiring evidence of the growth and progress since the days when William Penn first landed at Dock Street, and Benjamin Franklin came ashore in Philadelphia near the spot where John Fitch later established on the Delaware the first steamboat service in the world.

Throughout the city and its suburbs one finds to-day multiplied evidence of the progressive march of American democracy in the last century and a half. Some of the more important facts showing the growth and progress of the Philadelphia of to-day follow:

The original city of Philadelphia contained two square miles; in 1854, city and county were made co-terminous, making the total area to-day over 129 square miles, embracing 1,718 miles of streets.

In 1790 the population of Philadelphia city and county was 54,391; in 1876 it was 817,448; to-day it is over 2,100,000.



THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART, FAIRMOUNT PARK—UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE HEAD OF THE PARKWAY

THE LATEST MUNICIPAL PIER, NO. 84 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, AT THE FOOT OF PORTER STREET

Aerial Photograph by Victor Dallin

THE RISING OLD CITY—AS SEEN ACROSS RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

This picture reveals the astonishing growth of the city west of City Hall. Flanking the Square are new skyscraping apartment houses and the fast rising Penn Athletic Club, planned to be the greatest clubhouse in the world. Across the railroad tracks into Broad Street Station stands out the mammoth new building of the Insurance Company of North America, and beyond it the dominating white tower of the new Elverson Building.

In 1777 the number of houses in Philadelphia was 3,863; to-day Philadelphia has 430,242 buildings, of which 410,136 are dwellings, 6,875 shops and factories, 794 office buildings, and 1,004 churches

In 1770 the tota revenue of the city of Philadelphia was £800; in 1925 the city budget for municipal expenditures was $69,377,482; the latest real estate assessments of the city showed property valued at $2,747,153,000.

The first native white child born on Philadelphia soil saw light at Second and Walnut Streets in 1680; the number of native born persons in Philadelphia recorded in the last census was 1,290,253.

In 1688 the first public protest against human slavery was presented to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends; the number of negro citizens in Philadelphia shown by the last census was 134,229.

The first public industry on Philadelphia soil was the Swedish mill erected at Cobb's Creek in 1643; to-day Philadelphia has 6,583 manufacturing establishments, employing 278,591 wage earners; the total value of production of all classes of industry in the last year recorded was $1,653,281,300.

© Aerograph by the Aero Service Corporation

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE AS THE AIRMAN SEES IT

Across broad Delaware Avenue and its magnificent group of new Municipal Piers is seen the longest suspension bridge in the world, stretching to the distant shores of Camden. The formal opening is planned for July 4, 1926.

Philadelphia—The Sesqui-Centennial City

Philadelphia has sixteen existing industries that antedate the Constitution itself; to-day it ranks first in the United States in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods; first in leather, tanned, curried and finished; first in carpets and rugs; first in hats, fur-felt; first in cotton lace; first in oilcloth; first in saws; first in locomotives; first in cars for street railways.

In a single year the value of the products of the textile industries of Philadelphia was $455,639,000; the value of metal and metal products was $273,589,900; the value of the chemical and allied products was $161,301,500.

The value of sugar refined in Philadelphia in 1922 was $114,409,000, exceeding that of all other products.

The value of printing and publishing products comes second at $100,295,100; and woolen and worsted goods is a close third at $87,219,800.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, with a membership of 5,127, is the largest commercial organization in the United States, excepting only the national organization.

The Philadelphia Public School System began in 1818; to-day it has enrolled 277,859 pupils, taught by 7,227 teachers, in 371 school buildings.

The Philadelphia Central High School was established in 1836 and was the first public high school in the United States outside of New England; to-day Philadelphia has eleven Senior High Schools and twelve Junior High Schools, with a Senior High School enrollment of 30,131, and a Junior High School enrollment of 21,215.

Philadelphia to-day is the home of 292 newspapers and other publications, including the oldest daily newspaper in America, and the oldest illustrated weekly.

Franklin's Subscription Library, the first in America, began in 1731 with a handful of books; to-day the Free Library of Philadelphia owns 656,234 bound volumes in 73 languages, and besides the magnificent new building on the Parkway, includes 28 branch libraries.

Philadelphia to-day has 41 Play-grounds and Recreation Centres, and 31 Swimming Pools, including the Bathing Beach at League Island Park; in addition there are 2,892 acres of public parks and park areas, not including Fairmount Park, embracing 3,597 acres.

The Philadelphia Musical Fund Hall was organized in 1824; the Academy of Music was opened in 1857; to-day Philadelphia is known widely as the home of the Philadelphia Orchestra, established in 1901.

The first theatre within Philadelphia's city limits was the old Chestnut Street Theatre, built in 1793; to-day 49 theatres, and more than 170 photo-play houses, serve the city.

Founded in 1732, the State in Schuylkill Fishing Company, still flourishing as the oldest club in the world, was adequate to Philadelphia's needs up to Revolutionary times; to-day Philadelphia has over 700 clubs or social organizations.

When William Penn landed in 1682, there was a hotel at Dock Creek to greet him—the Blue Anchor Inn; to-day Philadelphia has 30 important hotels and about 2,000 smaller ones and apartment houses; including the new Benjamin Franklin Hotel, with 1,200 rooms and 1,200 baths.

Philadelphia began its hospital service with the Pennsylvania Hospital (1754); to-day it has 72 hospitals, three of them municipal institutions.

The old Swedish block-house church began its services in 1677; Philadelphia to-day is a city of a thousand churches (1,004).

The first Jewish congregation in Philadelphia, the Mikve Israel, was organized as early as 1747; to-day there are 152 Jewish congregations in Philadelphia.

The first volunteer fire company in America was established in Philadelphia in 1737; to-day the Philadelphia Fire Department includes 59 steam fire-engines, and 29 hook and ladder companies.

The Philadelphia Bureau of Police numbers 4,943 persons, including 4,200 patrolmen, and a Police Band numbering 65 musicians.

The first omnibus line in Philadelphia was established in 1831; horse cars were introduced in 1858; the first electric cars, hailed as "juggernauts of death," began operation December 15, 1892; to-day the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company owns or operates all the street railways in Philadelphia, in 1924 carrying 872,755,398 passengers, and employing over 6,700 persons.

The first subway and elevated electric car line in Philadelphia was opened on Market Street in 1907; the Frankford "L" was first operated November 5, 1923.

Gas was first made in Philadelphia for exhibition purposes in 1796, for illumination in 1817, and the first Philadelphia Gas Company was chartered in 1835; the introduction of gas throughout the city and its districts was not completed until 1855; to-day the United Gas Improvement Company supplies the city streets with 26,813 free gas lamps, and with 11,489 paid gas lamps; the city maintains also 10,350 gasoline street lamps, and 19,116 electric street lamps.

The first experimental demonstration with a telephone in Philadelphia was made by Alexander Graham Bell at the Centennial Exposition in 1876; to-day the Bell Telephone Company serves 303,490 subscribers in Philadelphia, by means of its great central plant on the Parkway and 44 branch exchanges.

Electric lighting began in Philadelphia in 1882; to-day the Philadelphia Electric Company supplies 360,677 consumers, including the power for the street car service of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and the power for the electrified line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Paoli.

The oldest bank in America—the Bank of North America—was chartered in Philadelphia in 1781; to-day Philadelphia has six mutual saving fund societies (with deposits of $294,535,823), eighty-seven trust companies and State banks (with deposits of $625,524,426), and thirty-two national banks (with deposits of $691,936,840).

The Federal Reserve Bank for the Third District is located in Philadelphia.

The first railroad to the West began in Philadelphia in 1834; to-day the Pennsylvania

NEW TWO MILLION DOLLAR OVERBROOK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

THE NEW FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA—FACING THE PARKWAY AT LOGAN SQUARE

Railroad System, with headquarters at Broad Street Station, operates a total of 27,662 miles of trackage: 11,602 miles of single track; 4,260 miles of double track; 934 miles of three track; 704 miles of four track; and 10,162 miles of sidings. Over half of this trackage is west of Pittsburgh.

In 1836 the imports through the port of Philadelphia amounted to $15,068,233, and the exports $3,971,555; in ten months for 1924 the imports were $172,021,656, and the exports $87,450,270; a high record was reached in 1919, when the exports were $522,391,091.

The Philadelphia of to-morrow is already casting its sunshine before. Civic, industrial, and social leaders have well under way for the progress and welfare of the community gigantic public and private improvements, many of them authorized and now under construction, involving an aggregate expenditure of over one thousand millions of dollars ($1,048,499,400):

The proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station, to be erected on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, at Thirtieth and Market Streets, is already more than an architect's dream.

Ground has been broken and construction begun on the colossal Municipal Stadium to be built at Broad and Pattison, designed to accommodate 125,000 spectators, and to play an important part in the coming Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

The magnificent Philadelphia Museum of Art slowly but surely rises on its architectural acropolis overlooking the Parkway.

The proposed Temple of Justice planned for the Parkway will prove a worthy companion for the superb Free Library already completed on the Parkway.

The site for the new Municipal "Annex" to be located on the east side of Penn Square has been acquired and the construction of the building is completely planned and under way.

The new two-million dollar Overbrook Senior High School is already above its foundations, and the projected magnificent Trade School for Girls will soon be under construction.

The Delaware River Bridge, connecting the two great commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be completed and dedicated July 4th, 1926.

THE COMING PENNSYLVANIA STATION, THIRTIETH AND MARKET STREETS, WEST PHILADELPHIA

The William Penn Charter School, founded by William Penn in 1689, has just occupied new buildings and a campus of twenty-two acres, on School Lane, Germantown.

The mammoth building on the Parkway of the Insurance Company of North America, founded in 1762, is now ready for use.

The Penn Athletic Club, the finest athletic clubhouse in America, now being erected on Rittenhouse Square, is almost a reality.

The Richmond Station of the Philadelphia Electric Company is being erected at a cost of $21,000,000.

The Elverson Building, the new home of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, at Broad and Callowhill Streets; and the magnificent *Public Ledger* Building, overlooking historic Independence Square; both under recent construction, are now ready for use.

The proposed Chestnut Street Subway is looked forward to with eager expectation for its great public benefits. The Broad Street Subway, under construction, is to cost over $100,000,000.

A series of well-planned diagonal avenues and highways connecting outlying districts with the heart of the city await official approval and action.

The Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition will bring improvements and development to an important section of the city that is within a radius of four miles of the City Hall.

The Bell Telephone Building on the Parkway, the new Elks Home at Broad and Wood Streets, the Westinghouse Electric Company Building at the western end of Walnut Street bridge, the notable Benjamin Franklin Hotel at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, are recent completions that belong to the new era dawning on the Philadelphia of to-morrow.

Highways and byways in and about Philadelphia are rich in records of the progress and achievements of a free people in enjoyment of 150 years of American Independence. There is no nook or corner of Philadelphia and its surroundings not included in the routes which follow in the pages of this book.

HISTORIC FACTS ABOUT PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED by William Penn in 1682, the original city extended from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill River and from Vine Street to South Street.

The oldest house in Philadelphia, now standing in West Fairmount Park, was a brick building built by William Penn in 1682.

The oldest business firm in Philadelphia has been in continuous existence in the same family since 1687, antedating even the founding of the Bank of England.

In 1688, in the Germantown Friends' Meeting House, was presented the first public protest in America against human slavery.

The William Penn Charter School has been in continuous existence in Philadelphia since 1689.

Old Swedes' Church, the oldest church building in Philadelphia, dates back to 1700, although services were begun on the present site in 1677.

Philadelphia is the home of the oldest daily newspaper in the United States, a lineal descendant of Franklin's weekly, founded in 1728.

The first Bible in America, in a European language, was printed in Germantown in 1743.

In Philadelphia in 1752 Franklin proved the identity of lightning and electricity by his famous kite-flying experiment.

The oldest Medical School in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1765.

In Philadelphia was produced in 1767 the first American drama ever publicly acted.

The first Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall, September 5, 1774.

The second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence in the old State House, now Independence Hall, July 4, 1776.

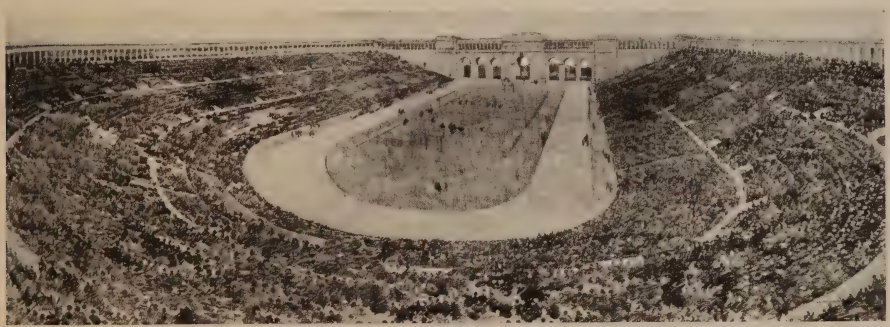
Philadelphia is the "birthplace of Old Glory," the Stars and Stripes having been adopted here by Congress, June 14, 1777. The Betsy Ross House is at No. 239 Arch Street.

In the suburbs of Philadelphia was fought the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

Philadelphia has the oldest bank on the American continent, the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781, and still occupying in a modern building its original site.

In Philadelphia in 1785, John Fitch experimented on the Schuylkill River with the first steamboat in America, and in 1788 established on the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Trenton the first passenger steamboat service in the world.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was formally established in the United States in Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1785.



THE NEW COLOSSAL MUNICIPAL STADIUM—BROAD AND PATTISON

Planned to accommodate 125,000 spectators, it will be the scene of pageantry and big athletic events at the coming Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

HISTORIC FACTS ABOUT PHILADELPHIA

There are sixteen business firms in Philadelphia that antedate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States (1787), in some cases by many years.

The Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted in Philadelphia in 1787 by the Federal Convention that met in Independence Hall.

Philadelphia was the capital of the United States from 1790 until 1800.

George Washington as President of the United States lived with his family in Philadelphia throughout the presidential years 1790–1797.

The first Law School in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1790.

The first United States Mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792.

The first United States Bank was established in Philadelphia in 1795, and the building, the oldest bank building in America, is still in use by the Girard National Bank.

The "Athenaeum" portrait of Washington was painted by Gilbert Stuart in Germantown in 1796.

In Philadelphia Washington delivered his "Farewell Address" in 1796.

In Philadelphia in 1799 Washington was first proclaimed—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In Philadelphia lived Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Stephen Girard, the financier of the War of 1812; E. W. Clark, the financier of the Mexican War; Jay Cooke, the financier of the Civil War.

Philadelphia is the home of the oldest art academy in America—the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1805.

The oldest existing play-house in America—the Walnut Street Theatre—was built in Philadelphia in 1808.

In Philadelphia in 1809 was set up by Thomas Leiper the first experimental railroad in America.

The first American novelist was Charles Brockden Brown, who was born in Philadelphia in 1771 and died here in 1810.

The first American locomotive was built by Matthias W. Baldwin in Philadelphia in 1827.

Joseph Jefferson, of "Rip Van Winkle" fame, was born in Philadelphia in 1829.

The first railroad to the West was operated from Philadelphia in 1834, supplanting the stage-coach, the conestoga, and the way-side inn.

The first daguerreotype of the human face was made in Philadelphia in 1839.

In Congress Hall is the masterpiece of the first native born American sculptor, William Rush (1756–1833).

The Academy of Fine Arts possesses the greatest collection of Gilbert Stuart's portraits in America.

Poe's home in Philadelphia is still standing at Seventh and Brandywine Streets.

Philadelphia is a "city of firsts." Besides those mentioned, the list includes: the first paper mill, 1690; the first botanical garden, 1728; the first Masonic Lodge, 1730; the first subscription library, 1731; the first volunteer fire company, 1736; the first American medical book, 1740; the first magazine, 1741; the first American philosophical society, 1743; the first Shakespearean performance in America, 1749; the first fire insurance company, 1752; the first lightning rod, 1752; the first American Arctic expedition, 1753; the first religious magazine, 1764; the first theatre, 1766; the first type cast in America, 1772; the first abolition society in the world, 1774; the first American piano, 1775; the first American dispensary, 1786; the first water works, 1799; the first zoological museum, 1802; the first carriage in the world propelled by steam, 1804; the first American art school, 1805; the first academy of natural sciences, 1812; the first school for training teachers, 1818; the first American building, and loan association, 1831; the first American numismatic association, 1858.

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH, 1700—FOUNDED 1677

Venerable and venerated it is the most cherished memorial in Philadelphia of the early Swedish settlers.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

Besides exploring some quaint corners of old Philadelphia rich in ancient streets and antique houses, this trip includes a dozen or more miles of interesting open country. Going through the famous "Neck" to the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and passing near Hog Island on the way to Big Tinicum, the route leads from the Delaware River at Essington across the marshes and over Darby Creek to the mainland, concluding with a suburban section of the Chester Pike, the oldest highway in Pennsylvania.

THE lasting memorials of the early Swedish settlers of Philadelphia territory are few but fascinating.

At the City Hall, south side, to the right of the arched entrance, observe the **bronze tablet (0.0)** setting forth the fundamental facts regarding the early Swedish settlers of Pennsylvania. On this tablet appear the names of families since distinguished in the annals of Philadelphia. Especially notable are the names of Swanson (Sven Schute), Stillé (Olaf Stille), and Keen (Kyn). In 1693, for the information of William Penn, a list was made showing the number of Swedes in Philadelphia,—188 Swedish families, including 907 individuals, of whom 39 only were native Swedes, and of whom 2 had been in the country since 1639, fifty-four years before Penn's inventory, and forty-three years before Penn's first landing.

Going first to the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania (0.5)** at Locust and Thirteenth Streets, southwest corner, devote a few minutes to the several **portraits** of historic importance in relation to the early Swedes. Most important are those of the artist **Gustavius Hesselius** (1682-1775) and **his wife Lydia,** painted by the artist himself, who came to Philadelphia from Sweden in 1711, and became the pioneer painter in America, antedating John Smybert in New England, and John Watson in New Jersey. These portraits are high on the west wall of the antechamber to the left on entrance, which is reached through the main doorway. Noticeable on the south wall in the same hallway are a portrait of the famous **Gustavus II Adolphus,** whose untimely death at the battle of Lutzen prevented his plans for Swedish colonization in America, and the portrait of his brilliant daughter **Queen Christina,** who in 1653 gave to "the brave and courageous" Lieutenant Swen Shute (whose family name afterwards became known as Swanson) a grant of land embracing Kingsessing, Passyunk, and Wiccaco in Southwark,—a very large section of the present territory of Philadelphia. Interesting, too, is the portrait of the celebrated Chancellor of Sweden, **Count Axel Oxenstierna,** who during the Queen's infancy raised the funds for carrying out the colonization of New Swedeland on the Delaware. In a room at the left of the main library hall is the portrait of the famous Swedish **Governor John Printz,** who established the Swedish seat of government at Tinicum Island in 1643.

Continuing along Fourth Street **(1.3)** which even in Franklin's early days was the western outpost of the city, we reach the modern **South Street (1.5)** (Penn's Cedar Street), which was the **southern boundary of the original city** of Philadelphia down to 1854, when by act of consolidation the old city of Philadelphia and Philadelphia county became coterminous.

Crossing South Street we enter "Southwark," which embraced the whole region south of South Street extending from the Delaware River to the west side of Passyunk Avenue, and thence to Reed Street, to Seventh, to Mifflin, to the Delaware River again. Southwark, first incorporated in 1762, was the oldest of the nine incorporated "districts" which helped to make the greater Philadelphia of 1854.

Turning from Fourth Street into Bainbridge **(1.6)** (once named Shippen Street, for Edward Shippen, the first mayor of the city of Philadelphia), we enter the region, some 800 acres, originally possessed by the Swedish family of Sven, afterwards known by the name of Swanson, who lived at the foot of Christian Street in the sub-district long known as **Wiccaco,** an Indian name said to imply "pleasant place."

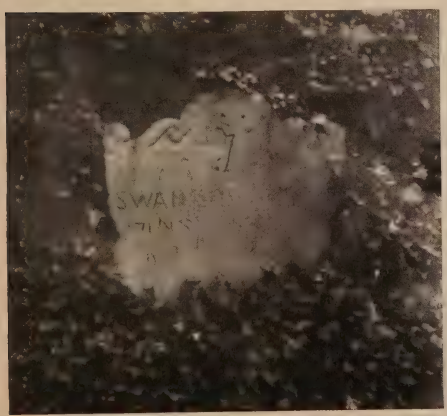
The route through Bainbridge Street to Front **(1.9),** and along Front to Queen, is remarkable for the antiquity of the houses.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

Driving time about 1 hr. 45 min. Two additional hours, or more, may be well spent in stops, including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 10 min.; old houses on Queen and Swanson Streets, 15 min.; Old Swedes' Church, 30 min.; Essington, Tinicum Island, 35 min.; Morris Ferry House, 10 min.; Cobb's Creek Dam and St. James of Kingsessing, 20 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

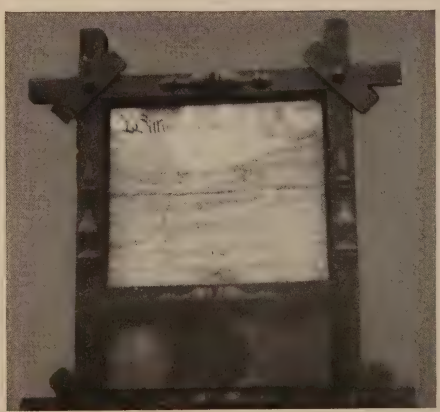
Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. **Tablet.** Go south on Broad St.
0.4 Spruce St.; turn left.
0.5 13th and Spruce Sts.; stop and walk north one block to Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner, **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Continue on Spruce St. to
1.3 4th St.; turn right.
1.5 Cross South St., southern boundary of city from Penn's day until 1854.
1.6 Bainbridge St.; turn left.
1.9 Front St.; turn right.
2.0 Cross **Catharine** St.
2.1 **Queen** St.; turn left.
2.1 **Swanson** St.; turn right. West side below Queen St., **site of the log house of the Sons of Sven.**
2.2 **Christian** St.; turn right. Note Nos. 5 and 7 Christian St.
2.3 South Water (formerly Otsego) St.; turn left.
2.3 **Old Swedes' Church** ("Gloria Dei"), South Water St., below Christian. Stop. Return on South Water St. to
2.4 Christian St.; turn left.
2.5 Moyamensing Ave.; turn left.
3.5 Dead end; jog right then left on 4th St.
3.7 Jackson St.; turn right.
3.8 Cross 5th St.; turn immediately left into Moyamensing Ave. At 4.3 bear left.
4.6 Cross Broad St. At 5.1 bear left.
5.5 Penrose Ave.; turn left.
6.0 Pass Point Breeze Driving Park.



SWANSON TOMBSTONE—OLD SWEDES' CHURCH

Last reminder of the Swedish family that once owned most of South and West Philadelphia.



EARLY "AMERICANIZATION" PAPERS

Penn's document naturalizing in 1701 the builder and pastor of Old Swedes' Church.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

Crossing **Catharine Street (2.0),** named for Catharine Swanson, and passing through **Queen** Street **(2.1),** on the way to **Christian** Street, names commemorative of Queen Christina of Sweden, we recall that these street names are Swedish landmarks. On Queen Street near Swanson, and on Swanson Street below Queen, **old Swedish houses** (some abandoned), attract especial notice; cellars once underground being now the first stories.

On Swanson Street **(2.1),** west side, between Queen Street and Beck's alley, is the **site of the log home of the Swansons,** original Swedish owners of the bigger part of Southwark. The house stood on a little hill, some thirty feet north of Beck's alley, and had a large garden and various fruit trees behind it. It was used later as a school, and an eyewitness speaks of it as being one and a half stories high, with a piazza all around it, having four rooms on a floor, and a very large fireplace with seats in each jamb. Professor Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveller, who visited here in 1748, saw the house and has left a striking description of the home where "was heard the sound of the spinning wheel before the city was ever thought of." The house was taken down when the British occupied Philadelphia, and the property itself descended to Paul Beck, well known in the later annals of the city.

Looking south from this site one can see the projecting walls of the most cherished landmark of the Swedes in Philadelphia,— **"Gloria Dei,"** or **Old Swedes' Church.** The entrance is on South Water (formerly Otsego) Street, a small street off Christian Street, between Swanson and Front.

Turning the corner at Christian Street **(2.2),** note the antique house at Nos. 5 and 7 Christian Street, long thought the only "log-house" in Philadelphia, now concealed by its board front, and curious as having been framed and floated to its present spot in earliest times from Chester county.

The vista of **Old Swedes' Church** that one gets on entering the churchyard from South Water Street **(2.3),** evokes reverence and delight. A rude blockhouse stood on this site in 1669, and was later used by the pious Swedes for religious services, beginning Trinity Sunday, 1677. The present building was dedicated in 1700, on ground given by Catharine Swanson.

To the right of the church entrance, against the outside walls, is an almost obliterated tombstone which in a favorable light shows the name of "SWAN." This is probably the inscription of Swan Johnson (mentioned by Watson in his "Annals"), who was born in 1685 and died in 1733.

The Swedish **woodcarving of Cherubim,** overhanging the rear gallery, and the antique **baptismal font** will arrest attention as objects brought over by early colonists. The **inscriptions** on the open Bible are significant not only for their meaning—("The people that have walked in darkness have seen a great light"; "Glory to God in the Highest"), but also as memorials of the earliest use of the Swedish language in America. The **mural tablet,** on the left, **to the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Cullin,** the last of the Swedish pastors, who arrived from Sweden in 1771 and died in 1831, and whose death ended all connection of the American Swedish Church with that of Sweden, should not be overlooked. Of especial interest, in the center aisle (immediately in front of the chancel), is the **tomb of the Rev. Andrew Rudman,** the learned missionary sent over by Charles XI of Sweden, and the builder and first pastor of the new church.

In the vestry-room may be seen the **American "naturalization papers"** granted to Andrew Rudman by William Penn, signed and dated 1701, 6th month and 12th day.

The long ride from Old Swedes' Church by way of Christian Street **(2.4),** Moyamensing Avenue, Penrose Ferry Road, Island Road, and Tinicum Avenue to the site of the old Swedish settlement on Tinicum Island (now Essington), shows the great extent of the southern section of the city as well as many evidences of widespread improvement and progress since the days when the Swedes dwelt along the Delaware or were scattered widely in Moyamensing and Passyunk.

Crossing Penrose Ferry **(7.2),** on the left, we get a charming view of the mouth of the

OLD SWEDISH HOUSES ON QUEEN STREET BELOW FRONT

JOHN PRINTZ, GOVERNOR AT TINICUM

Gift of King Gustav V to the Swedish Colonial Society of Philadelphia. The original is in the church at Bottnaryd, Sweden.

QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN

This portrait of the founder of the first Swedish settlement on the Delaware was given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1877.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

BIG-EYED ANGELS—OLD SWEDES' CHURCH

Early specimens of Swedish wood-carving, these cherubim guard the record of the earliest use of the Swedish language in America.

Schuylkill River, now guarded by a mighty commercial giant—the Girard Point grain elevator, but once the site of one of the earliest Swedish forts.

Across the bridge **(7.4),** we are on the soil of **Kingsessing,** now the 40th ward of Philadelphia. "Chinsessing" is mentioned in the deed given by Queen Christina to the Swanson family in 1653, and named on a map issued in 1654-55 by the Swedish engineer Lindstrom. The eye is diverted shortly by the **Hog Island sky-line** with its bewildering labyrinth of cranes and its forest of ship masts. The **Cannon Ball Farm (8.2)** recalls Revolutionary days when a British gunboat appeared in the Delaware and fired a shot still registered. The old **Boon Dam Public School (9.0),** and the new Boon Dam Public School, conserve the ancient Swedish name of Boon, once Bond, and originally Bonde,—Andrew Bonde being one of the two Swedes who had been in the country fifty-four years when Penn made his inventory of the Swedes in 1693.

At **Bow Creek (10.4),** once the highway by which the Swedes paddled to their church at Tinicum in canoes, we cross the southernmost boundary of the city of Philadelphia, which offers striking contrast with the present South Street, the southernmost boundary of Penn's day.

Driving up to the doorway of the hospitable **Corinthian Yacht Club (13.7),** which overlooks the Delaware River at Essington, on Tinicum Island, we see on the right a **tablet** recording that the lawn and river front of the Club at this spot were part of the **seat of the Swedish government** during its occupation of the Delaware River, 1638-55. The Swedish Chapel was situated to the eastward, near the line between the Club's property and that of the adjoining Rosedale, now Tinicum Inn. The burying ground was near the chapel, on what is now part of the Club's lawn. The **large stone doorstep** beneath the tablet was the **step of the Chapel.**

Directly in front of **Tinicum Inn,** once marked by a flower bed, is the **site of the**

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

Mileage

6.5 Cross Girard Point Branch, Penna. R. R. Cross Penrose Ferry Bridge at 7.2.
7.4 Penrose Ferry Inn; turn right, avoiding left-hand road.
8.2 Pass Cannon Ball Farm House on left.
8.9 Pass into Tinicum Ave.
9.0 Boon Dam Public School.
10.4 Pass **Bow Creek** into Delaware County.
10.6 View of Hog Island, on left.
13.5 **Tinicum Inn,** on left; **site of mansion of the Swedish Governor, John Printz.**
13.6 Turn left into Yacht Club driveway to entrance.
13.7 **Corinthian Yacht Club,** Essington. **Tablet.** Stop and walk through gateway to Tinicum Inn. Reverse to
14.0 Wanamaker Ave.; turn left with trolley.
15.0 Cross bridge over Darby Creek; on left, old **Morris Ferry House;** 1698, on door; **birthplace of John Morton.**
15.4 Chester Road; turn right.
18.7 Turn right into Main St., Darby.
19.2 Caution; R. R. grade crossing.
19.7 **Cobb's Creek dam;** site of water-mill put up by the Swedish Governor Printz, 1643.
20.2 **St. James' Church, Kingsessing,** Woodland Ave., between 68th and 69th Sts.
21.2 59th St. and Woodland Ave. (No. 5835 Woodland Ave.), old log farmhouse, type used by original Swedes.
21.7 Cross 54th St., leading to **Bartram's Garden.**
23.1 39th and Woodland Ave., University of Pennsylvania, **Dr. Charles J. Stillé,** Provost 1868-80.
23.8 Market St. at 32nd; turn right.
25.0 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

SITE OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 1643

The flower-bed of Tinicum Inn, at Essington on the Delaware, marks the location. The near-by Corinthian Yacht Club celebrates Governor Printz as the "first American Yachtsman."

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

SWEDISH LOG-CABIN, DARBY CREEK, 1698

Here was born in 1724 John Morton, descendant of an early Swede, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

REAR VIEW OF JOHN MORTON'S BIRTHPLACE

The structure of this age-worn cabin still shows the craft of the pioneer woodsman.

mansion house of John Printz, the Swedish Governor (1643), who the Corinthians claim had a yacht on the river and therefore was the "first American yachtsman."

The fort, called new Gottenborg, is believed to have been on the shore some two hundred yards to the westward of the clubhouse. An Indian council was held here and a treaty was made by the Swedes with the Indians on the seventeenth of June, 1654.

The view of the river from the Club's lawn across to little Tinicum Island and the distant Jersey shore is still primitive and charming.

Returning to Philadelphia by way of Tinicum Avenue and Island Road **(14.0),** we soon cross Darby Creek **(15.0),** to the mainland, noting on the left, just beyond the bridge, the old **Morris Ferry House,** a time-worn timber house once occupied by the keeper of the ferry, the antiquity of which is also attested by the **carved date on the door, 1698.**

This house is **one of the few original log houses still standing** and in use. It is the type of house described in 1702 by Thomas Campanius Holme, grandson of the Swedish pastor John Campanius, who came to Tinicum with Governor Printz in 1642. In his "Short Description of the Province of New Sweden" Holme speaks of "substantial log houses, built of good strong hard hickory, two stories high, which was sufficient to secure the people from the Indians."

This humble old Swedish log cabin on Darby Creek **(15.0)** was the **birthplace of John Morton** (1724-1777), a delegate to the First Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and forever distinguished as the man who left a sick bed to cast the deciding vote that put Pennsylvania on the side of Independence. When many of Morton's old friends turned from him because of his action, he left them a death-bed message, saying: "Tell them that they will live to see the time when they shall acknowledge it to be the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country." John Morton was descended from one of the first Swedish settlers on the Delaware, the Swedish form of the ancestral name being Marten. His grave and monument are at Chester, Pa. See Route IVR (9.5; 19.4).

Turning into **Chester Pike (15.4),** continuous with Main Street (Darby), and with Darby Road, and finally with Woodland Avenue (Philadelphia), we pass over **the oldest highway in Pennsylvania,** begun as an Indian trail and developed into a roadway by the early Swedes. On the way we pass rapidly through a succession of small suburban towns and reach again the boundary of the city at **Cobb's Creek (19.7).**

At **Cobb's Creek** (73rd and Woodland

COBB'S CREEK DAM—SITE OF GOVERNOR PRINTZ'S SWEDISH WATERMILL, 1643

Near the old Blue Bell Tavern and marking the beginning of the new Cobb's Creek Boulevard, this once beautiful spot at 73rd and Woodland Avenue is the birthplace of Pennsylvania's industries.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

SWEDISH TYPE OF LOG FARMHOUSE
Woodland Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, West Philadelphia.

Avenue), the **site of Pennsylvania's first public industry,** we stop to observe the dam across the creek and the holes in the rocky ledge in front of the dam. These holes are the last traces of **the water-mill put up by the Swedish Governor Printz in 1643.** Long before Philadelphia was founded, Governor Printz in a report to the West India Company, February 20, 1647, said of this mill site: "This place I have called Mondal, building there a water-mill, working it the whole year long to great advantage for the country, particularly as the windmill formerly here before I came would never work and was good for nothing." Thomas Campanius Holme, writing in 1702, said: "Karaking (the Indian name for Cobb's Creek) otherwise called the Water Mill Stream, is a fine stream, very convenient for water-mills: the Governor caused one to be erected there. It was a fine mill, which ground both fine and coarse flour, and was going early and late; it was the first that was seen in that country."

At Woodland Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street **(20.2),** we meet another landmark of the early Swedish settlers in Philadelphia,—the historic **St. James of Kingsessing,** built by the Swedes in 1760. Facing the older section of the church building is a picturesque **dismounting step,** reminder of bygone customs and ye olden days. The **datestone,** high in the gabled front, came from England in 1762. St. James was the second of the three churches built by the Swedes, the third being the old Swedes' Church at Upper Merion, Christ Church, built in 1763. Until 1840 the records of St. James of Kingsessing were entered upon the registers of the church at Wiccaco. Dr. Nicholas Cullin of "Gloria Dei," the last of the line of Swedish ministers sent out as missionaries by the King of Sweden, even when the colonies had passed under British rule, officiated over all three Swedish Churches until his death in 1831. In 1786 the vestry informed his Majesty of Sweden that, while agreeing to receive the Rev. Mr. Cullin as their pastor and rector, it reserved the right hereafter of their own appointment of a minister, particularly, so this letter said, "as the Swedish language was almost entirely extinct in Pennsylvania." The broad-minded answer of the Swedish king is still cherished. St. James was brought into union with the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1844.

As this trip is continued along Woodland Avenue three other interesting Swedish associations may be noted before reaching the heart of the city.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue **(21.2),** on the left, still stands **(No. 5835 Woodland Avenue)** a low two-story whitewashed wooden house, **the type of farmhouse of an early Swedish settler,** described by Acrelius, the Swedish annalist. Acrelius speaks of "Chinsessing, a place upon the Schuylkill, where five families of freemen dwelt together in houses two stories high, built of white-nut tree (hickory), which was at that time regarded as the best material for building houses, but in later times was altogether disapproved for such purposes."

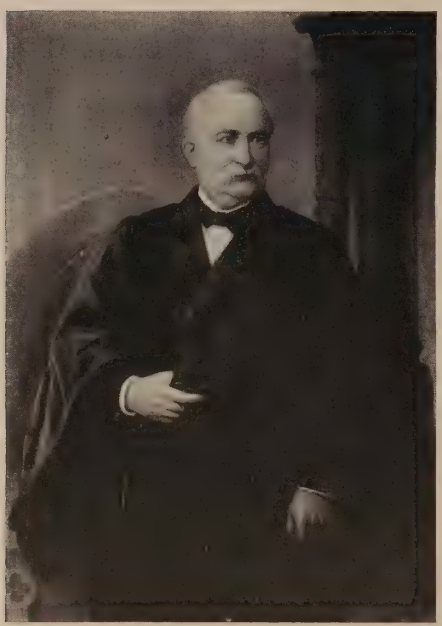
At Fifty-fourth Street **(21.7),** a short detour to the right brings one to **John Bartram's historic home and garden,** set up in the wilderness in 1731. Fuller directions and details regarding this early colonial home are given in Route 5. Here came in 1748 the distinguished Swedish traveller Peter Kalm, Professor in the University of Aabo,

ST. JAMES CHURCH, KINGSESSING, WEST PHILADELPHIA—THE SECOND SWEDISH CHURCH

Founded by Swedes, encouraged by Germans, fostered by the English colonists, and cherished by successive generations of Americans, this church is a memorial of the days when "foreign missionaries" labored faithfully in the American wilderness.

Route 1—Landmarks of the Early Swedes—25.0 m.

who in his "Travels Into North America" has left an invaluable picture of the Philadelphia of this early period, and a particularly vivid and charming account of Bartram and his garden. "In the morning I went with the Swedish painter, Mr. Hesselius, to the country seat of Mr. Bartram, which is about four English miles to the south of Philadelphia, at some distance from the high road to Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. . . . We visited several Swedes, who were settled here, and were at present in very good circumstances." A generation later Hector St. John Crevecoeur, pioneer poet-naturalist, in his "Letters from an American Farmer," 1782, gives also a remarkable picture of a visit to John Bartram, whom he quotes at one point as saying: "Friend Iwan, as I make no doubt that thee understandest the Latin tongue, read this kind epistle which the good Queen of Sweden, *Ulrica,* sent me a few years ago. Good woman! that she should think in her palace at Stockholm of poor John Bartram, on the banks of the Schuylkill, appeareth to me very strange." And gracefully his visitor replied: "Not in the least, dear Sir; you are the first man whose name as a botanist hath done honour to America." It was the Swedish Linnaeus who called Bartram "the greatest of natural botanists in the world."



DR. CHARLES J. STILLÉ—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Distinguished Provost of the University (1868-80), Dr. Stillé was a descendant of one of the first Swedish settlers.

At Thirty-ninth and Woodland Avenue **(23.1),** we reach the **dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania,** which owe their presence on Woodland Avenue to a distinguished descendant of one of the earliest Swedish settlers of Philadelphia soil. This was Dr. Charles J. Stillé, Provost of the University (1868-1880), through whose vision and efforts the University in 1873 was brought from its old location on Ninth Street above Chestnut to its present site in West Philadelphia. In Houston Hall, the students' clubhouse of the University, fronting on Spruce Street, between 34th and 36th Streets, may be seen a striking **portrait of Dr. Stillé** (1819-1899).

At a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held April 16, 1877, to receive a portrait of Christina, Queen of the Swedes, the Goths, and the Vends, Provost Stillé modestly said: "It is true that the Swedish colony settled here in 1638 under the Queen Christina was not the one projected on so magnificent a scale by her father, Gustavus Adolphus. The colony remained a dependency of the Swedish crown for only seventeen years; its members were merely a few Swedish peasants, not exceeding even sixty years after its settlement, a thousand in number; it held within its bosom the germ of some of our characteristic American ideas, but it had little to do with their growth."

It is now possible to assert, however, that the influence of at least one able American of Swedish ancestry has had much to do with the growth and development of a characteristic American idea—a great international university.

THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA—"PENN IN ARMOR"

Painted in Ireland when Penn was twenty-two, the original portrait hangs in the great hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

After a visit to the top of City Hall, with its stirring panorama of Penn's now far-reaching city, this route leads through colorful streets to the quieter precincts of the Library and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, rich in relics of Penn and other treasures of the past. It continues through a section of the city still full of the charm of colonial days. It gives fascinating glimpses of old Philadelphia struggling with the tide of the new. It shows where Penn landed on the Delaware River front in 1682, and the historic spot in Shackamaxon where he made his great trade and treaty with the Indians. It sweeps through a part of the city where the houses in their varying architecture carry the mind down two centuries since the days of the Founder. It includes a view of Penn's first home in the "city of brotherly love," now standing on Lansdowne drive in West Fairmount Park. After a short drive through West Park, the site of "the Centennial City," it reaches the heights occupied by Belmont Mansion, where may be had a view of Penn's city that some one has said is worth a journey across the continent to see. By a final detour it makes possible the opportunity to see "Wynnstay," built in 1690, the home of Penn's friend and physician Dr. Thomas Wynne.

WILLIAM PENN is the most cherished figure in the annals of the Quaker City. And Philadelphia itself, founded in 1682, is an ineffaceable memorial to Penn's foreseeing mind.

Starting from **City Hall,** Broad and Market Streets **(0.0),** built on ground especially set aside by Penn for public purposes, known for many years as **Centre Square,** and now as **Penn Square,** ascend first to tower-top and view Calder's heroic bronze statue of Penn, and also the magnitude of the modern city. **Calder's statue of Penn** is facing towards Pennsbury Manor, the palatial mansion where the founder once lived. It also looks in the direction of Shackamaxon, where Penn made his treaty with the Indians. When Penn and his people landed, there were only twenty houses to be found in the whole territory now Philadelphia. These were occupied by the Dutch and the Swedes who had previously settled the soil. There were a few wigwams. From the Delaware to the Schuylkill and from South Street to Callowhill Street, the city exists today almost exactly as Penn planned it. The four great "squares" of the old city—**Franklin Square** (northeast), **Washington Square** (southeast), **Logan Square** (northwest), and **Rittenhouse Square** (southwest), are still flourishing memorials of Penn's sagacity.

Before leaving the City Hall, stop in the **Mayor's reception room** (second floor, north corridor), and see the **portraits of all the Mayors of the city of Philadelphia,** from Penn's first Mayor, Edward Shippen (1701-02), down to the latest incumbents.

Crossing **Chestnut Street (0.1), Walnut Street (0.2), Locust Street (0.3),** one is reminded that the botanical names of the streets parallel with Market Street, north and south, were all given by Penn.

Entering the building of the **Philadelphia Library Company,** Locust and Juniper Streets **(0.3),** we find, to the left, reverently preserved, **Penn's secretary;** and nearby **Penn's clock.** In a show case, to the right, are two small alto-relievos, reproductions of **Sylvanus Bevan's "real and true likeness" of Penn.** In a large wooden closet, on the left, are the remains of an **air-pump,** sent from England by John Penn in 1738.

At the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania (0.3),** in the large hall, to the right of the main entrance room, on the wall, high in the left corner, we find the famous **original portrait of Penn in armor,** painted in Ireland from life, when Penn was twenty-two. It is not generally known that Penn became a soldier in Ireland; still less, that he became a Quaker in Cork! The surrounding **portraits of the Penn family** are full of interest, especially the **portrait of Admiral Penn,** who dying said to his son William,—"Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience."

Passing through a narrow stairway to a room on the second floor of the Historical Society, one finds in the museum here notable mementos of Penn. Here is the **original Wampum Belt** given by the Indians to Penn to seal the great treaty, and given to the Historical Society by Penn's great-grandson, Granville John Penn, in 1857. **Chairs** used by Penn and a small **desk** belonging to him are among the treasures. Penn's **razor** and his **hot-water can** stir human interest. The **model of the Slate Roof House** preserves the

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

Driving time about 1 hr. 15 min. Two additional hours, or more, may be profitably spent in stops, including City Hall, 30 min.; Philadelphia Library Company and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 30 min.; Pennsylvania Hospital, 10 min.; Penn Treaty Park, 15 min.; Penn's House, Lansdowne Drive, Fairmount Park, 20 min.; Belmont Mansion, 15 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Stop. Go east on South **Penn Square.**

0.0 **Juniper** St.; turn right.

0.3 Locust St. Stop and visit **Philadelphia Library Company,** northeast corner of Locust and Juniper Sts.; walk to **Historical Society of Pennsylvania,** Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner. Continue on Juniper St.

0.4 **Spruce** St.; turn left. At 8th St., **0.8;** turn right.

0.9 **Pine** St.; turn right. Stop midway at **Pennsylvania Hospital.** Colonial houses opposite; spire of St. Peter's Church shows down Pine St.

1.0 9th St.; turn right. Spruce St., **1.1;** turn right.

1.8 Delaware Ave.; turn left, and immediately left onto **Dock** St.

1.9 Front and Dock Sts., northwest corner, **site and successor of original Blue Anchor Inn.**

2.1 2nd St.; turn right, and immediately left on Walnut St. Stop. Walk back to **old Krider Gun Shop,** northeast corner of 2nd and Walnut; walk **north on Second St., east side,** to the corner of Sansom St., **site of Slate Roof House;** building now occupied by Keystone Telephone Company. **Tablet.** Open strip south of this building (Moravian St.), the so-called "Wampum Strip," or **Indian Reservation.** Continue on Walnut St. to

2.2 3rd St.; turn right.

2.3 Chestnut St.; turn right.

2.4 **Letitia** St., between 2nd and Front; turn left; on the left, near Market St., southwest corner of a small alley way, a large warehouse occupies the **original site of the Letitia or William Penn House.**

2.5 Market St.; turn right.

2.6 Front St.; turn left (Delaware Ave. is a better roadway but misses the old houses).

2.7 **Arch** St., formerly **Mulberry** St. **2.8** Race St., formerly **Sassafras** St.

SUCCESSOR OF THE BLUE ANCHOR INN

At Front and Dock Streets it stands near the spot where Penn first landed in 1682.

PENN TREATY MONUMENT—SHACKAMAXON

It commemorates the treaty with the Indians that was not ratified by oath and that was never broken.

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

appearance of the house in which Penn lived on his second visit to Philadelphia in 1701. The size of the **lock and key** of the original house is properly impressive. The **patent of John Key** for a lot in Race Street, presented by Penn as a gift to "the first born" of English parentage in the city of Philadelphia, is documentary evidence of the enterprise of Philadelphia's first real estate boomer.

Leaving the Historical Society, we turn into **Spruce Street (0.4),** for its length to the Delaware River front a succession of quaint **red and glazed brick houses,** gable roofs, and **colonial doorways.**

At Eighth and Spruce Streets **(0.8),** we make a complete loop of the venerable **Pennsylvania Hospital,** encircling a region which even in Franklin's day was "far out of town." Through the main gate of the Hospital, on Eighth Street, we may see on the right of the driveway the overshadowing branches of a lofty elm tree, full-fledged **scion of the "Treaty Elm,"** once standing at Shackamaxon.

THE CALDER STATUE OF PENN
As it looked before it mounted the heights of City Hall Tower.

Pine Street (0.9), we find, still breathes the aristocratic air of colonial days. The **block between Eighth and Ninth Streets** cannot be matched anywhere in Philadelphia for peace and charm. In this retired city spot, midway on the picturesque lawn of the hospital, stands a **statue of Penn,** broad-brimmed and in Quaker garb; presented in 1804 by his grandson, John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, England. The stumpy figure evokes surprise, but Samuel Preston's grandmother, who was married in the presence of Penn, "described him as rather short of stature, but the handsomest, best-looking, lively gentleman she had ever seen."

At the foot of Spruce Street **(1.8)** the sight of "the lordly Delaware" recalls the ship "Welcome" from which Penn landed at Chester in 1682. Penn came to Philadelphia in an open boat or barge the next day.

At the northwest corner of Front and Dock Streets **(1.9)** stands the now disguised **Blue Anchor Inn (1.9),** successor of the original "Blue Anchor," which stood at the **spot where Penn first landed** when he came up the Delaware from Chester.

Once a wandering creek, the present Dock Street still winds its way towards Second Street, where in Penn's day the stream was lost in the woods.

At the northeast corner of Second and Walnut Streets **(2.1)** is the old **Krider gunshop (2.1),** built in 1751 by John Drinker. The **ground of this property was sold by William Penn in 1684.** On this spot in 1680 was born Edward Drinker, the first white child born on Philadelphia soil.

Up Second Street from Walnut, on the east side, we walk to Norris Alley (now Sansom Street), where on ground now occupied by the Keystone Telephone Company **(Tablet)** stood the old **Slate Roof House,** occupied by Penn with his family on his second visit to Philadelphia in 1701. In the Slate Roof House was born, one month after Penn's arrival, John Penn, known as "the American," the only American-born member of the Penn family.

Retracing on Second Street, imagine Penn,

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

PENN'S FIRST HOME IN AMERICA

Built in the present Letitia Street in 1682, in 1883 it was removed to Lansdowne Drive, West Fairmount Park.

Mileage

3.6 **Laurel** St.; turn right. **3.7** Delaware Ave.; turn left.

3.9 Keep to right on Beach St. with RR.

4.0 Columbia Ave. and Beach St., **Penn Treaty Park.** Stop. Turn left and continue on E. Columbia Ave.

4.1 East Girard Ave.; turn left.

5.6 Cross Broad St.; City Hall tower and **Penn Statue** on left. At 6.2 pass gateway of Girard College on right (See Route 22).

6.5 Bear right on Poplar St.

6.6 West College Ave.; turn right. **6.7** Girard Ave.; turn left.

7.2 Cross bridge over RR. At 7.4 bridge over Schuylkill River.

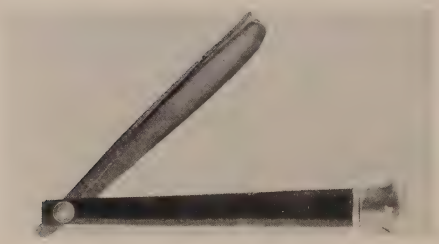
7.6 Turn left onto drive by Zoological Garden.

7.8 **Solitude,** former home of John Penn; seen through iron fence of Zoological Garden, on right. Reversing here, at

8.0 Bear diagonally right through right-hand arch under RR. onto Lansdowne Drive.

8.1 **William Penn House,** called also the **Letitia House,** on left. Stop. Continue on Lansdowne Drive down grade, then curve right up steep grade past Sweet Briar Mansion (See Route 19), on right at 8.4. Avoid left-hand road just beyond.

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.



PENN'S RAZOR

One of many Penn relics at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

broad-brimmed and stately, coming and going along this street with wife and daughter, happy in hope for the future great city he was founding, and solemnly meditating the problems of the first proprietary governor. Writing from aboard his return ship, the "Messenger," on the third of September, 1701, Penn said to his secretary, James Logan: "Thee may continue in the house I lived in till the year is up." On reading that sentence one seems to hear the voice of Penn himself speaking, and to catch across the centuries a distant but distinct echo of the first "plain speech" of the early Quaker city.

At the south side of the Keystone Telephone Building is **Moravian Street,** once an open tract of land, the so-called "Wampum Strip," set aside by one of Penn's descendants as an **Indian reservation (2.1).**

Letitia Street (2.4), a small thoroughfare leading north from Chestnut Street between Second and Front, still bears the name of Penn's daughter, to whom Penn, "1 mo. 29th, 1701," deeded the block extending on Market Street from Front to Second, and halfway to Chestnut Street. James Logan, writing to Letitia Penn in 1737, shows this large city lot to have been "divided into thirty smaller parts."

On the west side of Letitia Street **(2.4),** close to Market Street, near the **paved passageway** to the north of the big warehouse now occupying this site, Penn built the Letitia House; for better preservation removed to Lansdowne Drive in West Fairmount Park in 1883. In this house Penn dwelt when he first came to Philadelphia in 1682. The open passageway marks an "avenue," once on the north side of Penn's house, by which carriages, entering at the "Governor's Gate" on Second Street, came to the east front of the house, which faced the river.

Emerging into Market Street **(2.5)** and going north on Front **(2.6),** at every corner one catches haunting glimpses of picturesque old streets and their time-worn houses, some now displaced by the new Delaware River Bridge. Penn's **Mulberry** Street is now known as Arch Street **(2.7).** At **No. 113 Arch Street** stood the home of Thomas Holme, Penn's first Surveyor General, a **tablet** now marking the site. In Holme's "Map of the Province of Pennsylvania" is given the names of the original purchasers from William Penn in 1681. Penn's **Sassafras** Street, now Race Street **(2.8),** has also lost its original name, but **Poplar** Street and **Laurel** Street **(3.6)** preserve nominally at least the fragrance of Penn's "little green towne."

At Beach Street and Columbia Avenue **(4.0),** we reach **Penn Treaty Park,** with its modest weather-worn **monument** commemorating the only treaty with the Indians "that was not ratified by an oath and that was never broken." Here was the **"scite" of the famous treaty elm,** blown down in 1810, although it was twenty-four feet in circumference. Here at Shackamaxon one should recall West's vivid picturization of the treaty scene (See Route 15), and hear Penn saying: "We meet on the broad pathway of good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. . . . We are the same as if one man's body was to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood." Hear also the delighted Indians reply: "We will live in love with Onas (Penn's Indian name) and his children as long as the creeks and rivers run and while the sun, moon, and stars endure."

In returning **(4.0),** look down Beach Street and catch sight of Penn on the summit of City Hall—a striking vista.

On the long ride out Girard Avenue, crossing at Broad Street **(5.6),** one gets an-

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

WILLIAM PENN, QUAKER

On the peaceful lawn of the Pennsylvania Hospital is the statue given by Penn's grandson in 1804.

WYNNSTAY—BUILT IN 1690

A landmark in modern Wynnefield. The original home of Dr. Thomas Wynne, Penn's friend and physician.

Mileage

8.6 4-corners; straight through. Bear right at fork just beyond; then at cross-road keep left. **Memorial Hall** on left. At 8.9 General Meade statue; 9.2 Japanese Garden on right.

9.3 Dead end; turn right on Belmont Ave.

9.5 Turn right and just beyond turn left on Belmont Hill, up grade.

10.0 **Belmont Mansion;** magnificent view of city. Stop. Continue around Belmont Mansion to

10.2 3-corners; curve left. At 4-corners, **10.3;** turn right on Belmont Ave.

11.1 City Line Ave.; turn left. **11.9** 52nd St.; turn left.

12.2 Woodbine Ave. and 52nd St., northeast corner, **Wynnstay,** 1690.

12.2 Woodbine Ave.; turn right. **12.4** 54th St.; turn right.

12.7 No. 247 North 54th St., **"Wynnstay"** (carved on gate).

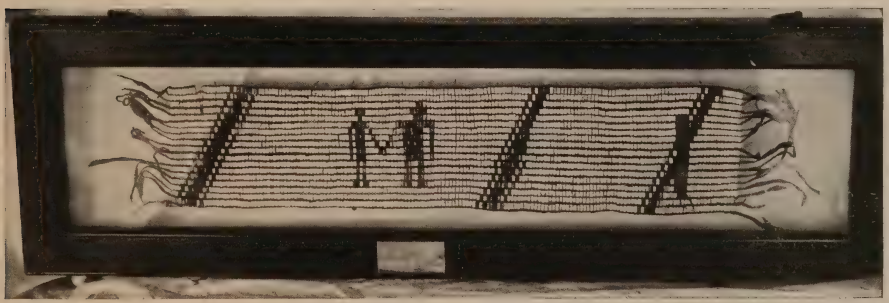
12.8 City Line Ave.; turn left.

13.8 Turn left onto 63rd St.

14.2 Lancaster Ave. (diagonal street); turn left.

17.9 Market Street at 32nd St.; turn left.

19.1 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**



THE FAMOUS WAMPUM BELT

Given to Penn by the Indians it was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by the founder's great-grandson in 1857.

Route 2—Memorials of William Penn—19.1 m.

other glimpse of Penn, solemnly guarding his city. The architecture of the houses on Girard Avenue registers the changing decades since the passing of Penn, the classic magnificence of the façade of Girard College **(6.2)** marking an era in the city's history (See Route 22).

Entering Fairmount Park **(7.2),** we recall that Penn first gave the name of "Faire Mount" to what afterwards became the "Old Park." As early as 1710, a writer said: "Fare Mount is a charming spot, shaded with trees, on the river Schuylkill."

Crossing Girard Avenue bridge **(7.4)** over the Schuylkill River, beyond the entrance to the Zoological Garden **(7.6),** from the outside, we may catch a glimpse of **Solitude (7.8),** sometimes hidden in luxuriant foliage. This house was built in 1785 by Penn's grandson, John Penn, who at one time owned half the province of Pennsylvania, and after the Revolution resided here on the banks of the Schuylkill River (See Route 19). Solitude was bought from Penn's great-grandson, Granville John Penn, in 1852.

PENN'S SECRETARY

Returning to Girard Avenue and passing through the right arch of the railroad bridge **(8.0),** onto Lansdowne Drive, we soon reach, on the left, **William Penn's House (8.1),** the crowning memorial of Penn in Philadelphia. This was **the first brick-house** erected in Philadelphia. Built in 1682, it was owned and occupied by Penn, and finally given by him to his daughter Letitia. Used as the proprietary governor's residence, the building is regarded as **the first statehouse** of the Province of Pennsylvania. It was removed to its present site in 1883.

One may continue from this point to **Belmont Mansion (10.0),** to meditate or dine. At Belmont lived Richard Peters, secretary to Thomas Penn from 1754 to 1767. A date stone in the end of the house shows it was erected in 1745 by "T. W. P." (See Route 5). One enthusiastic writer has said: "The view from the hall door is worth a journey across the continent. It is one uninterrupted descending vista to the river, greensward, woodland, sunlight and shadow, holding and never wearying the gaze."

At sight of the distant city one may fitly repeat Penn's farewell benediction, pronounced as he sailed down the Delaware in 1684:—

"And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! My soul prays to God for thee, that thou mayest stand in the day of trial, that thy children may be blessed of the Lord, and thy people saved by his power."

Returning to the city, we pass at 52nd Street and Woodbine Avenue, northeast corner **(12.2), Wynnstay,** first built in 1690 by Dr. Thomas Wynne, friend and physician of William Penn. The west end was built in 1700. Nearby, at No. 2471 North 54th Street **(12.7),** is the old homestead of direct descendants of Dr. Thomas Wynne, with **"Wynnstay"** carved on the gate.

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown

SITE OF THE HOME OF THE FOUNDER OF GERMANTOWN

Once known as the Green Tree Tavern, No. 6019 Germantown Avenue was built in 1748 on the original homestead grounds by the grandson of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

DOORWAY OF NO. 25 HIGH STREET

Over the portal is carved the Latin motto of the original homestead.

A PASTORIUS HOME, 1796

Built by a great grandson of the founder of Germantown.

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

Rich in historical associations with both colonial and Revolutionary days Germantown even to be superficially appreciated must be visited many times. To save bewilderment this route is confined to streets, houses, and scenes associated with the founders and earliest settlers. Sites and relics of historic importance not mentioned in this connection will be found referred to fully in subsequent itineraries. The concluding section of this trip, including as it does the variegated beauties of the Wissahickon Valley, the picturesque scenery of the East River Drive, and the stirring vista of the City Hall and Founder as seen from the outer Parkway, presents a sharp contrast to the pictures of ancient streets and time-worn houses revealed at the beginning—the journey at the start leading along old Front Street, throughout the length of Germantown Road, and finally over Germantown's famous old thoroughfare still known as Main Street.

HISTORIC Germantown to be properly appreciated must be approached by the road long travelled by its first founders and their descendants. In this way a new impression may be gained of that famous and aristocratic suburb of Philadelphia.

The beginnings of old Germantown road are best reached by way of Front Street **(1.2).** On Front above Chestnut steep alleyways and deep descents to Water Street and the river front bring reminders of the **caves dug in the river's banks,** where the first settlers of Philadelphia lived while their houses were being built. A curious document still exists, certifying that in 1683 "to our certain knowledge Herman op den Graff, Dirk op den Graff, and Abraham op den Graff, as well as we ourselves, **in the cave** of Francis Daniel Pastorius, **at Philadelphia,** did **cast lots** for the respective lots which they and we **then began** to settle in Germantown."

The **cave of Pastorius** was located several blocks below Chestnut Street, at what is now Front and Lombard Streets. When Pastorius landed in 1683, he recorded that Philadelphia "consisted of three or four little cottages; all the residue being only weeds, underwood, timber, and trees." Several times he lost himself in travelling no farther than from the waterside to Third and Chestnut. On the garden wall of the Stanfield House and Playground at **No. 502 South Front Street** has recently been placed a **bronze tablet,** reading: "Francis Daniel Pastorius built here in 1683, on a lot 102 feet front, a dugout, his first American home, in which, October 25, 1683, the thirteen original settlers of Germantown drew lots for their new homes. He placed over the door this inscription, 'A little house, but a friend to the good: keep away, ye profane,' at which his guest, William Penn, laughed."

Up Front Street, past numerous old brick houses built by the first settlers, we make our way to the Indian path or trail that has since become **Germantown Road** or Avenue **(2.4).** For the modern automobile parts of this road are as rough as was the primitive track over which the founders and early settlers labored and floundered, although Pastorius in a spirit of optimism once wrote: "The path to Germantown has by frequent going to and fro been so strongly beaten that a road has been formed." Not until 1801, however, was legislation passed that resulted in the organization of a turnpike company for the betterment and extension of this road, which goes from Philadelphia through Germantown to Chestnut Hill and far beyond to Pottstown and Reading.

The **Neglee House** at No. 4518 Germantown Avenue **(6.7)** marks the beginning of ancient Germantown. Germantown Avenue was originally **Main Street.** At first "in length one mile or more," Germantown grew until it became a long, straggling village, extending for nearly two miles along its main thoroughfare.

Just beyond Wayne Junction, at the northwest corner of Apsley and Main Streets, high on Neglee's Hill, stands with its pillared portico **Loudoun (6.8),** home of descendants of James Logan, William Penn's friend and confidential secretary. Built in 1801, Loudoun is a specimen of an early American home (See Route 19), but the ground on which it stands and surrounding it belonged to the Frankfort Company, and in the original distribution of land, made in the cave of Pastorius, was called **Side Lot No. 2,** falling by chance to Thones Kunder, one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown.

From Loudoun onward, ancient and notable houses are numerous in German-

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

Driving time about 2 hr. 45 min. On this trip a couple of additional hours may easily be spent in interesting stops, including Lower and Upper Burying Grounds, 30 min.; Friends' Meeting House and Free Library, 25 min.; Pastorius houses, 20 min.; Mennonite Meeting House, 10 min.; Church of the Brethren, 10 min.; St. Michael's Church, 10 min.; Rittenhouse home and mill site, 15 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.

1.0 Second St.; turn right.

1.1 Chestnut St.; turn left. Pass on left **Letitia St.,** where William Penn lived in 1683.

1.2 Front St.; turn left. Between Chestnut and Market observe steep steps leading to Water St. and river embankment, where the earliest settlers dwelt in caves.

(The route up Delaware Avenue offers a better roadway but one misses the old houses and ancient side streets and alleys to be seen along Front St.)

2.4 **Germantown Road;** turn left. **2.7** Cross Girard Ave. **4.7** Bear left.

5.6 Cross Broad St. at Erie Ave.

6.7 No. 4518 Germantown Ave. (**Main St.**), **Neglee House** (about 1750), marking **the beginning of ancient Germantown.**

6.8 Apsley and Main Sts., northwest corner, **Loudoun** built on **"Side Lot No. 2,"** belonging (1683) to Thones Kunder, one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown.

7.0 East Logan and Main Sts., northeast corner, **Lower Germantown Burial Ground,** 1693. Stop.

7.2 No. 5109 Main St., **Thones Kunder's House. Tablet.** Stop.

THONES KUNDER'S HOUSE

From this home of one of the original settlers of Germantown came in 1688 the first public protest in America against slavery.

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

town. Full information regarding these may be obtained from the indispensable compilation of Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, prepared for the Germantown Site and Relic Society, "The Guide Book to Historic Germantown." The present trip is confined to houses and places associated with the earliest settlers.

At the northeast corner of East Logan and Main Streets, we reach the **Lower Germantown Burial Ground (7.0),** last home of the early founders and their descendants. This graveyard was given to the borough of Germantown in 1693 by Jan Streepers, whose name connects him with one of the original thirteen families that drew lots in the cave of Pastorius. The **oldest tombstone is dated 1707.** Here may still be traced the names of early settlers that came from Germany and the Rhine provinces.

At **No. 5109 Main Street** is reached the spot where Thones Kunder, original settler, built his "first home beyond the mighty sea." Part of the north wall of the ancient house now occupying this site is believed to be the old wall of the original **Kunder's House (7.2).** Here were held *the first meetings in Germantown of the Society of Friends.* From members of this Meeting came in 1688 *the first public protest in America against slavery.* The paper was written by Francis Daniel Pastorius, and signed by him and three others. This spot is the birthplace of the abolition movement in America. Thones Kunder died in 1729. Among his descendants is Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Steamship Line.

KEYSER HOUSE, 1738

Built by Dirck Keyser, a Mennonite founder of Germantown, who came from Amsterdam in 1688.

At **No. 5253 Main Street** we pass the **site of the home and printing plant of Christopher Sower (7.4),** the Dunkard elder. Here lived later his distinguished but unfortunate son of the same name, who in 1753 was made bishop of the Church of the Brethren. On this spot was printed, by the elder Sower, the first American book in German type, a book of hymns; here he began to issue the first German newspaper in America; and, forty years before an English Bible was printed in the colonies, here also, in 1743, he issued *the first Bible in an European language printed in America.* Subsequent editions were published by the son in 1763 and 1776. He also printed here in 1770 *the first book published in America on the subject of education,* the school management of the pious Christopher Dock. The house (hidden by store fronts) now occupying this site, No. 5253, was built in 1860 by Dr. Owen J. Wister and Sarah Butler Wister, parents of Owen Wister, the novelist, and here the family resided until 1870.

Passing **No. 5300 Main Street,** now the parsonage of the Trinity Lutheran Church **(7.4),** but once belonging to the Sower family, we recall a tradition that in the cellar of this building the Sowers made **the first type cast in America** (1772-73).

On grounds in the rear of the northwest corner of Coulter and Main Steets, stands the **Germantown Friends' Meeting House (7.6).** The old log and stone meeting houses have long since been replaced, but the ground of the present **old graveyard,** originally fifty acres, was conveyed to the meeting by one of the early German Friends, Jacob Shoemaker, in 1693.

In the graveyard, Pastorius, who died in 1719, is believed to be buried, although the exact spot is not known. All the thirteen original settlers of Germantown were Friends or Mennonites.

Walk up the quiet, age-worn path with its antique trees to visit, on the right, the **Free Library (7.6),** under the care of Friends of this Meeting. Here the memory of Pas-

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

PASTORIUS MONUMENT, VERNON PARK

Commemorates the original thirteen families that founded Germantown in 1683.

LOWER BURYING GROUND, GERMANTOWN

This ancient graveyard dates to 1693. Here may be traced the names of the earliest settlers.

Mileage

7.4 No. 5253 Main St. (childhood home of Owen Wister, 1860–1870), **site of Christopher Sower's home and printery.**

7.4 No. 5300 Main St., originally a Sower's property **where type was first cast in America.**

7.6 Coulter and Main Sts., northwest corner, **Germantown Friends' Meeting House,** ground and grave-yard deeded 1693. Stop. Visit Free Library on right (facsimile of **"Protest against Slavery,"** written in 1688 by Francis Daniel Pastorius, leader of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown).

7.7 **Market Square** (1703); Market Square Presbyterian Church, successor and occupying **site of the first German Reformed Church,** founded here in 1733.

7.9 Vernon Park, Main St. above Chelten Ave. Stop. **Monument to Francis Daniel Pastorius and the original thirteen settlers of Germantown.**

8.1 High St. Park and walk to **No. 25 High St.,** built by great grandson of Pastorius 1796; to the left and rear of No. 25 High St. is a remodeled building, originally an **old Pastorius farmhouse.** The Methodist Church occupies the **site of the original homestead of Francis Daniel Pastorius,** taken down about 1872.

8.2 No. 6019 Main St., once the **Green Tree Tavern,** the **home of Daniel and Sarah Pastorius** (1748).

8.2 Walnut Lane and Main St., southwest corner, **Wyck** (1690), **the oldest house in Germantown.**

8.3 Main St., north of Herman St., **Mennonite Meeting House.**

8.4 No. 6205 Main St., **Keyser House,** 1738.

8.5 Main St. beyond Washington Lane, east side, **Upper Burying Ground.** Stop.

8.8 Upsal and Main Sts., northeast corner, the **Billmeyer House,** built about 1727.

8.9 No. 6613 Main St., **Church of the Brethren,** or Dunkards.

9.1 Phil-ellena and Main Sts., southeast corner, **St. Michael's Lutheran Church.** Stop.

9.8 Allen Lane; turn left. A short distance above Allen Lane, east side, on the grounds of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, may be seen the notable **monument to Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.**

10.3 Lincoln Drive; turn left. **11.8** Gateway entrance to Fairmount Park.

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

torius is kept alive by a photographic **facsimile of the "Protest Against Slavery."** The original document was first uncovered in 1844 by the antiquarian Nathan Kite. It was then published in a magazine called "The Friend," and evoked Whittier's praise of Pastorius in the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim."

Market Square (7.7), the midway point in the ancient straggling German village that extended for two miles along Main Street to the Upper Burial Ground, is rich in Revolutionary and other associations. Originally an acre of ground was reserved from the Frankfort Company's land for a market place, but it was not centrally located. In 1703-4 the present Market Square was purchased.

The **Market Square Presbyterian Church (7.7)** has been Presbyterian in its organization only since 1856; the present building is the third erected on this site; but religious worship has gone on in this historic spot for nearly two hundred years, perpetuating the piety of Pastorius and his early German coworkers, who built a small church for the use of all the people as early as 1686. The original church building that stood on the present site in Market Square was put up by members of the **German Reformed Church** in 1733. Count Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian Seminary now at Bethlehem, preached here in 1741-42. Washington attended services here, during his stay in Germantown.

At **Vernon Park (7.9),** Main Street above Chelten Avenue, is the **monument to Francis Daniel Pastorius and the original thirteen settlers of Germantown.** Designed by Albert Jaegers to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of Germantown by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the monument was erected partly from funds collected by the German-American Alliance and partly from an appropriation from Congress.

A short walk to the right on High Street brings us to **No. 25 High Street (8.1),** built about 1796 by Daniel Pastorius, a great-grandson of Francis Daniel Pastorius. Over the doorway is carved the Latin motto, **Procul este profani,** which once adorned the doorway of the original Pastorius home. This beautiful house once stood on Main Street, next to a house at the southeast corner of Main and High, but was moved to the north side when High Street was cut through. Between it and No. 6019 Main Street, on ground now occupied by the Methodist Church, was the **site of the original Pastorius homestead (8.1),** unfortunately torn down about 1872. The stone of the old building was used in building the rear wing of No. 25 High Street. In the rear of the High Street house, almost adjoining the church, may be seen a modernized building that was once an **old Pastorius farmhouse (8.1).**

Returning to Main Street, one finds satisfaction in viewing the beauty of **No. 6019 Main Street,** originally built in 1748 by Daniel and Sarah Pastorius, and kept by them until 1754 as the **Green Tree Tavern (8.2).** Famous in Revolutionary and later times as a resort for driving and sleighing parties from the city, the house has been used in recent years by the adjoining First Methodist Church for varied religious and social meetings. In this house, on the 6th of December, 1759, the Germantown Academy, at first called the Union School, was founded.

At the southwest corner of Walnut Lane and Main Street is to be seen **the oldest house in Germantown,** known as **Wyck (8.2).** It has never been sold, having passed from owner to owner by inheritance, coming down from the Jansen and the Wister families to its present possessors, the Haines family. Originally the present building was two houses, with a driveway between, the older portion going back to 1690, the year when William Rittenhouse, grandfather of the illustrious David Rittenhouse and famous as the first paper maker in the colonies, arrived in Germantown.

On Main Street, above Herman Street, stands the **Mennonite Meeting House (8.3),** where William Rittenhouse was the first pastor of the congregation. Among the thirteen original settlers of Germantown some were Mennonites or "German Friends," and by 1702 they had put up a little log meeting house displaced in 1770 by the present building. In the adjoining graveyard the name of Rittenhouse is conspicuous at the right.

At **No. 6205 Main Street** is another

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

WYCK—THE OLDEST HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN, 1690

Coming to its owners by inheritance, this house that has never been sold has long been the inspiration of architects for its beautiful setting in flowers and shade trees and shrubbery.

Mileage

12.4 Pass on left **Rittenhouse Lane.**

12.4 On right, below the driveway, **Home of William Rittenhouse** (birthplace of David Rittenhouse), built 1707. **Site of first paper mill in America,** 1690. Stop.

13.8 Bear left under RR. bridge, leaving Wissahickon Drive.

13.9 Fork; bear left onto East River Drive, passing lake on left.

17.0 Pass Grant monument, on left.

18.2 Pass Lincoln monument, on left.

18.5 Bear right onto Pennsylvania Ave.

18.7 Turn right. Curve left at 18.9 into Parkway.

19.4 Curve right around Logan Circle.

19.9 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 3—The Founding and Founders of Germantown—19.9 m.

memorial to the early Mennonite founders of Germantown, a house built in 1738 by Dirck Keyser **(8.4),** who came from Amsterdam with his son, Peter Dirck Keyser, as early as 1688. This is believed to be the first two-story house erected in Germantown. One of Dirck Keyser's descendants, Dr. Naaman H. Keyser, was a distinguished and life-long student of Germantown history.

On the east side of Main Street, beyond Washington Lane, above the Concord School, we come to the **Upper Burying Ground (8.5),** which marks the upper limit of ancient Germantown. Here rest many of the earliest settlers and their descendants. Among the thirteen original German immigrants that settled Germantown was Reynier Tyson. In this graveyard is the **tombstone of Cornelius Tyson,** who died in 1716; said to be the oldest existing tombstone to the memory of a Dutchman or German in Pennsylvania.

At Upsal and Main Streets, northeast corner, is the **Billmeyer House (8.8),** mentioned later (See Route 10) for its associations with Washington and the Battle of Germantown. Built about 1727, this house is an excellent representative of a well-preserved early colonial farmhouse, and a good example of the progress made by the first generation of early founders.

Beyond the limits of oldest Germantown, at **No. 6613 Main Street,** stands the meeting house of the **Church of the Brethren (8.9),** or Dunkards, the front part of which was erected in 1770. This church organization, the mother congregation of this sect in America, goes back to 1723. Of special interest is the **tablet** in the meeting house, the gift of a descendant, commemorating both Christopher Sower (originally spelt Saur), who was minister and bishop here, and his father of the same name, who published the first American quarto edition of the Bible. In the loft of this building were stored some sheets of the third edition of the Sower Bible that were scattered by the British at the Battle of Germantown, afterwards recovered, and bound into complete Bibles for Sower's children.

Erected by St. Michael's Lutheran Church in 1740, the old house at **No. 6669 Main Street** was in its early history a school, and is the **oldest school building in Germantown.**

At the southeast corner of Main and Phillellena Streets we reach **St. Michael's Lutheran Church (9.1),** founded about 1737, the scene of some of the divided labors of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, well known for his services both in Philadelphia and in Germantown, as well as for founding the famous old Lutheran Church at Trappe, Pennsylvania. His son was the Revolutionary preacher patriot General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, ever memorable for discarding his gown for a uniform and saying, "There is a time to preach, and a time to fight, and that time has now come."

In the **graveyard of St. Michael's** lies another Revolutionary patriot, Christopher Ludwig, famous as the first ginger-bread baker in Philadelphia, and also as the "Baker General" to the American army. Elaborate as is the legend on his tombstone (a raised slab to the left of the main path, just beyond the entrance), it does not half tell the story of his patriotic life. Here, too, lie many of the early settlers of Germantown.

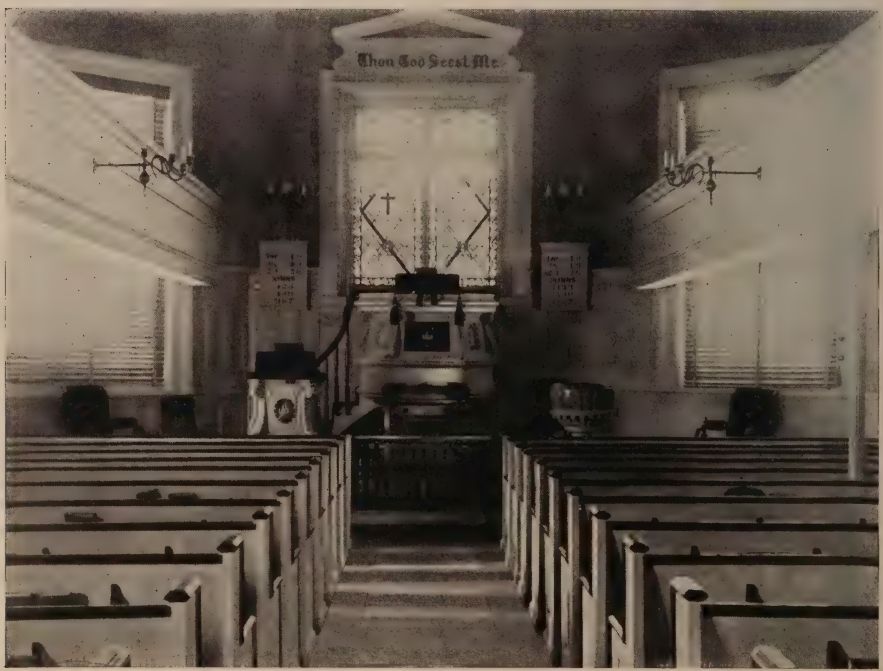
On the east side of Main Street, just beyond Allen Lane, on the grounds of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, may be seen a noble **monument to the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (9.8).**

By way of Allen Lane and the Lincoln Drive **(10.3),** with its striking array of beautiful modern homes, we finally reach, nearly opposite Rittenhouse Lane, a modest and picturesque little house, now below the level of the drive, once the **home of William Rittenhouse (12.4),** illustrious as the ancestor of David Rittenhouse, and memorable as the first paper maker in America. William Rittenhouse came to Germantown and set up his mill in 1690; the house now standing was built in 1707, marking for more than two centuries **the site of the first paper mill in America (12.4).** Four mills in succession stood near this house, the first one being washed away by a freshet in 1701. A cluster of houses stood until a few years ago near the banks of the near-by Paper Mill Run, and was known as Rittenhouse Town.

SITE OF THE FIRST PAPER MILL IN AMERICA—RITTENHOUSE MILL, GERMANTOWN, 1690

Facing the Lincoln Drive is the Rittenhouse homestead, built in 1707, in which was born the celebrated David Rittenhouse.

MERION MEETING HOUSE, 1695



INTERIOR OF OLD SWEDES' CHURCH, 1700

CHRIST CHURCH—BUILT 1727—FOUNDED 1695

An architectural triumph in brick work in the colonial style, the first diocesan church of Pennsylvania is pre-eminent also for its historic associations.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

Notable for traversing the whole length and breadth of the city to its outermost boundaries, this trip to the ancient churches is full of scenic and historic charm. Beginning in the time-worn and crowded quarters of the old city, the route carries one the length of the old Passyunk district, across the Schuylkill River, and, by way of a section of the Cobb's Creek Boulevard, to and through the beautiful suburban regions lying about Merion; along the ever-charming Wissahickon drive to Germantown, and thence by way of the new Roosevelt Boulevard to the upper stretches of Rising Sun Lane, ending with quaint old Trinity Church at Oxford. Independent of its historic interest, which is great, it is a remarkable trip.

OLDER than the nation itself, antedating the Declaration of Independence by many years, all the churches visited on this trip have been in continuous service, with one or two exceptions, from their foundation until the present day.

Ten of the twenty-two churches included in the following list were established more than two centuries ago, and the oldest house of worship in Pennsylvania, the Friends' Meeting House at Merion, was built in 1695, at a time when Merion was still a part of Philadelphia County.

Merion Meeting House. Built 1695. Founded 1682.

Old Swedes' Church. Built 1700. Founded 1677.

Trinity Church, Oxford. Built 1711.

Christ Church. Built 1727. Founded 1695.

St. Peter's Church. Built 1758-61.

St. James Church, Kingsessing. Built 1760.

St. Paul's Church. Built 1761.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Built 1763. Enlarged 1810.

Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church. Built 1768.

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church. Built 1769. Remodeled 1837.

Mennonite Meeting House, Germantown. Built 1770. Founded 1708.

Church of the Brethren, Germantown. Built in part 1770. Founded 1723.

Friends' Arch Street Meeting House. Built 1804. First Friends' Meeting at "Shackamaxon," 1682.

Twelfth Street Meeting House. Built 1812.

First Presbyterian Church. Built 1825. Founded 1695.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Rebuilt 1838. Founded 1733.

Germantown Friends' Meeting House. Built 1866. Founded 1683.

Market Square Presbyterian Church. Established 1856. Founded 1733, as the German Reformed Church.

St. Michael-Zion German Lutheran Church. Built 1870. Founded 1742.

Second Presbyterian Church. Built 1869-72. Founded 1743.

St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown. Rebuilt 1896. Founded 1730.

First Baptist Church. Built 1899. Founded 1695.

Beginning in the old Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth Street below Market **(0.1),** where one breathes at once the atmosphere of the pious Quaker founders, we finally reach Trinity Church, Oxford **(36.5),** standing in a still sequestered suburb of the city, where in picturesque surroundings, sheltered by antique trees, Church of England services have gone on unbroken throughout more than two centuries. Following the order of the "Mileage Itinerary," arranged for convenience of access, the tourist who completes this trip will enjoy some rare experiences, scenic and historic.

The **Friends' Meeting House,** No. 20 South Twelfth Street **(0.1),** was built in 1812, and the Monthly Meeting was set off from Arch Street in 1814. The First-day morning attendance in winter is large, numbering from 150 to 250. Until this year Mid-week Meeting was attended by more than 300 older boys from the William Penn Charter School, now removed to Germantown. In summer both Meetings are small. There are six recorded ministers and vocal service is frequent. The interior is always open and should be visited.

The **First Baptist Church,** Seventeenth and Sansom Streets, southeast corner **(0.7),** located in its present site in 1899, conveys little suggestion of the early Baptist congregation that met first in 1695 at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Second Streets

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

An all-day trip. It may be covered, however, in two afternoons by terminating the first section at Merion Meeting House. Driving time for the full trip about 4 hrs. Additional time required will depend upon the length of stops. A minimum of 3 hrs. should be allowed for stops, including at least 30 minutes each for the more notable places, such as Christ's Church, Old Swedes' Church, and Trinity Church, Oxford. A unique insight into the diversified religious life of the old Quaker City may be secured by attending services at each of these old places of worship on occasional Sundays. Time of service will be found usually in the newspapers. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.

0.1 12th St.; turn right.

0.1 No. 20 South 12th St., **Friends' Twelfth Street Meeting House.** Built 1812.

0.3 Walnut St.; turn right.

0.7 17th St.; turn left. Stop; walk back north to 17th and Sansom Sts., southeast corner, **First Baptist Church.** Built 1899. Founded 1695. Continue south on 17th St.

0.9 Spruce St.; turn left. **1.8** 7th St.; turn left.

1.8 7th St. and Washington Square, **First Presbyterian Church.** Built 1825. Founded 1695. Stop. Continue left around Washington Square on 7th St.

2.4 Race St.; turn left and immediately right on Franklin St.

2.5 Franklin St. above Race, west side, **St. Michael-Zion German Lutheran Church.** Built 1870. Founded 1742. Stop. Continue on Franklin St.

2.6 Wood St.; turn right. **2.9** 4th St.; turn right.

FRIENDS' ARCH STREET MEETING HOUSE

Stronghold of the Quakers in Philadelphia, this building, erected in 1804, succeeded "The Great Meeting House" built at Second and Market Streets in 1695.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

in the Barbadoes-lot store, and afterwards, in 1698, in Anthony Morris's brew-house under the bank of the river, near Dock Creek. In 1707 the first Baptist congregation removed to Second Street below Mulberry Street, and since has occupied several sites. The church maintains an **historical room** open to visitors. In this church originated the Philadelphia Baptist Association, 1707; Brown University, 1764; and the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1814. In the side hallway are preserved the inscribed **tombstones** of some of the early pastors, including that of the first minister of the church, Rev. Morgan Evans, who became the prime mover in founding the Baptist College in Providence, Rhode Island, now Brown University.

The **First Presbyterian Church,** Washington Square and Seventh Street, southeast corner **(1.8),** was erected in 1825, but traces its history to the humble Presbyterian congregation formed as early as 1692 that joined with the Baptists in meeting first in 1695 at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Second Streets, in the Barbadoes-lot store. In 1704 the congregation built the first Presbyterian church in Market (High) Street, at the corner of White-horse Alley, now Bank Street, and it was called the "Old Buttonwood" because of the trees about it. This building after nearly a century was rebuilt in Grecian style in 1794. The lofty Corinthian columns in the old building on High Street were used in constructing the stately **portico** of the building now facing Washington Square. In the unusually spacious and attractive entrance hall of the church are various **portraits, prints,** and **tablets,** the latter recording events in the history of the church itself and of Presbyterianism. One lists the ministers of the church from the days of the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, Philadelphia's first Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Harvard College. Another tells the story of the growth of the Philadelphia Presbytery and Synod, and of the relations of this church to them and to the foundation of Princeton College. The **interior of the church,** with its antique pews, broad high gallery, many-paned windows, lofty terraced pulpit, and severe but beautiful simplicity, is a living dream of olden days not to be missed.

St. Michael-Zion German Lutheran Church, Franklin Street above Race, west side **(2.5),** is the direct successor of the old Zion Lutheran Church, standing until 1870 at the southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets. Zion Church, dedicated in 1769, burned in 1794, and rebuilt in 1796, was built under authority of a charter granted in 1765 by Richard Penn to the parent German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, St. Michael's, which stood on the west side of Fifth Street south of Cherry. It was erected in 1743, the outgrowth of German Lutheran Congregations which assembled before 1742, the year of the arrival in Philadelphia of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, generally regarded as the founder of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Among other relics and portraits in the vestry-room is an **autograph letter** of the ministers of the German Lutheran Congregations in Philadelphia addressed to George Washington in 1789, congratulating him on his accession to the presidency; and the **autograph reply of Washington.** Here also, the gift of Dr. Julius Sachse, is the **"Dead March Monody,"** performed in Zion Church,

ST. MICHAEL-ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Built in 1870. Direct descendant of the first Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, founded 1743.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH

Here in 1785 was founded the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Mileage

3.0 4th St. below New, adjoining No. 227 North 4th St., **St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.** Founded 1769. Remodeled 1837. Stop. On right, **St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church.** 1796-1801. Rebuilt 1846.

3.1 4th and Cherry Sts., southeast corner, **site of first Zion Lutheran Church.** Dedicated 1769. Removed 1870. Here "Light-Horse Harry" Lee first proclaimed Washington: **"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."** (At 5th and Cherry, southeast corner, may be seen the site of the parent German Lutheran Church, St. Michael's, built in 1743, taken down in 1874, and founded by a congregation organized 1742).

3.2 4th and Arch Sts., southeast corner; **Friends' Arch Street Meeting House.** Built 1804. Stop. (The First Friends' Meeting at "Shackamaxon," 1682).

3.6 4th and Willing's Alley (opposite No. 222 South 4th St.); stop; walk left on Willing's Alley, north side, to **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.** Rebuilt 1838. Founded 1733.

3.7 Opposite No. 261 South 4th St., **St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church;** the original cathedral church. Enlarged 1810. Founded 1763.

3.8 4th and Pine Sts., southwest corner, **Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church.** Built 1768. Stop. Continue on 4th St. to

3.9 Lombard St.; turn left. **4.0** 3rd St.; turn left.

4.0 3rd and Pine Sts., southwest corner, **St. Peter's Church.** Founded 1758. Stop. Continue on 3rd St. to

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

Thursday, December 26, 1799, as part of the music selected for funeral honors "to the late illustrious chief" (See Route 8).

St. George's Methodist Church, Fourth below New Street, adjoining No. 227 North Fourth Street **(3.0),** represents the earliest Methodist congregation in Philadelphia, which purchased a shell of a church on this site November 23, 1769. In October, 1771, Francis Asbury, the apostle of Methodism in America, came from England to Philadelphia, sent by Wesley, and preached his first sermon in America in St. George's Church. Mr. Asbury at first became pastor of this church and later took the title of Bishop. In this church was held Friday, March 23, 1770, the first American "love-feast"; and, on November 4, 1771, the first American "watch-night"; both features in the tradition and practice of the Methodist Church. The first Methodist Conference also was held here July 14, 1773. St. George's Church claims to be the oldest existing Methodist Church building in the world. One of the early pastors of the church, Rev. John Dickens, who died in 1798, was founder of the Methodist Book Concern of the United States.

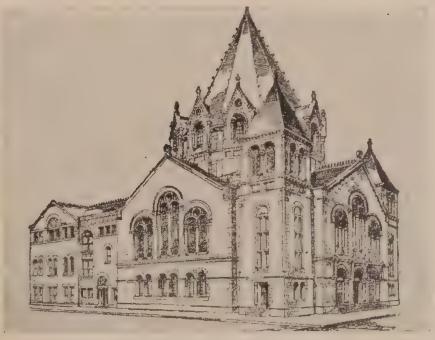
At the **southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets (3.1),** we pass the **site of old Zion Lutheran Church,** already mentioned as being first erected here in 1769, and rebuilt in 1786. In this old church, notable for its size in accommodating between two and three thousand persons, gathered many distinguished officials and citizens to listen to the celebrated funeral oration on George Washington delivered by Henry Lee of Virginia. On this old corner at Fourth and Cherry Streets in Philadelphia, in the funeral oration of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, Washington was first imperishably epitomized to the world as *"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."* A tablet should mark the spot.

The **Friends' Arch Street Meeting House,** Arch and Fourth Streets, southeast corner **(3.2),** although not built until 1804, stands on ground where the Society of Friends have buried their dead from the foundation of the city. It is the direct successor of "The Great Meeting House" of the early Quakers, built in 1695, which stood at the southwest corner of Second and High Streets, on grounds the gift of George Fox. This early meeting house was replaced by a larger building in 1755. The latter was displaced in 1804 by the Arch Street Meeting House. Previous to "The Great Meeting House," that is, in 1685, there were two meeting houses of the Friends, one at Centre Square, where the City Hall now stands, not long used because too far "out of town" and the other on the west side of Front Street above Sassafras (afterwards Race Street), known as the "Bank" Meeting House, which continued in use for a hundred years, being taken down in 1789. Before any of these buildings were erected, however, the first Friends' Meeting was held in 1682 at the house of Thomas Fairman at Shackamaxon, opposite the famous Treaty Elm. At the southwest corner of the grounds surrounding the Arch Street Meeting House still hovers the shade of William Penn. Here was buried the wife of Governor Lloyd, the first person ever interred in these grounds, and Penn in appreciation of her character and piety spoke at the grave.

At Fourth and Arch Streets is held the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, beginning the last Second-day in the Third month, at 10 A. M. Membership is for the most part composed of Friends living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland. The membership of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1924 was 4461. Meetings are also held here on First-days and Fifth-days at 10.30 o'clock. The Fifth-day meetings are attended largely by business men who are unable to attend the mid-week sittings of their own Meetings, the attendance averaging from 60 to 70.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, hidden away in Willing's Alley, on the north side, between Third and Fourth Streets **(3.6),** is the oldest Catholic Church in Philadelphia. The present church building, half ancient and half modern in some of its aspects, in reality is the fourth of its name. It was built in 1838, but occupies the site of the first church, founded in 1733. A picturesque iron gate opens into an archway, beyond which

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Built in 1825. Founded in 1692.



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Built in 1899. Founded in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, GERMANTOWN
Rebuilt in 1896. Founded in 1730. The oldest German Lutheran Congregation in Pennsylvania.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, GERMANTOWN
First church of the Dunkards, founded in 1723. The building put up in 1770 has recently been remodeled.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Founded in 1733. Rebuilt in 1838. The oldest Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

MIKVE ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
Established at Broad and York in 1909. The oldest Jewish congregation in Philadelphia, organized about 1747.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1763

Commodore Barry is buried in the churchyard of this historic edifice, once the Cathedral Church of Philadelphia.

is a large square, paved courtyard. Opposite the gate is the church, a modest brick building with long rounded stained glass windows. Nearby is a **bust of Father Barbelin** and a **tablet** to his memory. The house on the right of the courtyard is used as a dwelling by the priests. St. Joseph's points with pride to the fact that Lafayette, the Counts de Rochambeau and De la Grasse, and many of the gallant French officers who fought for us during the Revolutionary War, have stood within its walls. Washington, on May 27th, 1787, when he came to Philadelphia to attend the Constitutional Convention, attended divine service here and listened to a sermon by Rev. Dr. Beeston. St. Joseph's has witnessed and shared in all the vicissitudes of the Catholic Church since the days of its foundation in 1732, when Father Greaton, a solitary priest came here from Baltimore, and in Quaker guise began his secret ministrations.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth above Spruce **(3.7)**, built in 1763 and enlarged in 1810, was the second Catholic church erected in Philadelphia. It became **the cathedral church** when the first Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, Right Rev. Michael Egan, was appointed. The interior of the church is exceptionally attractive and the **stained glass windows** are of rare beauty. In the graveyard in the rear is the **tomb of Commodore Barry.**

Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Fourth and Pine Streets, southwest corner **(3.8)**, was built in 1768 on ground granted by Thomas and Richard Penn, then "proprietaries and governors of the Province of Pennsylvania." It is the only Presbyterian edifice in Philadelphia preserved from the colonial period. Here may be seen **documents, prints,** and **portraits** of genuine historic interest, including a portrait of the first pastor, the Rev. George Duffield, who was Chaplain of the Continental Congress, and Chaplain of all the Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolution. Among the distinguished communicants have been John Adams, President of the United States; Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Dr. William Shippen, Jr., first professor of medicine in America, and director-general of all hospitals during the Revolution. In the churchyard may be seen the **tombstone of William Hurrie, bell-ringer of the State House,** who probably rang the Liberty Bell on the first Independence Day.

St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Founded in 1796 and rebuilt in 1846.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

ST. GEORGE'S METHODIST CHURCH, 1769

Sentiment for this oldest existing Methodist Church building in the world diverted the Delaware River Bridge from the course first planned for it.

Mileage

4.2 Opposite No. 222 South 3rd St., below Walnut, **St. Paul's Church.** Now used as the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission. Founded 1761. Stop. Continue on 3rd St. to **4.6** Arch St.; turn right. **4.7** 2nd St.; turn right.

4.8 2nd St. above Market, west side, **Christ Church.** Built 1727. Founded 1695. Stop. Continue on 2nd St. to

5.0 Chestnut St.; turn left. **5.1** Delaware Ave.; turn right.

6.1 **Old Swedes' Church,** Swanson below Christian St., on right. For entrance continue to

6.2 Washington Ave.; turn right. **6.2** South Water St.; turn right.

6.3 South Water St., below Christian, east side. **Entrance to Old Swedes' Church.** Built 1700. Founded 1685. Stop. Continue on South Water St. to

6.3 Christian St.; turn left.

6.8 5th St.; turn right, and immediately left onto Queen St.

6.9 Cross 6th St. and turn diagonally left onto Passyunk Ave. At 8.0 bear right.

9.8 Cross Passyunk Avenue Bridge over Schuylkill River, passing at 11.0 into 63rd St.

11.7 Woodland Ave.; turn left.

12.3 Woodland Ave., between 68th and 69th Sts., south side, **St. James Church, Kingsessing.** Built 1760. Stop. Reverse at 12.3 on Woodland Ave. to

13.3 58th St.; turn left.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1758-61

The beauty of the Third Street front of this historic building is often overlooked.

southeast corner (4.0), was dedicated in 1761. It was united with Christ Church until 1832, sharing with that church its notable rectors, including the famous and patriotic "Billy" White, afterwards the first Episcopal Bishop in America. Here may be seen portraits of Bishop White in powdered wig, Rev. Dr. Smith, provost of the Philadelphia College, in black gown graced with the crimson stole of the Oxford graduate, and the Rev. Jacob Duché, the first clergyman, also in powdered wig peculiar to the time. In the days of the Continental Congress, and during his presidency, Washington frequently worshipped here, and his **pew** is still pointed out. The pews are high and square, and the whole interior calls to mind the charm of by-gone days. In the beautiful churchyard is a **monument to Commodore Stephen Decatur.**

St. Paul's Church, Third Street below Walnut (4.2), built in 1762, no longer used for church services, is occupied by the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission. Edwin Forrest, a Philadelphian, and the greatest tragedian of his time, is buried in a tomb at the right on entrance. Stephen Girard was married in this church, June 6, 1777.

Christ Church, on the west side of Second Street above Market (4.8), foremost in its historic associations with early Philadelphia, built in 1727, is the third oldest church building in the city, being antedated by both Old Swedes' Church at Wicaco, and Trinity Church, Oxford. A congregation of the Church of England, however, established itself in Philadelphia as early as 1695. A church was built and finished in 1697, probably on the site of the present Christ Church, but there is no doubt that the ground where the church now stands was acquired for church purposes in 1702. The present building was begun in 1727; gradually there was built up under the direction of Dr. John Kearsley, a lay architect, the magnificent church building that was finally completed in 1753-54 by the addition of the tower and steeple, with its famous ring of chiming bells. Without and within, the ancient peculiarities of architecture of this revered old church are well preserved. Memories of the long-lived and venerable assistant and rector, the Rev. William White, who after the Revolution became Bishop of Pennsylvania, and for forty years Senior Bishop of the United States, hallow the place. The **pew that Washington occupied** with his family during his stay in Philadelphia as President is con-

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1762

Here Stephen Girard was married and in the front yard is the tomb of Edwin Forrest.

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, 1770

William Rittenhouse was pastor of the log meeting house erected on the same spot in 1708.

Mileage

14.6 Turn diagonally left across Baltimore Ave. onto Cobb's Creek Parkway, becoming at Market St. 63rd St. **17.7** Lancaster Ave.; turn left.

18.1 City Line Ave.; turn right. **19.2** Old Lancaster Road; turn left.

20.6 **Merion Meeting House.** Built 1695. Eastablished 1682. Stop. Turn immediately right on Meeting House Road.

21.3 Turn left on Levering Mill Road.

22.1 Belmont Ave.; turn right.

23.0 City Line Ave.; turn left, reservoir on right.

23.9 Cross bridge over Schuylkill River.

24.1 Fork at end of bridge; turn left.

24.3 Turn right under RR. bridge onto Wissahickon Drive. **25.5** Fork; bear right.

26.4 Pass through gate out of Fairmount Park. Continue on Lincoln Drive to

27.9 Allen Lane; turn right.

28.3 Germantown Ave. (Main St.); turn right. On the east side of Main St., opposite Allen Lane, is the Lutheran Theological Seminary; **memorial to Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.**

29.1 Phil-ellena and Main St., southeast corner, **St. Michael's Lutheran Church.** Rebuilt 1896. Founded 1730. Stop.

29.2 No. 6613 Germantown Ave., north of Sharpnack St., **Church of the Brethren,** or Dunkards. Built in part 1770. Founded 1723. Stop.

spicuous. In this church in 1785, a convention of churches representing seven States resolved on the foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The Rev. William White and the Rev. Samuel Provoost were consecrated bishops by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, in 1787, at Lambeth. The plot of ground at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch Streets where Franklin lies buried, belongs to Christ Church, having been purchased in 1719, and many eminent men are there interred. Within the church, however, and on the lot adjoining, many notables rest in their **family vaults,** chief among them being Robert Morris, patriot-financier of the Revolution. In 1882 the remains of Bishop White were transferred to a tomb beneath the chancel of the church. An endowment fund fortunately insures the permanent preservation of this mother church—hallowed to all churchmen, an object of reverence to every patriotic American and still an active Christian force in the community.

Venerable and venerated, **Old Swedes' Church** ("Gloria Dei"), the entrance to which is on South Water Street below Christian **(6.1),** is the oldest church building in Philadelphia, having been built in 1700. Erected by the Swedes on the site of a previous blockhouse church, this building is a memorial to services that have been continuous since Trinity Sunday, 1677, when the Rev. Jacob Fabritius preached here his first sermon as pastor of the Swedes and consecrated the old log fort to the service of God. The last of the Swedish pastors was the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin, who died in 1831, in his eighty-seventh year, completing a pastorate of forty-five years and beloved by all. Within the church and in the adjoining graveyard are **tablets** and stones commemorating the lives of ministers and people who worshipped here. **Alexander Wilson,** the ornithologist, lies here among the dead, seeking even in death "a silent, shady place where birds would be apt to come and sing over his grave." Originally Swedish Lutheran, the Old Swedes' Church passed under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1831 (See Route 1).

St. James of Kingsessing, Woodland Avenue at Sixty-eighth Street **(12.3),** is another noble landmark of the early Swedish settlers. Built in 1760, it was the second of the three original Swedish Churches. Other details regarding it will be found in Route 1.

The **Merion Meeting House,** old Lancaster Road and Meeting House Lane **(20.6),** built by the Welsh Friends in 1695, is the oldest meeting house of the Society of Friends, and the oldest place of religious worship in Pennsylvania. One of the founders of this most ancient of church buildings was Dr. Thomas Wynne, Penn's friend and physician, who came over with him in the *Welcome*. The **wooden peg** on which he used to hang his hat may still be seen. Descendants who continue his name still sit at the head of this well-cherished meeting. In this old building, picturesque without and within, the voice of William Penn often broke the silence of the meeting on First-day morning.

St. Michael's Lutheran Church, southeast corner of Main and Phil-ellena Streets, Germantown **(29.1),** founded about 1737, is the oldest German Lutheran congregation in Pennsylvania. The present church building is the third to occupy the site, having been erected in 1896. Here the distinguished Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg labored in 1742. His eldest son was the celebrated General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, who found time to fight as well as preach, and startled his congregation by appearing in military uniform covered by the minister's gown, which he stripped off at the close of his patriotic sermon. This preacher-general made finally such a record during the Revolutionary War that he was afterwards elected to high public offices, including that of United States Senator. William A. Muhlenberg, a great grandson of the Lutheran founder, became an Episcopal minister, and was the author of the once popular hymn, "I would not live alway." In the graveyard, to the left on entrance, is the **tomb of Christopher Ludwick,** "Baker General" to the Continental Army. Major Witherspoon (son of the distinguished President of Princeton Col-

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

TRINITY CHURCH, OXFORD, 1711

In this parish church in a sequestered corner of old Philadelphia Church of England services have gone on unbroken for upwards of two centuries.

Mileage

29.8 Germantown Ave., north of Herman St., east side, **Mennonite Meeting House.** Built 1770. Founded 1708. Stop.

30.5 **Market Square Presbyterian Church** (1856), opposite No. 5442 Germantown Ave. Present building is the third building in succession to the **German Reformed Church** first built on this site in 1733.

30.6 Coulter and Germantown Ave., northwest corner, **Germantown Friends' Meeting** (connected with the Arch Street Yearly Meeting); buildings modern; ground deeded 1693; first organized 1683. Stop (See Route 3).

30.9 No. 5109 Germantown Ave., **Thones Kunder's House,** first meeting place of the Society of Friends in Germantown (See Route 3).

31.6 Wingohocking St.; turn left.

32.1 Cross Broad St.

32.5 Roosevelt Boulevard; turn left.

33.6 Rising Sun Ave.; turn left.

36.4 Church Lane; turn right.

36.5 **Trinity Church, Oxford,** Church Lane, between Rising Sun Ave. and Oxford Road. Built 1711. Stop. **36.6** Oxford Road; turn right.

38.2 Right onto Roosevelt Boulevard.

41.8 Curve around circle, continuing on Boulevard.

42.0 Broad St.; turn left.

44.1 **Mikve Israel Synagogue,** Broad and York, S. E. corner. Built 1909. Founded 1747.

46.6 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 4—The Ancient Churches—46.6 m.

MARKET SQUARE CHURCH, GERMANTOWN

Established first as a Presbyterian Church in 1856, it began as the German Reformed Church, 1733.

lege), killed in the Battle of Germantown, is buried here.

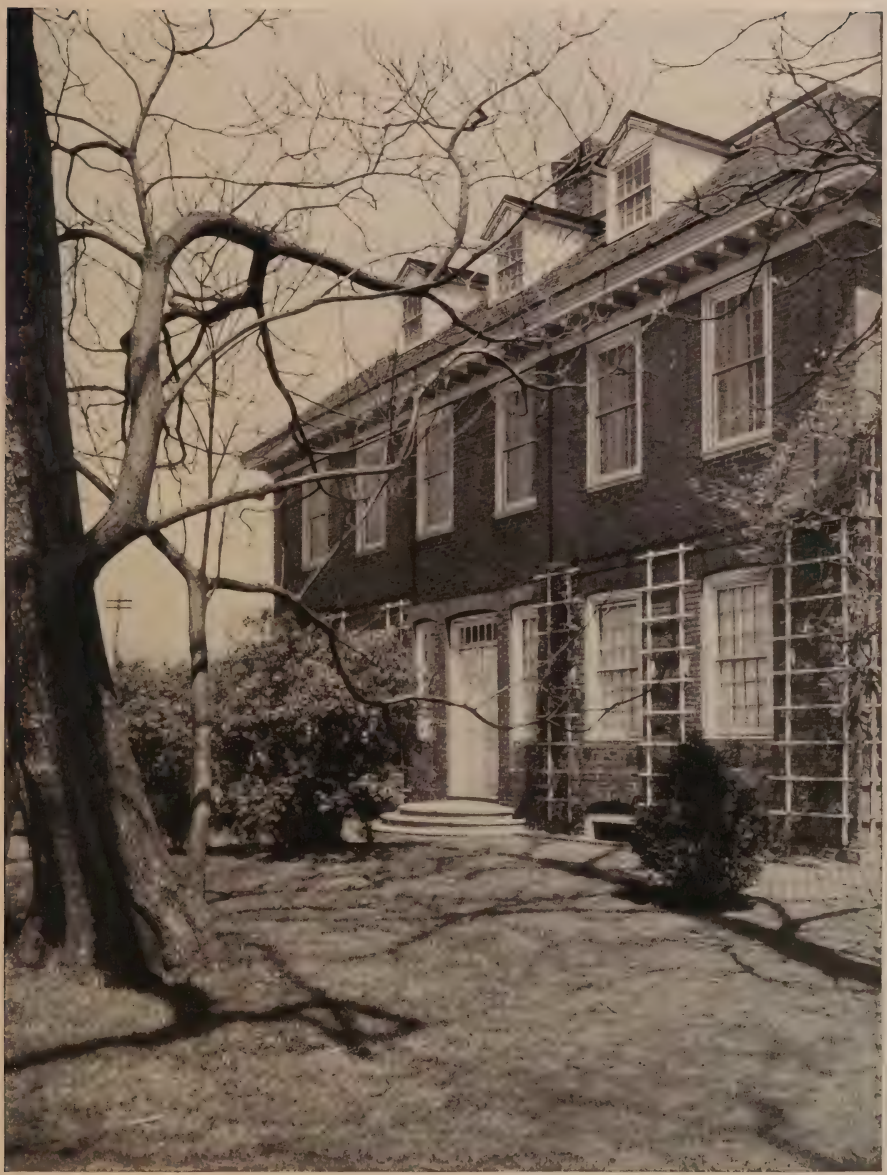
The **Church of the Brethren,** or Dunkards, at No. 6613 Main Street, above Sharpnack Street, Germantown **(29.2),** notable as the mother congregation of this sect in America, began as a church organization in 1723, although the front portion of the present otherwise modern building dates back only to 1770. Within the meeting house may be seen a **tablet** to the memory of Christopher Sower, the younger, at one time Bishop of the Church of the Brethren, and to the memory of Christopher Sower, the father, famous for publishing the first American quarto edition of the Bible in 1743. In the well-kept graveyard lies Alexander Mack, founder of the Dunkard Sect.

The **Mennonite Meeting House,** on Main Street above Herman Street, Germantown **(29.8),** was built in 1770, the successor of a little log meeting house built in 1708. Indeed among the first thirteen German families that settled Germantown in 1683 some were Friends and some were Mennonites. The first pastor of the Mennonite congregation was William Rittenhouse, famous as the first paper-maker in the colonies, and as the ancestor of the distinguished David Rittenhouse. A **tablet** to his memory is at the right on entrance to the church grounds. In the surrounding graveyard are numerous tombstones of exceptional interest.

The **Market Square Presbyterian Church,** Market Square, Germantown **(30.5),** Presbyterian in its organization only since 1856, is the third building erected on the **site of the original German Reformed Church,** built here in 1733. Here Washington attended services during his presidency, when in 1793 he resided temporarily in the Morris House, No. 5442 Main Street, directly opposite.

The Germantown **Friends' Meeting House,** Coulter Street west of Germantown Avenue **(30.6),** stands on land conveyed to the meeting by one of the early German Friends, Jacob Shoemaker, in 1693. The attendance on First-day mornings is from 200 to 300. There are five recorded ministers and frequent vocal service from the body of the Meeting. The first Meeting House was built in 1686; the present Meeting House dates from 1866. The earliest meetings of Friends in Germantown were held at the house of Thones Kunder as early as 1683. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the leader of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown, was prominent in this Meeting, and is probably buried in the adjoining graveyard, although the grave is not marked (See Route 3).

On Church Road, between Rising Sun Avenue and Oxford Road **(36.5),** still stands **Trinity Church, Oxford,** erected in 1711. A **date stone** on the front of the old church records that Church of England services were held on this site as early as 1698 in a log meeting house originally built by the Oxford Society of Friends. The wings of the church building as it now stands were added in 1833, and the tower in 1875. In the vestryroom are portraits, and two **autograph** letters from the Rev. William Smith, first Provost of the College of Philadelphia. The surrounding **churchyard** bears ample testimony to the antiquity of the place, some tombstones dating back to 1708 and 1709, and showing the names of the birthplaces of these early English settlers, still preserved in the nomenclature of the surrounding region. The ground on which the church stands was purchased from Tobias and Hester Leech, whose tombstone is conspicuous in the surrounding graveyard.



STENTON—BUILT BY JAMES LOGAN IN 1728

Most historic of early colonial country-seats, the home of Penn's friend and confidential secretary is possessed of rare charm and beauty.

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

This drive leads up busy Broad Street, across ancient Germantown, through the never-tiring delights of the Wissahickon, in and around the rural roads of West Fairmount Park, and finally, after a detour to Haverford, down the lively thoroughfares of modern West Philadelphia. It is full of striking contrasts, all heightened by vivid reminders of the simplicity of colonial days as emphasized by James Logan's delightful home at Stenton, John Bartram's cherished garden in Kingsessing, and many interesting and notable intervening places.

EARLY colonial houses in excellent preservation are still numerous in Philadelphia.

Going north on Broad Street and turning left into Courtlandt Street **(4.9),** we reach **Stenton (5.3),** the home of James Logan, secretary and confidential friend of William Penn. Built in 1728, Stenton is now owned by the city and occupied as headquarters by the Colonial Dames. The builder of this delightful colonial home came to Philadelphia in 1699, and died in his seventy-seventh year in 1751. He first lived in Penn's old Slate Roof House on Second Street above Walnut. His whole life was identified officially with the Penn family and the proprietary government. Scholar as well as official, his fine collection of rare and valuable editions, classic and scientific, became the foundation of the Loganian library, now possessed by the Philadelphia Library Company. Scotch by ancestry, Irish by birth, English colonial by adoption, Quaker by disposition, James Logan became progenitor of a foremost American family. Stenton was occupied by members of the Logan family down to about 1876, the last private owner being Gustavus Logan, grandson of Dr. George Logan, who died in 1821.

Without and within Stenton still reflects the enduring charm of early colonial days. The visitor should walk around the great square structure, with its pent roof, and attic, and see first the **old-fashioned flower garden,** still enchanting for its simple beauty. Nearby are **the stables,** once connected with the house by an underground passage, which led to a secret staircase and a door under the roof. Not far from the house may be seen the old walled **family burying-ground.** An embanked vault in this was once the outlet of the secret underground passage leading from the house. Fine old oaks, pines and hemlocks still adorn and guard the grounds. The Wingohocking Creek, which once meandered through Logan's many-acred plantation, has been swallowed up by modern improvements.

Within Stenton much is to be seen of stirring interest. The brick hall, the magnificent double staircase, the lofty rooms covered with fine old-fashioned woodwork, the high wainscoting, the beautiful chimney places set round with blue and white sculptured tiles with grotesque devices, the corner cupboards, the cupboards in arched niches over the mantelpieces, the finely lighted spacious room on the second floor, used as a library by the book-loving masters of the place,—all conjure up the charm of perished days. Family portraits, recently rehung on the walls, ancestral furniture spread through the rooms, books and letters of the first James Logan—all add to the attractiveness of this dignified reminder of early colonial life.

Before leaving Stenton we remind ourselves that here came the Indians for friendly consultation, sometimes three or four hundred strong, encamping on the grounds for days; here Thomas Godfrey, glazier, engaged on a routine every-day task, stumbled upon and grasped the idea that led to his invention of the quadrant; here Howe made his headquarters before and after the Battle of Germantown; here Washington had headquarters on his way to the Brandywine, and in later peaceful days dined with the Logan family; here was born and lived Dr. George Logan, James Logan's grandson, United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1801 until 1807.

Turning into Germantown Avenue **(Main Street) (5.8),** at **No. 5261 Main Street (6.6),** we come upon another venerated memorial of colonial days—the **Wister House,** built in

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. 15 min. Stops of at least 30 minutes each should be made at Stenton, Belmont, and Bartram's Garden. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA**, City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.
4.9 Courtland St.; turn left.
5.2 18th St.; turn right. Follow road at right into
5.3 **Stenton,** home of James Logan, built 1728. Stop. Reverse on 18th St. to
5.4 Courtland St.; turn right.
5.6 20th St.; turn left, and immediately right onto Wingohocking St., and immediately right onto **5.8** Germantown Ave. (**Main St.**).
6.6 No. 5261 Main St., the **Wister House,** built 1744.
7.4 No. 6019 Main St., formerly the **Green Tree Tavern,** home of Daniel and Sarah Pastorius, built 1748. For illustration, see Route 3.
7.4 Walnut Lane; turn left.
8.3 Wissahickon Ave.; turn left down hill.
8.4 Lincoln Drive; turn right.
8.6 **Home of William Rittenhouse** (birthplace of David Rittenhouse), built 1707 (See Routes 3 and 13).

WISTER HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, 1744

Remembered for its Revolutionary and other historic associations Grumblethorpe is also notable as the first summer home of a Philadelphia family in Germantown.

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

WOODFORD—BUILT BY WILLIAM COLEMAN, 1742

Here lived the man of whom Franklin said: "He had the coolest, clearest head, the best heart, and the exactest morals of any man I ever met with."

1744 by John Wister, founder of a family conspicuous in the annals of Philadelphia. This house is interesting as the first erected in Germantown as a country-seat for a citizen of Philadelphia, to be used only in the summer season, a town-house and a country house ever since being the highest ambition as well as the highest reward of all aspiring Philadelphians. For the Revolutionary associations of the Wister House see Route 10.

Five generations of Wisters have occupied this old house since John Wister, founder of the family, born near Heidelberg, came a lad of eighteen to Philadelphia in 1727, on a ship with some four hundred German emigrants. These emigrants gave grave concern to James Logan and other members of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, who required these alleged religious refugees to take oath of allegiance to the king, and promise fidelity to the proprietor and obedience to the established constitution. The Lieutenant-Governor at the time declared that the Province "may be endangered by such numbers of strangers daily pouring in, who being ignorant of our language and laws, and settling in a body together, make, as it were, a distinct people from His Majesty's subjects."

Farther along on Germantown Avenue, **No. 6019 Main Street (7.4),** we may inspect another early colonial home, built in 1748. This beautiful specimen of early architecture was built by Daniel and Sarah Pastorius, whose distinguished ancestor Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown, lived in the original homestead that stood down to about 1872 on the site of the adjoining Methodist Church (See Route 3). Francis Daniel Pastorius died in 1719, and some of his descendants of the name of Pastorius still live in Germantown. The **Green Tree Tavern (7.4),** as the house was once known, was kept by Daniel Pastorius as a public house until his death in 1754.

A beautiful drive along the Wissahickon

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

INTERIOR OF BELMONT MANSION, 1745

Connecting fireplace, doors, and windows in a definite architectural scheme, wood paneling was a beautiful feature of an early colonial home.

Mileage

9.9 Cross under RR. bridge, leaving Wissahickon Drive.
10.0 Turn left onto East River Drive.
11.8 Bear left up hill.
12.2 Turn left.
12.4 **Woodford Mansion,** on left, near York St. entrance to Fairmount Park. Beyond mansion take right fork, and continue on road curving left.
12.8 Cross trolley bridge over the Schuylkill River.
13.2 Left fork down hill.
13.5 Turn left on Speedway.
14.0 Bear left over bridge.
14.1 Turn left.
14.3 **Belmont Mansion,** built 1745. Stop; visit interior. Magnificent view of city. Continue to
14.7 Turn right.
14.8 Straight ahead across Belmont Ave. (Turn right for detour).

Detour to Whitby New.—0.0 Belmont Ave.; turn right. **0.5** Conshohocken Road; turn left. **0.9** City Line Ave.; turn left. **1.5** Cross Old Lancaster Road. **2.6** Lancaster Pike; turn right. **6.2** On left, Old Buck Tavern (1735). Turn left onto Old Buck Lane. **6.6** Dead end; turn right onto

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

and the east bank of the Schuylkill River brings us to **Woodford,** known also as the Coleman Mansion, standing near the York Street entrance to Fairmount Park **(12.4).** William Coleman, who occupied Woodford, was the first treasurer of the Philadelphia Library Company, which grew out of Franklin's Junto. Beginning life as a merchant's clerk, he afterwards became one of the great merchants of the time. Franklin said of him: "He had the coolest, clearest head, the best heart, and the exactest morals of any man I ever met with." The house was built in 1742, and is the oldest mansion in Fairmount Park. There is a casting in the chimney with the family coat of arms and the date. Here lived in Revolutionary days the Franks family. In 1784 one of the members of this family became bearer of the ratified treaty of peace to England. Famed for her beauty, wit, and wealth, Rebecca Franks, one of the queens of the Mischianza, married an officer of the British army.

Crossing the trolley bridge **(12.8)** over the Schuylkill River, we reach shortly the high plateau on which Belmont Mansion **(14.3)** stands. These grounds were bought in 1742 by William Peters, the wealthy brother of the Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, who is mentioned in a letter of James Logan as early as 1735.

The date of the main outbuilding of **Belmont Mansion** is fixed by a monogram still visible, "T. W. P., 1745," cut on a slab set in the wall; but the original small stone house, with a bay on the southern end, was probably finished in 1743, for Richard Peters, the son of the owner, was born there in June, 1744. Young Richard Peters was destined to become famous as a patriot, and particularly as a Judge of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania. Indeed the Revolutionary and later history of Belmont quite overshadows all its other associations (See Route 10). In 1867, Belmont came into the possession of the city and since then has been a Park restaurant.

WHITBY HALL—BUILT 1741
"Whitby New"—Tunbridge Road, Haverford, 1923

Standing at the hall door of Belmont **(14.3),** one should enjoy the uninterrupted descending vista to the river, with its variegation of greensward and woodland, sunlight and shadow, which some one once said was worth crossing the continent to see. It should be remembered that Belmont was originally a "colonial plantation," of over two hundred acres, beautiful in situation, and embracing the island in the Schuylkill River afterwards known as Peter's Island. Here went on the life of the typical English colonist and official.

Within Belmont Mansion, observe the broad hall, the small window-glass and heavy sashes, the highly ornamented wooden mantlepieces, the comfortable dining room, open fireplaces, the coat-of-arms of the family, and the other artistic devices on the ceiling, representing musical instruments of various kinds.

A detour from Belmont to Haverford is quite worth while for a glimpse of **Whitby Hall,** generally agreed to be as perfect a specimen of colonial architecture as exists anywhere in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Built in 1741 by James Coultas, High Sheriff of Philadelphia for the years 1755-1758, Whitby Hall stood for more than a hundred and eighty years in Philadelphia at the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth and Florence Street, but was taken down brick by brick and removed to Haverford in 1922. It is occupied by descendants of the family of James Coultas and George Gray, in the seventh generation. The interior is of rare architectural beauty.

After a long and devious drive we pass **(19.4) the original site of Whitby Hall** at Fifty-eighth and Florence Streets. The

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

JOHN BARTRAM'S HOME, KINGSESSING, 1731

Clothed with clinging ivy and climbing roses, this house of rough hewn stone, built by the first American botanist, is for stateliness and rusticity unmatched in America.

Railroad Ave. **6.7** Fork; keep left on College Ave. **7.2** Cross bridge over Philadelphia and Western Railway. **7.3** Tunbridge Road; turn right. Road curves to left. **7.4** **Whitby New** (second house on left), Tunbridge Road, Haverford. Reverse on Tunbridge Road to starting point.

Mileage

15.1 On left English House, a remaining memorial of the Centennial Exposition, 1876.
15.3 Bear right, and immediately left, curving down hill.
15.6 Curve right onto 52nd St.
18.0 Baltimore Ave.; turn right.
18.7 58th St.; turn left.
19.4 Florence and 58th Sts., southeast corner, **original site of Whitby Hall;** built 1745; removed 1922 to Haverford, Pa.
19.9 Woodland Ave.; turn left.
20.3 54th St.; turn right.
20.6 Elmwood Ave.; turn left and immediately right across bridge to
20.7 **Bartram's Home and Garden,** 1731. Stop. Reverse, turning left on Elmwood Ave., and immediately right onto 54th St.
21.1 Woodland Ave.; turn right.
22.2 43rd and Woodland Ave.; turn left.
22.9 Walnut St.; turn right.
23.6 36th St.; turn left.
23.7 Chestnut St.; turn right.
25.2 16th St.; turn left.
25.3 Market St.; turn right.
25.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 5—Some Early Colonial Homes—25.5 m.

house stood at the end of Gray's lane, on the brow of a hill rising from the Ameasaka Creek, once tributary to Cobb's Creek. Coultas's saw-mill near Cobb's Creek, his ferry across the Schuylkill River, the farmlands that once made up his plantation, the rough roads that he straightened, the obstructions to navigation in the Schuylkill for the removal of which he labored, have all disappeared. And now Whitby Hall has been displaced, too.

Some idea of an English plantation in colonial days may be deduced from this advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette for April 7, 1768: "On Thursday, the 7th of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the plantation of the late James Coultas's, Esq., in Blockley, will be sold by public vendue, all the stock, carriages and implements of husbandry, consisting of horses, mares and colts, milch cows, and store cattle, a very large bull, 20 fine sheep, some of the English breed, with lambs; wagons, carts and geers, plows, harrows and slay; carpenter's tools; a quantity of wheelwright stuff, well-seasoned, and a variety of very good household and kitchen furniture, some plate, and many other things, not particularly mentioned." And then is added a note: "To be sold at private sale 6 Negroes, viz., a Negro man, a cooper by trade, a very good workman; his wife, a very good house-wench, with one female child, two years old; one other Negro woman, a good house and dairy maid; likewise two twins, a boy and a girl, ten years old, smart lively children."

Turning into Woodland Avenue **(19.9)**, and again into Fifty-fourth Street **(20.3)**, we complete this trip by visiting the picturesque mansion **(20.7)** built in 1731 by John Bartram, the first American botanist, once called by Linnaeus "the greatest of natural botanists in the world." The quaint **Bartram Home,** built of hewn stone and mortar, odd-fashioned in architecture but solid and enduring, was the product of its owner's own hands. The **date stone** on the south side of the house contains the names of John and Ann Bartram. Over the front window of the apartment used by Bartram for his study, on a stone built into the wall, is an inscription added in 1770, significant for its declaration:

"Tis God alone, almighty Lord,
The holy One by me adored."

Over the door of one of the nearby greenhouses Bartram once placed these lines:

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

The original grounds of Bartram's plantation occupied six or seven acres. The garden which he laid out adjoining his house sloped to the banks of the Schuylkill River. There was once a fine prospect of the river and of the rich meadows up and down on both sides, with glimpses of the Delaware at a distance. In the garden may still be found trees, fruits, and plants gathered by Bartram in his wide travels in his native country.

John Bartram died in this old house September 22, 1777, just as the British were advancing from the Brandywine. He was born March 23, 1699, at Darby, then in Chester County. Benjamin Franklin, introducing Bartram to Jared Eliot in 1775, wrote: "I believe you will find him to be at least twenty folio pages, large paper, well-filled, on the subjects of botany, fossils, husbandry, and the first creation." As early as 1729, James Logan, writing abroad for a copy of Parkinson's "Herbal," said: "I shall make it a present to a person worthier of a heavier purse than fortune has yet allowed him. John Bartram has a genius perfectly well turned for botany." James Logan thus we see was a friend and neighbor to the farthest limits of early Philadelphia.

Visitors to Bartram's early home in the wilderness should take with them, if possible, Hector St. John Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer,* and read on the spot the famous letter of a Russian gentleman describing the visit he paid to Bartram at the request of Crèvecoeur. Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveller, a professor in the University of Aabo, Swedish Finland, in his *Travels in America,* also tells of a visit here in 1748, giving a vivid and entertaining picture of Bartram and his home life (See Route 1).

AN AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEF

Conspicuous in the collection of Indian relics and curios in the Old City Hall, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, in this contemporary portrait by Charles Willson Peale.

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

For young and old alike this trip is a fascinating and remarkable set of experiences. Beginning with relics, books, pictures, and curios in museums, it extends to notable historic sites in the city, and finally stretches far out into the happy hunting grounds of the country, reaching the burial ground of the great Indian chief, Tamenend (Tammany), five miles from Doylestown, and the celebrated starting point of the famous "Indian Walk" at Wrightstown. The thirty mile drive back to the heart of Philadelphia leads uphill and down dale, through wide stretches of beautiful open country, past growing towns and villages, by thriving farms and wooded regions, along a great stretch of the Lincoln Highway, and, after completing the twelve miles of the magnificent Roosevelt Boulevard, carries one through miles of crowded streets and close-built houses back to the center of the white man's civilization.

RELICS and reminders of the Indians and the days of the wigwam are not entirely lacking in and around Philadelphia.

Stop first at the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania (0.5)** and see, in the museum on the second floor, the famous **wampum belt given by the Indians to William Penn** when he made his celebrated treaty under the elm tree at Shackamaxon. One of Philadelphia's greatest historic treasures, this precious Indian relic was given to the Historical Society in 1857 by Penn's great-grandson, Granville John Penn.

Across the street, at the **Philadelphia Library Company,** Juniper and Locust **(0.5),** in a case in the rear room, is displayed a number of dignified folios, printed chiefly by Benjamin Franklin, recording the **"Minutes" of various conferences with the Indians,** held at Lancaster and Easton from 1744 to 1762. Notable is the **manuscript "Minutes"** of the conferences, held at Easton in August, 1761, with the chief sachems and warriors of the Onondagoes, Oneidas, Mohickons, Tutelos, Cayugas, Nanticokes, Delawares and Conoys.

A short walk north on Juniper Street from Locust brings one to the narrow alley called Chancellor Street, which leads on the left to an open plot of ground adjoining the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the sidewalk of the Philadelphia Library. Tradition has long said that this open plot was **one of two Indian reservations** set aside by the Penn family.

Passing **Independence Square** at Walnut and Fifth Streets **(1.5),** recall that in colonial days Indians came to the city in large numbers and camped for weeks in the State House Yard, a long row of sheds being put up about 1759 for their accommodation. If the trees in Independence Square had tongues some of them could tell interesting tales of these early Indians. Here a terrified band of Indians finally fled for protection when the Paxton Boys in 1764 started on their raid from Lancaster. On this ground Washington in 1791 made treaties with some of the great Indian chiefs,—with Cornplanter in January, with Red Jacket in March, and with Brant in June. There still exists in Buffalo the silver medal presented to Red Jacket as a token of affection, showing on one side Washington in uniform handing the calumet to an Indian chief.

Remember on entering the **old City Hall** at fifth and Chestnut Streets **(1.6),** used at one time by the Supreme Court of the United States, that here **conferences with the Indians** also were held. Conspicuous in the hallway on entrance is Benjamin West's painting of **"Penn's Treaty with the Indians."** Here also may be seen **a section of the original Treaty Elm** under which Penn made his treaty with the Indians at Kensington; a **portrait of Red Jacket;** a **portrait of an American Indian Chief by Charles Willson Peale;** a good collection of **arrow heads,** Indian **axes, household implements, beads** and **garments;** a **scalp stretcher;** and other Indian **curios.** Here too, and worthy of special examination, is an **Indian deed for land** signed in 1769 by representatives of the Six Nations, showing the **totem signatures.**

In the rear of 145 South Second Street **(2.0),** and on the **south side of the Keystone Telephone Building** (which occupies the site of the famous Slate Roof House, the residence of Penn on his second visit to Philadelphia), is an open plot of ground, called Moravian Street, still celebrated as an **Indian reservation** set aside by John Penn, grandson of William Penn, in 1755.

Passing through Dock Street from Second

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

Driving time about 5 hrs. This is a most attractive all-day trip. Two additional hours may be spent divided as follows: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 10 min.; Philadelphia Library Company, 10 min.; Reservations, 10 min.; old City Hall, 30 min.; Penn Treaty Park, 5 min.; Museum of Germantown Site and Relic Society, 15 min.; Museum, Bucks County Historical Society, 30 min.; Chief Tammany's burial ground, 5 min.; starting point of famous "Indian Walk," Wrightstown, 5 min. Added time is required for dining at Doylestown. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.

0.2 12th St.; turn right.

0.4 Locust St.; turn right.

0.5 13th and Locust Sts., southwest corner, **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Stop. Continue on Locust St.

0.5 Juniper and Locust Sts., **Philadelphia Library Company.** Stop. Walk north on Juniper St. to narrow Chancellor St., then left to **open tract in rear of Ritz-Carlton.** Continue left on Juniper St.

0.6 Spruce St.; turn left.

1.3 5th St.; turn left.

1.6 Chestnut and 5th Sts., southwest corner, **old City Hall.** Stop on 5th St. **Indian Rights Association,** Drexel Building, southeast corner, 5th and Chestnut Sts. Continue, turning right on Chestnut St.

1.9 2nd St.; turn right.

2.0 145 South 2nd St., Keystone Telephone Building; **railed open tract** (south side and rear), called Moravian St., is a reputed **Indian reservation.**

2.0 Dock St.; turn diagonally left.

2.2 Front and Dock Sts., northwest corner, **successor and original site of Blue Anchor Inn.**

2.2 Delaware Ave.; turn left.

3.5 Continue on Penn Boulevard (Delaware Avenue).

3.8 Pass **Shackamaxon St.,** on left.

3.9 Bear right across Penn Boulevard into Beach St.

PENN TREATY PARK

Overshadowing the treaty elm at "Sachamexin," where Indian sachems were wont to gather, is the new plant of the Philadelphia Electric Company.

MONOLITH TO THE LENNI LENAPE INDIANS

At Wrightstown, Pa., near the Quaker Meeting House, is this monument marking the starting point of the Indian "Walking Purchase."

"PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS"

Benjamin West's famous painting is one of the treasures of the National Museum, Old City Hall. Tamenend, now known as St. Tammany, greatest of all the Indian chiefs, is the central figure in the picture.

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

Mileage

4.0 Beach and Columbia Ave., **Penn Treaty Park.** Stop. Turn left onto Columbia Ave., and immediately left on Penn Boulevard.
4.3 **Shackamaxon St.;** turn right.
4.5 East Girard Ave.; turn left.
4.9 Germantown Ave.; turn right. Fork at 6.9; turn left.
7.3 York Road; turn right. Note the small **triangular park** at the intersection of Germantown Road and **Rising Sun Avenue.**
8.5 **Wingohocking St.;** turn square left.
8.9 Cross 18th St.; one block north, **Stenton.**
9.2 Germantown Ave.; right.
10.2 **Market Square,** Germantown.
10.5 Vernon Park, **Museum of Germantown Site and Relic Society.**
10.6 E. Haines St.; turn right. At 12.2 cross Stenton Ave.
12.6 Bear right, keeping on Haines St. Cross Broad St. at 13.2.
13.3 York Road; turn left. Fork at 14.9; bear left.
16.0 Fork at Jenkintown; keep left.
19.6 Willow Grove P. O.
19.8 Fork; bear left onto Doylestown Pike.
22.7 Horsham Meeting.
25.7 Cross Neshaminy Creek.
29.5 Cross stone bridge, turning immediately left.
31.4 Pass into Main St., **Doylestown.**
31.7 State St.; turn left. **Fountain House, Ye Old Inn.** Detour, after dining, to the **Museum of the Bucks County Historical Society.** Continue on State St. at 31.7.
31.8 Fork; bear right on State Road to Chalfont.
33.3 **National Farm School,** on left.
34.0 Cross bridge.
34.8 New Britain P. O.
35.7 Cross R. R. at grade.
36.2 Cross county bridge.
36.5 Cross bridge over **Neshaminy at Chalfont.**
36.8 At line fence, on the right of State Road, walk across field down hill about 100 yards to two trees near a winding streamlet, with a wooded ridge in background. Here is the **ground where lies buried Tamenend,** or St. Tammany, the great Indian chief. Reverse on State Road to
37.1 Turn right onto road leading over Spruce Hill.
38.2 Left on dirt roads. In bad weather, the return to Doylestown should be made by continuing at 37.1 direct to Doylestown over the State Road.
39.0 Beautiful views on left.
40.0 Cross bridge over creek.
41.0 Cross R. R. at grade.
41.1 State Road to Doylestown; turn right.
43.2 **Fountain House,** Doylestown, on left.
43.5 Triple-fork; turn right on Maple Ave. to Buckingham.
45.8 Mechanics Valley P. O.
47.0 Fork; turn right into Buckingham.
47.2 Cross Old York Road; **Gen. Greene Inn,** on left; Buckingham P. O., on right. Jog right and then left onto **road to Wrightstown.**
47.9 Cross R. R. at grade.
51.0 Bear right; past Pineville P. O., on right.
52.4 Anchor Hotel, on right. Jog right and then left.

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

to Front (2.1), we recall that in the days of William Penn this was a winding stream known as Dock Creek. Here Indians and Swedes came to greet Penn when he first arrived in the province and landed in 1682 near the **site of the original "Blue Anchor Inn,"** the successor of which still stands at the northwest corner of Front and Dock Streets (2.4). The grandmother of Samuel Preston has told how Penn endeared himself to the Indians by walking with them, sitting with them on the ground, eating with them of their roasted acorns and hominy, and, when they began to show how they could hop and jump, by even springing up and beating them all at running. Penn was thirty-eight at this time and had been an athlete at Oxford.

For convenience this trip is routed up Delaware Avenue to Shackamaxon Street. The journey up Front Street to Shackamaxon Street in a modern automobile is a bit of rough riding, but is recommended as still showing numerous old streets and old houses full of reminders of the days of Penn and the Indians.

"Shackamaxon" Street (3.8) not only preserves an old Indian name but it leads to the famous town or neighborhood in the present Kensington where in the earliest days the sachems or Indian chiefs were wont to gather. At a Swedish court held November 12, 1678, Laurens Cock acknowledged a deed of conveyance of 300 acres of land lying "on the west side of Delaware River, at the towne or neighborhood called and known by the name of **Sachamexin**—the whole dividend or quantity of land being of late surveyed for the inhabitants of Sachamexin in general, and containing 1800 acres." This conveyance shows the extent of the land wherein the celebrated Treaty-tree of Penn once stood.

At Beach Street and Columbia Avenue, in **Penn Treaty Park** (4.0), we find **a scion of the famous Treaty Elm** and the crude **treaty monument** marking the spot where Penn and the Indians formed their "League of friendship." Tamenend (Tamanen, Tamanee, St. Tammany), greatest of all the Indian chiefs, was the central figure in Penn's treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon (See Route 2).

Turning into Germantown Avenue (4.9), we recall that some of Watson's aged contemporaries "could well remember Germantown street as being an **Indian footpath,** going through laurel bushes." The annalist himself tells of the great quantity of Indian arrow heads, spears, and hatchets, still ploughed up in the fields in his day. "I have seen some in a heap of two hundred together, in a circle of the size of a bushel."

At the intersection of Germantown Road and **Rising Sun** Avenue (7.3) is a small **triangular park,** which helps to perpetuate the name of the ancient village formerly at this point, and to recall how Rising Sun was given its name by two of the earliest settlers whose friendliness with the Indians led to the gift of this land.

Wingohocking Street (8.5) in name is an interesting survival of Indian days. One block north of this street, at Eighteenth Street, is **Stenton** (See Route 5), the home of James Logan, Penn's secretary. Here Logan entertained the Indians many times in large numbers. On one occasion when Chief Wingohocking, according to Indian fashion, offered to exchange names with him, Logan diplomatically passed the compliment on to Wingohocking Creek. Creek and Indians have disappeared, but the name of Wingohocking still lives on.

Market Square, Germantown (10.2), has some notable associations with the Indians. Here took place a successful conference between Benjamin Franklin, aided by other citizens, and the famous Paxton Boys, several hundred strong, who in their excitement against Indian depredators marched upon Philadelphia to do violence to the Indians there. A weather vane of the old church that stood in the market place is still preserved riddled with bullet holes made by the Paxton Boys for their own amusement.

In Vernon Park (10.5), on the west side of Germantown Avenue, above Chelten Avenue, stands the old Wister mansion, now used as the historic **Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society,** where may be seen the gaudy **Indian carved in wood** that

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

BURIAL GROUND OF THE INDIAN CHIEF TAMENEND

The last resting place of "St. Tammany," at Chalfont, five miles from Doylestown, has been rescued from oblivion by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Mileage

53.4 **Monolith to the Lenni Lenape Indians,** marking the **starting point of the famous "Indian Walk,"** adjoining Wrightstown Meeting House.
56.6 Curve right. **57.0** Turn left into Newtown.
57.1 State St., Newtown; turn right with trolley.
57.4 Newtown P. O.
57.9 Cross R. R. at grade.
60.9 Pass into Pine St., Langhorne. **61.2** Maple Ave.; turn right.
61.9 Fork; turn left for Lincoln Highway.
63.8 Sharp S-turn over R. R.
64.0 Turn left and immediately right onto Lincoln Highway.
64.3 Cross bridge over Neshaminy Creek.
66.5 Fork; keep right. At 66.7 cross bridge at City Limit.
68.8 Fork; keep left on Lincoln Highway.
71.2 Evergreen Farms Restaurant.
71.7 Cross bridge over Pennypack Creek.
75.4 Castor Circle. **79.2** Broad St.; turn left.
83.8 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 6—Relics and Reminders of the Indians—83.8 m.

once crowned the summit of Indian Rock, on the Wissahickon, about a mile beyond Valley Green. This curious carving is said to represent **Tedyuscung,** the notable Delaware chief, who was the last of the Indian chiefs to leave the shores of the Delaware. Bow and spear in hand, a plume of eagle feathers on his brow, he is stepping forth upon his journey toward the setting sun.

Beyond Germantown the remainder of this trip is a long but fascinating cross-country drive, full of beauty and diversity of scenery, and unique in its reminders of the Indians.

On the way through Willow Grove **(19.6)** to Doylestown **(31.4)** will be met sign-posts heralding Doylestown as the location of the grave of Tammany, the Lenape chief for whom the Tammany society of New York is named. But neither sign-posts nor printed guides point the way. It is wise to dine in Doylestown at the Fountain House (1748), and then spend half an hour (detour to South Pine Street, 0.4 mile), in the remarkable **Museum of the Bucks County Historical Society.** Here will be found a stone marked: "To the memory of the celebrated Lenape Chieftain TAMENEND, once owner of this and all land between Neshaminy and Pennypack Creeks. These stones are placed at this spot near which an aged Indian called Tammany by the pioneers of Bucks County was buried by white men about the year 1750." This stone has apparently been "rescued" from its original location. The burial ground of Tamenend, or St. Tammany, already mentioned as the greatest of the Indian chiefs who figured in Penn's treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon, is five miles from Doylestown at Chalfont, on the State road leading to Norristown.

Leaving Doylestown **(31.7),** by way of State Street, we cross the bridge over the Neshaminy at **Chalfont (36.5).** A third of a mile beyond the bridge **(36.8),** at a line fence, on the right of the State road, we stop and walk across the field down hill about 100 yards to **two trees near a winding streamlet,** with a wooded ridge in the background. Here is **the burying ground of Tamenend (36.8).** No stone marks the grave, for the exact site is unknown. But the place has been identified and preserved by the zeal of the intelligent officials of the Bucks County Historical Society. The spot is one of charm and beauty.

Back through Doylestown **(43.2),** by way of Spruce Hill ridge with its beautiful cross-country views, we speed for ten miles on our way to **Wrightstown (53.4).** Here, adjoining the Friends' Meeting House, set up by the Bucks County Historical Society, is the impressive brown **monolith to the memory of the Lenni Lenape Indians (53.4), marking the starting point of the famous "Indian Walk."** A tablet on the monolith says: "To the memory of the Lenni Lenape Indians, ancient owners of this region. These stones are placed at this spot, the starting point of the Indian Walk, Sept. 9, 1737."

In the library of the American Philosophical Society is a manuscript narrative written in 1756 by John Watson of Bucks County giving his version of this celebrated purchase of land from the Indians by means of the "Great Walk." The Indians and many of their friends claimed they were cheated. Watson says: "The agents publicly advertised a fee of £5 for the greatest walker for one day, and procured Marshall, who **ran** over four times as much ground as the Indians expected." Some claim that all the country northwest of Wrightstown Meeting House was taken from the Delawares without compensation. The matter was finally argued out in court. Even Nicholas Scull, surveyor general for the Penn family, was brought to the witness stand to testify that he was present when James Yeates and Edward Marshall, together with some Indians, walked one and a half days back in the woods from Wrightstown; that they did not run, or go out of a walk, and in eighteen hours they made fifty-five miles. The "walking purchase" was long the cause of much bitterness on the part of the Indians.

"FRANKLIN IN 1723"

R. Tait McKenzie's spirited figure of the youthful Franklin, gift of the Class of '04, University of Pennsylvania, finds a beautiful background in the great educational institution that Franklin founded.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

The outstanding feature of this short trip is its impressive demonstration of the lasting influence of the many-sided Franklin on the life and institutions of the city of his adoption. Only the relics and memorials in Philadelphia of this most notable of all Americans are stressed here, but these alone are of surpassing interest and importance.

MOST illustrious American and foremost Philadelphian, Benjamin Franklin has left deep and many-sided impress on the life and institutions of the city of his adoption. For sixty-seven years a citizen of Philadelphia, for seventeen years a citizen of Boston, and for fourteen years a citizen of the United States, Franklin, it is startling to recall, was for seventy of the eighty-four years of his life a subject of four successive British monarchs. Nevertheless Franklin still figures foremost as an American among Americans, for by his unfailing good humor, invincible integrity, enduring industry, insatiable ambition, and practical intelligence, he laid the foundations of the American mind and American character.

Following in the footsteps of Franklin in Philadelphia takes one to many important and historic centers of interest in the life of the city.

Entering first the **Library of the University of Pennsylvania (1.7),** Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue, we find in the right hand corner of the inner reading hall relics of the peerless printer, whose inspiration and efforts in behalf of higher education for the youth of the city ultimately resulted in the founding of the University of Pennsylvania itself. Opportunity should be taken for a careful examination (at another time) of the impressive **"Curtis Collection of Franklin Imprints,"** as well as for a complete survey of the University. Time should be taken, however, to seek out in the two admirable glass-topped display cases the copy of Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* for October 31, 1765, with the black border, protesting against the Stamp Act; also his *Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania,* written, printed, and distributed gratuitously by Franklin himself. In the Library will be found Franklin's **desk, cane, family account book,** and many **letters** and **papers.** In the outer hall of the Library may be seen on leaving a print of the old "Academy" at Fourth and Arch Streets, formally opened in 1751, in the building originally put up in 1740 for the celebrated preacher George Whitefield. For this Academy Franklin secured subscriptions amounting to five thousand pounds.

On turning into Spruce Street from Thirty-fourth and immediately into Thirty-third, a glimpse is had of **Franklin Field,** arena for the exercise of genuine American spirit. Near the entrance to the Gymnasium stands Dr. R. Tait McKenzie's masterly statue of **"Franklin in 1723,"** recalling the incident of his arrival in Philadelphia, told so charmingly in the "Autobiography": "I have been the more particular in this description of my journey, and shall be so of my first entry into that city, that you may in your mind compare such unlike beginnings with the figure I have since made there."

Crossing Broad Street at Spruce, to the left, on the east side, up Broad at Sansom Street, we see the sky-scraping **North American Building,** where until recently was published the oldest daily newspaper in America, begun as a daily in 1784, but a lineal descendant of Franklin's weekly *Pennsylvania Gazette,* first issued in 1728. On May 18, 1925, the *North American* was merged with the *Public Ledger.*

A visit to the **Philadelphia Library Company,** Juniper and Locust Streets (3.9), the **first public library in America,** founded in 1731, helps one to appreciate Philadelphia's debt to the many-sided Franklin. We stop before the present building, erected in 1880, and scan **Lazzarini's statue of Franklin,** high in a niche over the doorway, executed in Carrara marble, and presented to the Library Company by William Bingham in 1792, conforming to Dr. Franklin's expressed desire for "a gown for his dress and a Roman head." The **time-worn stone** re-

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

Driving time about 1 hr. 30 min. Three crowded and interesting additional hours may be divided as follows: University of Pennsylvania (Library) 20 min.; Philadelphia Library Company and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 20 min.; Pennsylvania Hospital, 30 min.; Philadelphia Contributionship, 15 min.; American Philosophical Society, 30 min.; Independence Hall, 10 min.; Franklin Printing Company, 10 min.; Franklin Institute, 20 min.; Carpenters' Hall and Franklin Court (South Orianna Street) 10 min.; Betsy Ross House, 10 min.; Franklin's grave, 5 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, west side. Go west on Market St.

1.5 34th St.; turn left.

1.7 34th St. below Woodland Ave., pathway entrance to **Library, University of Pennsylvania.** Stop. Continue on 34th St. to

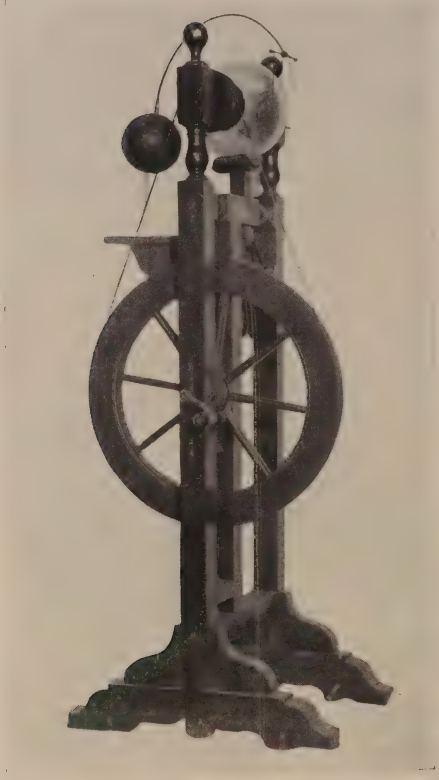
1.8 Spruce St.; turn left.

1.9 33rd St.; turn left. **Franklin Field,** on right. Also on right, near entrance to Gymnasium (2.0), **McKenzie's statue of "Franklin in 1723."** Continue on 33rd St. to

FRANKLIN'S LIBRARY

The first public subscription library in America, the Philadelphia Library Company, founded by Franklin in 1731, preserves on its rear wall the quaint corner-stone of the building erected in 1787.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRICAL MACHINE

The original apparatus is now in possession of the Franklin Institute.

cording the gift of the statue may be seen in the hallway of the Library, on entrance. On the wall of the Library, on the right, is a replica of the **Duplessis portrait of Franklin.** To the right on entrance also is the **electrical apparatus** sent from London in 1746 by Peter Collinson, London agent for the Library Company, which was used by Franklin in experimenting on the nature of electricity. The **corner-stone of the old building** erected in Fifth Street below Chestnut in 1787, showing that the Library was founded at the direct instance of Franklin, may be seen built into the rear wall of the present building.

At the main entrance gate of the **Pennsylvania Hospital (4.5),** Eighth Street below Spruce, one stops to admire the serenity of this public institution of mercy, now also a monument to the public-spirited service of many generations of men and women, including especially Dr. Thomas Bond and Franklin. To the left on entrance, at the extreme corner of the old building, deep down the embankment, will be found the **corner-stone** with the curious **inscription written by Franklin** in 1754. In the chapel on the second floor may be seen an interesting **autograph letter** of Franklin, referring to the statue of William Penn now standing on the lawn on the Pine Street side. In walking the paths of this old institution, and crossing its halls and corridors, one literally follows in the footsteps of the indefatigable Franklin, who passed in and out here for some twenty years, acting as secretary to the Board of Trustees (See Route 17).

Encircling the hospital, we continue on Spruce Street **(4.8),** to Fifth, to Locust, and thence to Fourth Street, noting on the way numerous specimens of colonial architecture. On Fourth Street below Walnut **(5.2),** No. 212 South Fourth Street, are the present offices of **The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire,** organized in 1752 and still in active business for the public good. This is the famous "Hand-in-Hand" fire insurance company with which Franklin was identified as director from its foundation, and which grew out of one of his earliest practical and fertile suggestions. The most quickening historic relic in all Philadelphia is possessed by this company, a **scroll of parchment,** forty-four feet long, beginning with the articles of association or deed of settlement of the Contributionship, and containing the **autographs of 1774 members or directors of the company from its foundation** until very recent years. The list is headed by Benjamin Franklin and includes names distinguished in the annals of every decade of Philadelphia history since Franklin, as well as names showing ancestry to the days of Penn and the Swedes. See illustration in Route 26.

On Fifth Street below Chestnut, on the

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY—FOUNDED BY FRANKLIN IN 1743

Built on part of Independence Square in 1789, this world-wide celebrated institution possesses more than a thousand Franklin manuscripts and numerous relics of the great practical philosopher.

Mileage

2.1 Walnut St.; turn right.
2.8 22nd St.; turn right.
2.9 Spruce St.; turn left.
3.7 Pass Broad St.; **North American Building**, Broad and Sansom St.
3.8 13th St.; turn left.
3.9 Locust St.; turn left. **Philadelphia Library Company,** Locust and Juniper Sts. Stop.
3.9 Juniper St.; turn left.
4.0 Spruce St.; turn left.
4.5 8th St.; turn right. **Pennsylvania Hospital,** main entrance, 8th below Spruce St.
4.6 Pine St.; turn right.
4.7 9th St.; turn right. **4.8** Spruce St.; turn right.
5.1 5th St.; turn left.
5.2 Locust St. at 5th. Stop; walk to No. 212 South 4th St., **The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.** Founded 1752. Continue on 5th St.
5.4 Library and 5th Sts., northeast corner, **original site of the Philadelphia Library Company**. See illustration in Route 17. Stop and visit
5.4 **American Philosophical Society,** No. 104 South 5th St., below Chestnut, west side. Founded 1743. Walk to **Independence Hall,** Chestnut west of 5th St.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

west side, on the edge of Independence Square **(5.4),** we come to perhaps the most widely celebrated of all Franklin's cherished institutions, the **American Philosophical Society,** founded in 1743, and established in its present building in 1789. Imagine the venerable Franklin, for the last twenty years of his life president of this society, standing in the doorway of its commodious new building, proud of the fruitful outcome of his suggestion to the Junto far back in 1742, and conscious in a day of no radio, no wireless, no telephone, no telegraph, no railroad, no steamship, no airplane, that by this organization he had conquered space, if not time, and had brought into ready contact for mutual benefit the minds of all the celebrated scientists, philosophers, and inventors of Europe and America. In the hallway on the second floor are several modern mementos of Franklin, including two attractive **bronze tablets, the gift of Mr. John H. Harjes,** the Paris banker. Friends of Albert Henry Smyth, distinguished Philadelphian, eloquent interpreter and expounder of English literature, Shakespearean scholar, editor of the definitive edition of Franklin's writings, and orator by presidential appointment at the French celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth, will recognize him with pleasure in the background of the **photograph of the Franklin statue at Passy** in Paris. The **library** of the Society possesses more than a thousand **Franklin manuscripts.** The Society also treasures Franklin's **original models** for the "Pennsylvania Fireplace," the **original machine for experimenting with electricity,** Franklin's **armchair,** with its ingenious seat convertible into steps for his bookcases, and the **bust** used by the United States Government for the Franklin portrait on the penny postage stamp.

Walking left on Chestnut Street to Philadelphia's most revered historic memorial, the **State House,** first built in 1732, remember that almost the whole of Franklin's life was bound up with this building, as he pursued the affairs of city or state or nation. In **Independence Chamber** single out the **table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed.** It was while standing by this table that Franklin, after signing, said to John Hancock: **"We must indeed hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."** Nearby, used by Washington as President of the Federal Convention that met in this chamber in 1787 and framed the Constitution of the United States, is the celebrated high **colonial chair,** with its carved and gilded image of an uncertain sun half in the sea, that led Franklin to say, as the last members were signing the Constitution, "Now at length I have the happiness to know it is a rising not a setting sun."

Continuing on Fifth Street above Chestnut, in a short walk to No. 518 Ludlow Street, we come to the modern plant of the **Franklin Printing Company (5.4),** the business of which began with Benjamin Franklin in 1728, and has been continuous ever since. For full details of the succession of firms, see Route 26. One of the firms in this memorable line, Messrs. Atkinson and Anderson, on the venerable foundation of Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette,* began the publication of the *Saturday Evening Post,* the first issue of which was August 4, 1821. "The Post," after various vicissitudes, was bought in 1898 by the Curtis Publishing Company.

Proceeding to Market Street, we pass at Nos. 528-30 Market Street **(tablet,** second floor front) the **site of the Robert Morris Mansion (5.6),** occupied by Washington during the whole period of his presidency in Philadelphia (See Route 8). It was Washington who laid the foundation for Franklin's greatest epitaph when he wrote: "If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must know that you have not lived in vain."

At Seventh and Market Streets **(5.7),** southwest corner, now a bank **(tablet** on Market Street side) is the **site of the house in which Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, aided by Franklin,** who was a member of the committee of five to which that great work was intrusted.

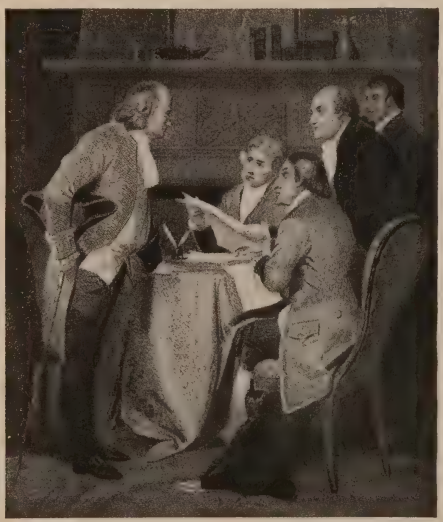
Turning from Tenth Street into Chestnut,

SIGNERS' CHAIR AND TABLE, INDEPENDENCE HALL

Standing by this table, Franklin, as he signed, said: "We must indeed hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

FRANKLIN AT SIXTY-ONE

A copy of David Martin's "Thumb Portrait" of the philosopher hangs in Independence Hall.

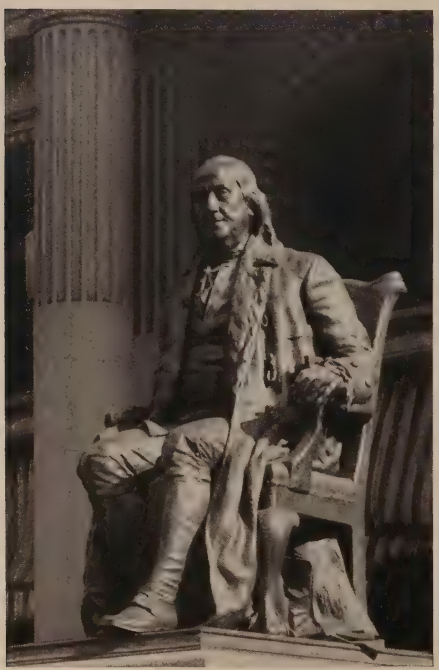


AT WORK ON THE DECLARATION

An old engraving shows Franklin and the rest of the Committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence—Jefferson, Adams, Livingston, and Sherman.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

to the left, fronting the Post Office, at Chestnut Street and Ninth, we come upon the satisfying **statue of Franklin by Boyle (6.2),** reminding us of Postmaster-General Franklin, who so improved the mail service that answers to letters sent from Philadelphia to Boston could be received in three weeks instead of six, and who created a new era in 1754 by starting mail to New York on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Reconstructing Franklin from his advertisements for stolen wardrobes, an old annalist asks us to picture him alive at the present day, walking down Chestnut Street with his wife: "They would probably excite some attention; he with his bushy and curly wig, huge spectacles, red flapped waistcoat, frilled bosom and sleeves, repaired breeches, coming to the knee, and finished off with light blue stockings and large buckled shoes; and his wife with her flat gipsy bonnet, enormous hoops, short petticoat, and gown glorious with red roses and yellow and blue flowers, the whole surmounted by a scarlet cloak with double cape." They would doubtless create a sensation in the new **Benjamin Franklin Hotel.**



BOYLE'S STATUE OF FRANKLIN

On the Chestnut Street side of the Post Office is found this gift of Justus C. Strawbridge, unveiled in 1899.

Turning from Chestnut north into Seventh, midway on the right, we reach the **Franklin Institute (6.4),** not founded until 1825, but a notable memorial to the scientific Franklin. In the entrance hall is an attractive **bronze tablet** erected in 1917 by the stove manufacturing industry of the United States, commemorative of Franklin's invention of the Pennsylvania "Fireplace" in 1742. Opposite is a **bust of Franklin,** resting on a memorial vase, the base of which stresses for ambitious present-day students of the Institute, Franklin the "Poor Boy, Laboring at the Soap and Candle Business in the City of Boston." In the lecture room on the first floor, entered through the library on the second floor, may be seen the **electrical machine** used by Franklin in his experiments to show the identity of lightning and electricity. In a glass case in the library is also the **dress sword** which Franklin wore while at the court of France, presented by one of his descendants, R. Meade Bache. There is also an **odometer,** forerunner of the present instruments, used by Franklin on his carriage when traveling.

Down Sixth Street at Walnut **(6.7),** facing Independence Square, stands the great Curtis Building, home of the *Saturday Evening Post,* bought by the Curtis Publishing Company in 1898, but begun in 1821, in succession to Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette,* founded in 1728. The new **Public Ledger Building** at Chestnut Street and Sixth, complementing the Curtis structure, has now become the home of the *North American,* the oldest daily newspaper in America, a Franklin foundation, recently merged with the *Public Ledger.*

On the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Third Streets, set deep in the rear, is seen **Carpenters' Hall (7.2), meeting place of the first Continental Con-**

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE—BUILT IN 1825

In this famous institution for the promotion of the mechanic arts are numerous relics of Franklin.

Mileage

5.4 Continue on 5th St. Stop and walk to No. 518 Ludlow St., **Franklin Printing Company** founded by Franklin in 1728.

5.6 Market St.; turn left. Pass at Nos. 528-30 Market St. the site of Washington's presidential mansion (1790-97).

5.7 7th and Market Sts., southwest corner, **site of house in which Jefferson,** aided by Franklin, **drafted the Declaration of Independence. Tablet.**

6.0 10th St.; turn left.

6.1 Chestnut St.; turn left.

6.2 **Boyle's Statue of Franklin**, fronting Philadelphia Post-office, Chestnut and 9th Sts.

6.3 7th St.; turn left.

6.4 No. 15 South 7th St., **Franklin Institute.** Founded 1825. Stop.

6.4 Market St.; turn right.

6.5 6th St.; turn right.

6.6 Chestnut and 6th Sts., new building of the **Public Ledger and North American.**

6.7 **Curtis Building,** northwest corner 6th and Walnut Sts.; home of **Saturday Evening Post.**

6.7 Walnut St.; turn right.

6.8 7th St.; turn right.

6.9 Chestnut St.; turn right.

7.2 No. 320 Chestnut St., **Carpenters' Hall.**

FRANKLIN COURT—ORIGINAL DRAWING BY FRANK H. TAYLOR

Opposite Carpenters' Hall is the little thoroughfare now called South Orianna Street where stood the house in which Franklin died in 1790. In this narrow by-way James Gordon Bennett began his career as a newspaper publisher; here Woodrow Wilson's grandfather was a printer; and here Franklin finished the immortal *Autobiography*.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE

In Christ Church graveyard at Fifth and Arch Streets he lies—"venerated for benevolence, admired for talents, esteemed for patriotism, beloved for philanthropy."

Mileage

7.2 **South Orianna St.** (opposite Carpenters' Hall), formerly known as **Franklin Court;** turn left on this narrow street. At Market Street end, **site of Franklin's home** (1765-1790).

7.3 Market St.; turn right.

7.6 Market and Front Sts.

7.6 Delaware Ave.; turn right and **reverse** on Delaware Ave.

7.9 Arch St. at Delaware Ave.; turn left.

8.1 No. 239 Arch St., **Betsy Ross House**.

8.1 3rd St.; turn right.

8.3 Race St.; turn right.

8.4 2nd St.; turn right. Race and 2nd St., southeast corner, **site of Franklin's home, 1752.**

8.5 Arch St.; turn right.

8.7 4th and Arch Sts.; stop; walk south to No. 62 North 4th St. (second courtway), **original site of Philadelphia Academy and College,** afterwards University of Pennsylvania. **Tablet**. Continue on Arch St. to

8.8 5th and Arch Sts., southeast corner, **Franklin's grave.** Stop.

8.9 6th St.; turn left.

9.0 Market St.; turn right.

9.6 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA**.

Route 7—In the Footsteps of Franklin—9.6 m.

gress, of which Franklin was a member.

Directly opposite Carpenters' Hall, we turn into South Orianna Street **(7.2),** formerly **Franklin Court,** and at the end at Market Street, come upon the **site of the house in which Franklin lived at the time of his death in 1790.** The house stood on the west side, at the end of the court, which until recent years extended only midway between Market and Chestnut. The court was entered through an archway on Market Street, still standing picturesquely at the end of the street. Some old houses still stand on the east side. Mrs. Franklin has left a minute description of her house and its furnishings, written in 1765 to Franklin, then in Europe. In his closing years Franklin was carried to the State House in a sedan chair and spent as much as five hours daily there attending to public business. On this now neglected spot Franklin wrote, primarily for his son's benefit, the final draft of the immortal *Autobiography.* A vivid description of Franklin's house and its surroundings is found in the Diary of Manasseh Cutler, of Hamilton, Massachusetts, who visited Franklin here July 13, 1787, and found him in his garden upon a grassplot, under a very large mulberry-tree, surrounded by gentlemen and lady guests, for whom his daughter, Mrs. Bache, spread a tea-table under a tree, while three of her children gathered about her, showing excessive fondness for their grandpapa. The artist Bacon's "Franklin at Home" is a vivid reproduction of this scene. See illustration in Route 25.

Emerging through the archway into Market Street **(7.3),** we recall that on the north side of Market near Fourth (No. 141 High Street) stood the house of Deborah Reed, Franklin's bride-to-be, who stood in the doorway that memorable Sunday morning in 1723 and laughed heartily at the uncouth Franklin as, with stuffed pockets, he walked up High Street, eating his penny roll. On Market Street, in going to Front, we pass the region where Franklin's printing shop was first established (532 High Street), and whence for twenty-five years was issued **Poor Richard's Almanac.** At Delaware Avenue and Market Street Franklin landed from his boat, when he came from Burlington.

Turning into Arch Street **(7.9),** we pass the **Betsy Ross House (8.1),** No. 239 Arch Street. The Congress of the United States assembled in Independence Hall, June 14th, 1777, adopted the resolution which established "the Stars and Stripes." Franklin's visit to Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1775, as a member of a committee from Congress, resulted in the adoption of an earlier flag, Washington's "Grand Union Flag," with its thirteen stripes of alternate red and white.

At Race and Second Streets **(8.4),** on the southeast corner, Franklin dwelt in the year 1752. From this corner Franklin started with his kite one stormy evening in June, 1752, to make his ever memorable experiment to prove that the electric flash and lightning are the same.

At Fourth and Arch Streets **(8.7),** stop and walk south on Fourth Street to the second courtway, the **site of the Charity School and the Academy** founded by Franklin's efforts, out of which grew the College of Philadelphia and ultimately the University of Pennsylvania. Here, too, Whitefield preached so eloquently as to draw all the money out of the thrifty Franklin's pocket.

At Fifth and Arch Streets **(8.8),** in Christ Church burial ground, is the **grave of Benjamin Franklin.** Twenty thousand persons followed the body to its burial. The **tablets** tell fully and faithfully the long and eventful story of his beneficent life. For his epitaph written by himself when he was twenty-two, see Route 25. Here is a good place to remember that Franklin once said, "I look upon all the griefs and sufferings of the world but as the momentary pricking of a pin in comparison with the total happiness of our existence."

FRANKLIN'S OWN COMPOSING STICK

THE "LANSDOWNE" WASHINGTON

Gilbert Stuart painted this celebrated portrait of Washington from life in a studio on the site of the Drexel Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets. It is now in possession of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

For scenic variety and historic preëminence this trip is supreme. There is not an important street in old Philadelphia, nor a single one of its great highroads, that is not associated in some striking way with the everyday doings or the great deeds of the immortal Washington. This trip takes one to every important historic corner of old Philadelphia.

THE associations of George Washington with the birthplace of the nation are part of the national inheritance. Here are the great historic shrines indelibly associated with the great soldier and statesman, and here are numerous historic houses, personal relics, and other reminders of the eventful years he spent in the old homestead of the nation.

Passing through the courtyard of the City Hall one carries away a pleasing and haunting glimpse of the venerable Washington with back now turned to the maddening crowd. Gift of the public school children of the city, the "mellowed" marble **statue of Washington (0.0)** visible in the alcove on the second floor of the north central tower once stood in front of Independence Hall but was rescued a few years ago from the destroying effects of time and the elements.

Crossing the street to the **Masonic Temple (0.0),** Broad Street and North Penn Square, northeast corner, in an alcove of the Museum, we may see an unusual picture of Washington, the realistic "hard countenanced" **portrait by William Williams,** painted in Philadelphia in 1794 for the Masons of Virginia, full of reminders of the pitted face, the scarred cheek, the disfiguring moles, and revealing outside the bepowdered wig a tuft of red hair, "on the 'off-side' of the head," as the good-humored usher will tell you. The **Masonic Museum** contains other **relics of Washington,** who was signally honored by the Masons when he was in Philadelphia in Revolutionary and in presidential days. Among them is the elaborate **Masonic apron** worn by the first President.

At the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania,** Locust and Thirteenth Streets **(0.5),** a **bust of Washington** is conspicuous immediately on entrance. Here we find a good **Stuart replica of the Athenaeum Washington,** and an early **Washington by Charles Willson Peale.** Nearby is a **portrait of Martha Washington** by Rembrandt Peale. In the Museum on the second floor is **Washington's desk,** dignified and massive. Here are the **dining-room chairs** used in the presidential home on Market Street below Sixth; also a **brocaded chair** used by Mrs. Washington at her famous levées and by Washington at his receptions.

At the **Philadelphia Library Company,** Locust and Juniper Streets **(0.5),** in a case at the right, on entrance, is treasured a **lock of Washington's hair,** taken in 1787 by Martin Piarris, Washington's Philadelphia barber, who boasted that he was the only man who ever held Washington by the nose! Here, too, is **Washington's book-plate.**

Turning into **Chestnut Street (0.6),** we come to the street most **indelibly identified with Washington's eventful life.** On Chestnut Street below Sixth, in **Independence Hall (1.2),** now the most famous historical building in America, in the east room on entrance, Washington's name was first proposed as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces; here he was made General George Washington; here he signed the Declaration of Independence; here, later, he presided over the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. In **Independence Chamber** is the plain **mahogany table** (See Route 7) upon which the Declaration was signed; also the **colonial chair** in which Hancock sat when he issued Washington's commission as commander-in-chief, and in which Washington sat as president of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Walking west on Chestnut Street to **Congress Hall,** at Sixth Street, southeast corner **(1.2),** where the United States Congress met for ten years from 1790 to 1800, we cross the threshold Washington often crossed. Coming and going as President of the United States, sometimes he drove up in an elegant white coach, drawn by six superb white horses, and emerging in a full suit of the

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

Driving time about 3 hrs. 30 min. To see and enjoy even briefly the numerous relics and places associated with Washington requires all of four hours. A whole day therefore may be devoted enjoyably to this trip, or it may be covered on two separate occasions. Admission to Masonic Temple is at set hours, which should be ascertained beforehand, and a full hour should be allowed for the inspection. Three other hours may be divided: Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Library Company, 30 min.; Independence Hall and Congress Hall, 35 min.; Carpenters' Hall, 10 min.; Christ Church, 10 min.; St. Peter's Church, 10 min.; Betsy Ross House, 10 min.; Academy of Fine Arts, 5 min.; Stenton, 20 min.; Germantown, including Lower Burial Ground, 20 min.; Belmont Mansion, 10 min.; Betsy Ross grave, 5 min.; Bartram's Garden, 15 min.; Washington Monument, 5 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall; north side. Stop. **Statue of Washington,** visible at north side of court-yard. Visit **Masonic Temple,** northeast corner of Broad St. and North Penn Square. Encircle City Hall and go south on Broad St.

0.3 Spruce St.; turn left.

0.4 13th St.; turn left.

0.5 Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner, **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Stop. Walk to **Philadelphia Library Company,** Locust and Juniper Sts. Continue on 13th St.

0.6 **Chestnut St.**; turn right.

1.2 **INDEPENDENCE HALL,** Chestnut St. between 5th and 6th Sts. Stop. Walk to **Congress Hall,** 6th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner. Continue on Chestnut St.

1.3 5th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner, Drexel Building. **Tablet.**

1.4 **CARPENTERS' HALL**, Chestnut St. between 3rd and 4th Sts., south side. Stop.

1.6 **Front St.;** turn left.

SCENE OF WASHINGTON'S "FAREWELL ADDRESS"

In Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, December 7, 1796, standing near the second window on the right, Washington read the most famous of all his documents.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

WASHINGTON'S DESK

One of numerous relics of Washington at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

richest black velvet, with powdered hair, knee-buckled breeches, black silk stockings, hat in hand and sword by side, he looked, as an eyewitness said, "altogether the most august human figure I had then or have since beheld."

In the **room on the first floor of Congress Hall,** where the House of Representatives met and put into operation the Constitution of the United States, on December 7, 1796, **Washington read his "Farewell Address,"** declared to be the most influential piece of political advice in the history of the country. In the **Senate chamber,** on the second floor, Washington took the oath of office a second time as President of the United States.

A few blocks down **Chestnut Street,** between Third and Fourth, on the south side, half-hidden in a narrow courtway, picturesque in its retirement, stands **Carpenters' Hall (1.4),** built in 1770, sacred **memorial to the first Continental Congress.** Here came George Washington, in "the days that tried men's souls," a handsome young colonial officer in military uniform, riding all the way from Virginia on horseback, and destined for solid information and sound judgment to win his spurs in the most illustrious body of patriots ever assembled.

On Front Street (1.6), as we turn into it from Chestnut, we have only the eye of the imagination to help. But down Front Street to Chestnut Washington **once marched the heroic Continental Army** that finally gained undying fame for its sufferings at Valley Forge. An old chronicler praised them for their fine appearance and their order of marching, but the critical John Adams said,—"They have not yet the air of soldiers, they do not keep step, do not hold up their heads quite erect, nor turn their toes so exactly as they ought; nor do all of them cock their hats; and such as do, don't all wear them the same way." Lafayette, though he thought these "eleven thousand men, but tolerably armed, and still worse clad, presented a singular spectacle," nevertheless said,—"With all this they were good-looking soldiers conducted by zealous officers."

Crossing **Market Street at Front (1.7),** we are reminded that here, at the southeast corner, Washington was in the habit of walking every day at twelve o'clock, in presidential days, to set his watch at Clark's standard, all the porters taking off their hats and standing uncovered until he turned and started back again to his home at Sixth and Market Streets.

On Second Street above Market, Washington, while President of the United States, with Mrs. Washington and his secretaries, for years habitually attended **Christ Church (2.1). Washington's pew** is carefully marked and preserved. The **old doorway** through which he entered has been closed for some years, but the artistic **iron gate of Christ Church** is an eloquent reminder of the times when Washington arrived and departed in a great dazzling cream-colored coach, which never failed to draw an eager crowd to see him emerge, "noble in height and commanding in air, and enveloped in a rich blue Spanish cloak faced with red silk velvet and thrown over the left shoulder."

On Third Street, at the southwest corner of Pine **(2.7),** Washington attended diligently the "parish church," because it stood near his temporary home when he was here on business with Congress. **Washington's pew in old St. Peter's Church,** No. 41, still

INDEPENDENCE CHAMBER—INDEPENDENCE HALL

In this beautiful room, where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the nation founded, Washington became Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

WASHINGTON'S PEW IN CHRIST CHURCH

attracts many visitors. Farther up Third Street, in the block from Spruce to Walnut, made famous by the Willing family and the Binghams, where Washington, as his diary tells us, "dined and drank tea at Mr. Bingham's in great splendor," still stands at **No. 244 South Third Street (2.9),** venerable but unvenerated, the **Powel Mansion,** home of the hospitable Samuel Powel, last Mayor of Philadelphia under the proprietary charter, and first Mayor of Philadelphia under the new United States. Here Washington was a frequent and welcome visitor, and during the Constitutional Convention often "dined," and "drank tea" and, tradition says, "danced." Near Third Street, at No. 239 Arch Street, stands the quaint old **Betsy Ross House (3.3),** the "birthplace of Old Glory," where tradition likes to say Washington came, as a member of the committee appointed by Congress, and arranged with Betsy Ross the design of the American flag.

On Fourth Street, below Arch, west side **(3.5),** in the second courtway, is the site, marked by a **tablet** on the north wall, of the Philadelphia Academy and College, afterwards the University of Pennsylvania, to which Washington sent his adopted son young Custis. Farther up Fourth Street, just above Arch, at the **southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry (3.4),** is the **site of the old Zion Lutheran Church** (See Route 4), ever memorable as the place where General "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, Washington's intimate friend, pronounced before Congress and a crowded assembly Washington's funeral oration (December 26, 1799), in which Washington was first proclaimed—**"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."**

On Fifth Street at Chestnut, in a house once standing on the southeast corner **(1.3)** (See **tablet** on the **Drexel Building),** Washington sat for Gilbert Stuart, while that great artist added to the lustre of his fame by painting the full-length portrait of Washington as President, familiarly known as the **"Lansdowne Washington."** It was executed at the request of Mrs. Bingham for presentation to the Marquis of Lansdowne, a great admirer of Washington. The "Lansdowne Washington," now at the Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry Streets, is believed to be the original portrait, and the one now in England a copy.

Near Sixth Street, on Market, in the attractive **Morris Mansion,** once on the site of the present **Nos. 528-30 Market Street (3.7),** Washington lived with his family throughout the presidential years 1790-1797. Here was the scene of troublesome and exciting public events in the life of Washington, and of charming private experiences in the life of the first presidential family. In Watson's *Annals* is a vivid description of Mrs. Washington's *levées* and of the President's receptions. Here took place the exciting Genet incident, and the dramatic interview with General St. Clair.

Returning to the City Hall and starting afresh at this point, we traverse next some of the great highroads of Philadelphia, notable for associations with Washington. Over some of these roads Washington marched his soldiers to victory or defeat; over some he drove in days of peace, a familiar figure for years; over some he galloped for business or for recreation, and

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

INTERIOR OF CARPENTERS' HALL

Here Washington came in 1774 to attend the First Continental Congress, where by his sound judgment and solid information he won his spurs in the most illustrious body of patriots ever assembled.

Mileage

1.7 Cross Market St. at Front.

1.9 Arch St.; turn left.

2.0 2nd St.; turn left.

2.1 **Christ Church,** 2nd above Market, west side. Stop. Continue on 2nd St.

2.6 Pine St.; turn right.

2.7 3rd St.; turn right. **Old St. Peter's Church,** 3rd and Pine Sts., southwest corner. Stop. Continue on 3rd St.

2.9 No. 244 South 3rd St., **Powel Mansion.**

3.3 Arch and 3rd Sts.; turn left. Stop and walk back to the **Betsy Ross House,** "birthplace of Old Glory," No. 239 Arch St.

3.4 4th St.; turn left. Stop and walk north on 4th St. to 4th and Cherry Sts., southeast corner, **site of old Zion Lutheran Church,** where Washington was first proclaimed—"*First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*" Return to

3.5 4th St., south of Arch, second courtway, west side, **site of Philadelphia Academy and College,** afterwards the University of Pennsylvania. **Tablet.**

3.6 Market St.; turn right.

3.7 Cross **Fifth St.**

3.7 **Nos. 528-30 Market St.,** site of the "Morris Mansion," **Washington's presidential home,** 1790–1797. **Tablet.**

4.4 Turn right around City Hall, and right again onto Broad St.

4.5 **Academy of Fine Arts,** Broad and Cherry Sts. Stop. Continue on Broad St.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

OLD ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH, DECEMBER 26, 1799

At Fourth and Cherry Streets stood the church in which "Light-horse Harry" Lee proclaimed Washington—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

sometimes to enjoy the hospitality of open-handed and warm-hearted friendship.

At the **Academy of Fine Arts (4.5),** Broad and Cherry Streets, stop to see the **"Lansdowne Washington,"** painted at Fifth and Chestnut Streets by Gilbert Stuart.

Proceeding north on Broad Street, we first cross **Germantown Road (8.4),** associated with Washington in days of war and in days of peace. At Hunting Park Avenue we turn for a short distance into **Old York Road (9.1),** over which Washington passed with Lafayette in 1777, encamping at Nicetown.

By way of Courtland Street **(9.5)** we reach **Stenton (9.9),** colonial home of James Logan, William Penn's secretary (See Route 5). Here was **Washington's headquarters** when his army was encamped at Nicetown.

Turning into **Germantown Avenue (10.5),** we recall that this was **the highroad on which Washington fought the Battle of Germantown;** that here he made undying fame for a great artist; and that here he penned the most unique "business correspondence" in literary history.

It is not the intention to point out all the houses or places on Germantown Avenue **(Main Street)** associated with the Battle of Germantown, nor to describe the incidents of that battle, which took place October 4, 1777. Washington and his staff, following the main army, marched by the main road down through Chestnut Hill to the vicinity of the Billmeyer House, where a council of war was held, with the result that the famous attack on the Chew House was ordered.

At the northeast corner of East Logan and Main Streets **(10.9),** we pass the **Lower Germantown Burial Ground** (See Route 3), where lie buried General Agnew and Colonel Bird, British officers, killed at the Battle of Germantown. The stone over the graves was erected by Watson, the annalist.

At **No. 5140 Main Street (11.2),** in an **old barn studio,** once standing in the rear, Gilbert Stuart painted from life his most famous portrait of Washington, known today as the **"Athenaeum portrait."** From 1796 to 1800 Stuart lived in the house standing here.

PATHWAY TO NO. 5140 MAIN STREET, GERMANTOWN

Here Gilbert Stuart painted the Athenaeum portrait of Washington.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

WASHINGTON'S PRESIDENTIAL MANSION

At Nos. 528-30 Market Street there stood until 1833 Robert Morris' stately home, occupied by Washington from 1790 to 1797. It is shown at the left. At the right is the house to which Morris removed.

Mileage

8.4 Cross **Germantown Road.**
9.0 Hunting Park Ave.; turn right.
9.1 **Old York Road;** turn left.
9.5 Courtland St.; turn left.
9.9 18th St.; turn right, and immediately right into **Stenton.** Stop. Reverse on 18th St. to
10.1 Courtland St.; turn right.
10.3 20th St.; turn left, and immediately right onto Wingohocking St.; and immediately right onto
10.5 **Germantown Road** (**Main St.**)
10.9 **Lower Germantown Burial Ground,** East Logan and Main Sts. **Graves of officers killed at Battle of Germantown.**
11.2 No. 5140 Main St., left side; **house occupied by Gilbert Stuart** (1796–1800); in an old barn studio, once standing in the rear, Stuart painted the famous so-called **Athenaeum portrait of Washington.**
11.2 No. 5219 Main St., **Bringhurst House.**
11.5 No. 5442 Main St., the "Morris-Perot House," **Washington's residence in Germantown,** 1793 and 1794.
12.3 No. 6239 Main St., the **Washington Tavern.**
12.3 Nos. 6306 and 6316 Main St., the **Johnson Houses.**
12.5 **The Chew House** ("Cliveden"), Main St., between Johnson St. and Cliveden Ave. (Best view on Johnson St.; encircle the house for complete view).
12.7 **Billmeyer House,** Main and Upsal Sts., northeast corner. **Tablet in steps.**
12.7 Upsal St.; turn left.
13.2 Green St.; right under RR. and immediately left on W. Upsal St.
13.4 Lincoln Drive; turn left.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

At **No. 5219 Main Street (11.2)** lived from 1775 until 1795 John Bringhurst, coachmaker, who in 1780 built for Washington a famous "chariot" that cost £210 in gold, and that was conspicuous for Washington's "arms and crest properly displayed."

At **No. 5442 Main Street (11.5)** is the beautiful **Morris House,** where Washington took refuge during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia. This house he used also as a summer residence, removing there in August, 1794, "in order (as he says) to avoid the heat of the city of Philadelphia." From this house, August 7, 1794, he issued his proclamation against the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania (See also Route 19).

The **Washington Tavern (12.3),** at No. 6239 Main Street, built in 1740, has been known by Washington's name since 1793, and doubtless commemorates his sojourn in Germantown.

The two **Johnson houses (12.3),** No. 6306 Main Street and No. 6316 Main Street, figured in the thick of the fight at the Battle of Germantown. The famous **bullet-riddled fence** has been removed to the Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE

Tradition names this quaint old house at No. 239 Arch Street as the birthplace of Old Glory.

Nearly opposite No. 6418 Main Street, in the block bounded by Main Street, Johnson and Morton Streets, and Cliveden Avenue, almost hidden in its spacious grounds, may be had a glimpse of the historic **Chew House (12.5),** known as "Cliveden," the scene of the most important incident connected with the **Battle of Germantown** (See also Route 10).

Beyond the Chew House, at the northeast corner of Main and Upsal Streets **(12.7),** is the **Billmeyer House,** where Washington paused in his march down Main Street at the time of the Battle, having discovered that the Chew House was occupied by the British. Here he stood on a horseblock, telescope in hand, tradition says, trying in vain to penetrate the smoke and the fog. The stone cap of the horseblock is now owned by the Germantown Site and Relic Society, and the telescope is in possession of the Germantown Academy.

Reversing to Johnson Street **(13.7),** we continue over Lincoln Drive, skirting Wissahickon Creek, and pass under the high railroad bridge at **Ridge Road (15.8),** down which came part of Washington's army to join in the Battle of Germantown. Across the Schuylkill River, and continuing on City Line Avenue, we pass other old roads out of Philadelphia, each with its "secret and unenvied pleasure" of an association with George Washington. At Belmont Avenue **(17.1)** we turn for a glimpse of **Belmont Mansion (18.2),** built in 1745 (See Routes 5 and 10), the home of the many-sided Judge Richard Peters, Secretary of War during the Revolution, whose hospitality Washington often enjoyed. Here Washington was a familiar figure, chatting in the beautiful gardens of Belmont, sauntering in the shadows of its lofty hemlocks, and seeking relaxation from the cares of government.

Returning to Belmont Avenue **(18.5)** and reaching again City Line Avenue **(19.4),** we turn into Lancaster Avenue **(21.3),** the

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

MORRIS-PEROT HOUSE—GERMANTOWN

This charming house is memorable as the temporary home of President Washington, who lived here in 1793 and again in 1794.

Mileage

13.7 Gateway entrance to Fairmount Park.

15.8 Pass under RR. bridge, crossing **Ridge Road.**

15.9 Fork; turn right uphill crossing at 16.1 City Line bridge over the Schuylkill River.

17.1 Belmont Ave.; turn left, with Belmont Reservoir on left.

17.9 Turn left to **18.2 Belmont Mansion.** Stop. Reverse to

18.5 Belmont Ave.; turn right. **19.0** Conshohocken Road; turn left.

19.4 City Line Ave.; turn left.

20.9 Cross RR. bridge at Overbrook Sta., turning immediately left into 63rd St.

21.3 Cross Lancaster Ave. ("Main line" route to Valley Forge. See Route 9).

22.9 Cross Market St., 63rd St. becomes Cobb's Creek Parkway.

24.5 Diagonally right across Baltimore Ave., continuing on 58th St.

24.7 Turn right into Parkway, curving into 59th St. **25.2** Fork; right on Parkway.

25.5 Mt. Moriah Cemetery, on left (Detour may be made here for **grave of Betsy Ross.** See Summary Route B). **26.7** Under RR. bridge.

27.0 Woodland Ave.; old **Blue Bell Inn** (1766), on right, opposite Island Road (74th St.). Turn left on **Woodland Avenue,** the oldest highway in Pennsylvania.

27.4 **St. James of Kingsessing,** 1760. **28.9** 54th St.; turn right.

29.2 Elmwood Ave.; turn left and immediately right across bridge to

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

"new" Lancaster Pike, the best approach to Valley Forge (See Route 9).

We now continue skirting the whole western boundary of the city until, by way of Cobb's Creek Boulevard, we pass **Mt. Moriah Cemetery (25.5),** where a detour may be made to the **grave of Betsy Ross** (See Summary Route B at mileage 24.1). At Woodland Avenue and Seventy-third Street **(27.0)** is the **Blue Bell Tavern,** built in 1766, where tradition says the gallant Washington on one occasion kissed the landlord's youthful daughter, overhearing her childish and innocent desire. The Blue Bell was well known to Washington through his many trips to and from Mt. Vernon.

Woodland Avenue (27.0), known as Darby Road, Chester Pike, Washington Post Road, King's Highway—the oldest highway in Pennsylvania, also has many associations with Washington, although little is left to tell the tale. Over this road, on one occasion, Washington led back his beaten army from the Brandywine; on another, he sped on his way to victory at Yorktown. Along this road, a gallant colonial officer in military uniform, with Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton, delegates from Virginia, at his side, he rode into Philadelphia on horseback to attend the first Continental Congress, which met in Carpenters' Hall, Monday, September 5, 1774. Over this road, in 1758, he had galloped to Philadelphia to consult the British general on military affairs, and on the way back, with a gold ring in his pocket, galloped to the home of a young widow named Custis, where it is safe to say he consulted on love affairs, for he married the young lady within a year. Back and forth over this road Washington drove many times to Mt. Vernon, often killing a horse on the way. The bodies of soldiers, probably buried on the retreat from Brandywine, have been found in the graveyard of old St. James of Kingsessing **(27.4),** at Sixty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue.

At Fifty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue **(28.9)** we turn for a glimpse of **Bartram's Garden (29.3)** (See Route 5), with its picturesque house built in 1731 by John Bartram. Here Washington once drove from the city and first laid down the American dictum that a thing cannot be wholly good unless it is also "big." "Breakfasted at Mr. Powel's," writes Washington in his diary, "and in company with him rid to see the Botanical Garden of Mr. Bartram; which, tho' stored with many curious plants, shrubs, and trees, many of which are exotics, was not laid off with much taste, nor was it large."

Returning to Woodland Avenue **(29.6),** we soon turn into Gray's Ferry Road **(30.1),** and cross **Gray's Ferry Bridge (30.3),** from which point, amid cheers of people, chiming of bells, and discharge of artillery, Washington was escorted into the city on his arrival to attend the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States. Here, too, he was met by all the dignitaries of the city, the city troop, and a great concourse of people, when as first President-elect of the United States he passed through Philadelphia on his way to New York, riding on horseback at the head of the procession which crossed the bridge through a magnificent triumphal arch. Across this bridge, too, March 9, 1797, ex-President Washington with his family started on his journey of retirement to Mt. Vernon, "much pleased with being once more Farmer Washington," as Nellie Custis wrote to a friend a few days after.

By way of Twenty-third Street **(32.0),** we come to the Parkway entrance to Fairmount Park, where facing the new Philadelphia Art Museum is located the magnificent **Washington Monument (33.6),** dedicated by the Society of the Cincinnati in 1897. It is the largest bronze sculpture in the United States and was erected at a cost of more than $250,000. The stately trees that line the roadway nearby have stood for more than a century, the noble monument in bronze will endure for unnumbered ages, but as long as the United States endures Washington will live enshrined first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia—35.0 m.

WASHINGTON'S BATTLEGROUND IN GERMANTOWN

At the Chew Mansion Washington found the storm-center of the Battle of Germantown.

Mileage

29.3 **Bartram's Garden.** Stop and walk through grounds. Reverse, turning left on Elmwood Ave., and immediately right onto 54th St. at 29.4.

29.6 Woodland Ave.; turn right.

30.1 Cross 49th St., and turn immediately right into **Gray's Ferry Road.**

30.3 Cross **Gray's Ferry Bridge.**

31.5 United States Arsenal.

31.8 United States Naval Home.

32.0 Turn left with trolley onto 23rd St.

32.7 Cross Market St.

33.1 Turn left and immediately right on 23rd St.

33.2 Turn left on Parkway and immediately right on 24th St.

33.3 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left.

33.6 **Washington Monument,** opposite the new Philadelphia Art Museum; to be removed to the Plaza front. Reverse on Pennsylvania Ave. to

33.9 23rd St.; turn right to Parkway.

35.0 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

BLUE BELL INN—1765

Here Washington was first welcomed to Philadelphia in driving from Mt. Vernon

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE

Begun in 1903 as a dream of the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, it has become renowned the country over as an artistic and historic triumph of unending inspiration.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, VALLEY FORGE

"Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery."—WASHINGTON.

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

This trip carries the tourist through some of the most beautiful of Philadelphia's everywhere beautiful suburban scenery, over excellent roads throughout, to and from a locality of unsurpassed historical and sentimental interest. Since much time is needed by the appreciative tourist to visit all the many points of especial interest in Valley Forge Park, the trip is planned to reach in succession all these points in the shortest and most satisfying way. Of all the worthwhile places on the way only those are mentioned of which interesting glimpses may be had in passing, or which may serve as checks on the mileage.

FOR sentiment unspeakable and beauty unbelievable the auto-trip from Philadelphia to Valley Forge is the greatest historic trip in America.

The approach to Valley Forge through famous "Main Line" towns (Overbrook, 6.3; Ardmore, 9.2; Haverford, 9.7; Bryn Mawr, 10.8; Villa Nova, 12.6; Radnor, 13.9; Wayne, 15.0; Strafford, 15.9; Devon, 17.2) is a route of never failing delight.

The first view of the towering **"camp hills" (18.4),** near Valley Forge, brings only sheer sense of admiration. **Mt. Joy,** with its slender **observatory spire** in a flood of sunshine, is indeed bouyant with beauty. Even **Mt. Misery** (to the left) fails by its name to awaken reminders that this scene is memorable for sufferings—that here were endured the calamities of war, here was paid the price of self-government.

The equestrian **statue of General Wayne** in distant view at the right **(20.0)** brings the first sense of battlefield.

As we reach **Fort Washington (20.6),** in position commanding, but to modern eyes unformidable, we remember that Valley Forge was not a battlefield but an encampment. Stopping, however, for a **general sweeping view (20.6)** of the present Valley Forge Park, we first close our eyes to conjure up the dread winter of 1777-78, when Washington and his Continental Army of 11,000

VALLEY FORGE ENTRENCHMENTS IN WINTER TIME

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

The driving time from City Hall to City Hall is a little less than four hours. It is recommended, however, that an entire day be devoted to this trip. This will allow ample time for enjoying properly all the places of interest and for dining or picnicking on the grounds. The most hurried visitor should reserve for Washington's Headquarters, 30 min.; Washington Memorial Chapel, 30 min.; Observatory on Mt. Joy, 20 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. South on Broad St.
0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.
4.6 End of street; turn right on 63rd St.
4.8 Cross Market St., under elevated railway. On left **Millbourne Mills** (flour), established 1757.
6.3 **Overbrook,** diagonal cross streets. Turn left on Lancaster Ave.
7.1 View on right of towers of Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.
9.2 **Ardmore.** Station on right.
9.4 On left, old Red Lion Hotel. Now occupied by **Autocar Co.**
9.7 On left, **Haverford College** gates (1833–1883) and campus. Barclay Hall tower.
10.0 On left, **Haverford Grammar School.**
10.3 On left, remodeled **Old Buck Tavern** (1735).
10.8 **Bryn Mawr.** Station on right.
12.6 **Villa Nova College.**
13.9 On left, **Memorial.** Erected to the Men and Women of Radnor Township who served in the World War.
15.0 **Wayne.**
15.9 **Strafford. Spread Eagle Colony.**
16.6 Caution; sharp S-curve under RR.
17.2 **Devon.** Irregular 4-corners. Turn right on Waterloo Road. **Old Log Cabin** on right. On left, **former residence of John W. Woodside,** president of Valley Forge Park Commission.
17.4 Beginning of long down grade; take right fork.
18.4 Railroad bridge. Fine view to right. Just beyond, first glimpse of **Valley Forge Hills** and **Observatory on Mt. Joy.**
20.0 Equestrian **statue of General Wayne** in view at right.
20.2 3-corners; straight through, turning right up steep grade to
20.6 **Fort Washington.** Turn left on Camp Road, avoiding left turn immediately beyond. Stop for **general view of park,** noting on extreme right barn near Huntingdon's headquarters; Waterman monument; Washington Memorial Chapel, on edge of woods; red tower of Catholic Protectory near Port Kennedy.
20.9 4-corners at Gulph Road; straight through. **21.2** **Fort Huntingdon** on left.
21.5 Washington Lane; turn left.
21.5 Dead end at Port Kennedy Road; turn left.
21.7 3-corners; turn right, following winding road and river.
22.3 **WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,** on left. Turn left. Stop.
22.4 4-corners, **Washington Inn,** on left. Straight through on **Valley Creek Road.** Mt. Misery on right. About one-half mile up the creek was the **site of the old forge** which gave the place its name.
23.0 **Washington's Spring.**
23.5 Dead end; turn left. (Right, through covered bridge, leads to Berwyn. One-half mile along this road, just beyond another bridge, is **Lafayette's Headquarters;** worth a visit.)
23.6 **Knox's Headquarters,** on right, among trees.
23.9 Dead end, at Waterloo Road. Turn left.

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

men came to these heights, then completely covered by the primeval forest, and in the solitude of bleak hills built forts and redoubts, raised entrenchments, opened headquarters in farm houses, and constructed long lines of log huts for their winter quarters, all after the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

The open eye now rests on a scene peaceful and precious beyond the picturing of words, where hillsides and valley fields, shining lawns and shadowy groves, winding roads and scattered memorials, under a wealth of happy skies, together make up a landscape of rare and lasting beauty. Worth emphasizing at this point are **Huntingdon's headquarters** (extreme right), the high-rising **Waterman monument,** the **Washington Memorial Chapel** on the edge of the distant woods, and the red tower of the Catholic Protectory near Port Kennedy.

Going straight on, but by winding ways, to the headquarters, we pass en route **Fort Huntingdon (21.2),** on the left, gain an attractive view of the Protectory Buildings **(21.5),** and pass by **Valley Forge Station** (22.2) on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge (22.3), occupied by General George Washington from December 25th, 1777, to June 19th, 1778, as the headquarters of the Continental Army (the fine old stone home of Isaac Potts, who owned the Mt. Joy Forge, midway up the valley creek), is an impressive and dignified memorial of the great commander-in-chief. Its historic furnishings, and the **relics of Washington** speak for themselves and are of fascinating interest. In the hall at the left is a **tablet** appropriately recording the services of those who patriotically and faithfully guarded the building and the grounds for so many years before they became the property of the state. The Valley Forge Park Commission was organized June 17, 1893, in Philadelphia, under legislative enactment, "to acquire, maintain and preserve forever the Revolutionary Camp Ground at Valley Forge, for the free enjoyment of the people of the State."

Continuing up Valley Creek Road, we pass on the left **Washington Inn (22.4),** built before the Revolution. In the basement the army bakers built their ovens.

Midway up the ravine, about one-half mile from the river, was the **site of the old forge** that gave Valley Forge its name, unfortunately no longer marked. Somewhere along the creek, the foundations of the original Valley Forge dam were once visible and marked. Near here took place the memorable incident told by Isaac Potts to someone, who told Watson, the annalist: Potts "one day took a walk up Valley Creek and not far from his dam he heard a solemn voice and walked quietly towards it; he observed General Washington's horse tied to a small sapling, and in a thicket he saw the General on his knees, praying most fervently." Pure and refreshing water is still supplied by **Washington's Spring (23.0).**

Passing through the **covered Bridge over Valley Creek (23.5),** delight of photographers and artists, and observing on the left the home of the late United States Senator Philander C. Knox, whose grandfather was one of the generals in command at Valley Forge, we cross a second bridge on the Berwyn Road and come shortly, on the right, to the fine old original **farm house occupied by the youthful General Lafayette as headquarters.** *"Lafayette, nous sommes ici!"* We are here reminded that one of the greatest events in the whole camp life at Valley Forge was the announcement and the celebration of the French alliance finally manoeuvred so skillfully by Benjamin Franklin. Listen to Washington's words: "It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to defend the course of the United States, and finally raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our Liberty and Independence upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness, and celebrating the important event which we owe to his Divine interposition." Then followed the directions for a wonderful day of rejoicing, which began early in the morning with prayer and praise, and ended only in the evening with repeated cannonading and the fire of musketry until,

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE

Home of the patriot Quaker Isaac Potts, it was saved for the Nation in 1878 by the "Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association."

Mileage

24.2 Forks; turn sharp left around **Fort Washington,** up steep grade. Stop.

24.7 **Caution;** hairpin turn to right up steep grade. **View to left.** Here road begins to follow the **inner line of entrenchments.** Note **Park Guard huts,** reproductions of those used at the time of the encampment.

25.0 Fork; turn left, up grade.

25.2 **Observatory;** 120 steps. Magnificent **cycloramic view** from top. Leaving Observatory follow same road back to

25.4 3-corners; turn sharp left down steep grade.

25.5 **Caution;** hairpin turn to right. Fine view to left along Valley Creek.

25.9 On left, **Monument to New Jersey Brigade.**

26.0 4-corners at Gulph Road; straight through.

26.4 Turn sharp right down steep grade onto Port Kennedy Road. Avoid left-hand road here.

26.7 3-corners at Washington Lane; straight through.

26.8 **Varnum's Headquarters** on right. **26.9** **Star Redoubt** on left.

27.2 **Washington MEMORIAL CHAPEL.** Stop. On right, **Waterman Monument;** on left, reproduction of soldiers' hut. From here reverse on Port Kennedy Road to

27.8 3-corners at Washington Lane; turn left. **27.9** Continue past entrance to Park.

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE

by Washington's directions, upon a given signal, the whole army huzzaed, "Long live the King of France!" That was a great day at Valley Forge.

Retracing the Berywn road and passing on the right **(23.6),** almost hidden in the trees, the original farmhouse used as **headquarters of Brigadier-General Henry Knox,** we encircle again **Fort Washington (24.2).** This time, however, we follow the New Park Road, winding parallel with the **inner line of entrenchments (24.7),** still visible, until we reach the **Observatory (25.2),** on the summit of Mt. Joy. Here may be examined one of the Park Guard **huts,** seen scattered throughout the park, which are reproductions of those used by officers and soldiers in the trying days of the encampment. The **magnificent cycloramic view** from the top of the Observatory should not be missed, as it is not surpassed in Pennsylvania.

On leaving the Observatory, we follow to the Washington Memorial Chapel a route filled with interesting details: a fine **view along Valley Creek (25.5);** the **monument to the New Jersey brigade (25.9);** additional views of the **inner line of entrenchments; Fort Huntingdon; Varnum's headquarters,** on the right **(26.8); Star Redoubt,** on the left **(26.9);** coming finally to the **Waterman Monument,** on the right, and, on the left, to the Chapel.

The Washington MEMORIAL CHAPEL **(27.2),** in inception and conception, in execution and expectation, is remarkable and unique. Begun in 1903 as an incidental and individual inspiration of the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, it has grown through the loving and generous co-operation of the people of the thirteen original states into a veritable national memorial, becoming renowned the country and the world over as an artistic and historic triumph of unending inspiration. Pious hands, hearts and minds are still at

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

WASHINGTON INN, VALLEY FORGE

KING OF PRUSSIA INN, 1769

Mileage

28.3 4-corners at Gulph Road; straight through. On right, **old Camp Schoolhouse** (1705–1907), called also the "Letitia Schoolhouse." Used as hospital during the encampment.

28.6 **Fort Washington** on right; turn sharp left on park road, which follows the **outer line of entrenchments,** to be restored.

29.0 On the left, **statue of General von Steuben.**

29.2 Equestrian **statue of General Anthony Wayne.**

29.5 **Pennsylvania Memorial.**

29.9 **National Memorial.**

31.0 Dead end at **King of Prussia Road;** turn right.

31.2 On right, **Commissary General's Headquarters.** **31.8** Fork; keep left.

33.2 **King of Prussia Inn** (1769), on right. Straight through, avoiding left-hand road just beyond.

35.8 Dead end, just beyond bridge over electric railway. Turn right.

36.3 Under Philadelphia & Western Railway at Gulph Mills Station.

36.6 **Overhanging Rock.**

36.7 **Inscribed boulder,** on right, commemorating the encampment at Gulph Mills of the Continental Army, from December 13 to December 19, 1777, before going into winter-quarters at Valley Forge; 4-corners; straight through; long up-grade.

39.0 On left, view of **Bryn Mawr College;** Taylor Hall and Pembroke Hall.

39.8 4-corners at **Bryn Mawr;** station on right. On left, the Baldwin School for Girls.

40.8 3-corners at **Haverford; Merion Cricket Club,** on left. Straight through.

41.9 Lower Merion Township High School.

43.5 On left, **Old Merion Meeting House** (1695), the oldest place of worship in Pennsylvania. Just beyond, on left, **General Wayne Hotel,** established 1704.

43.7 On left, Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

44.1 Fork; keep right on Old Lancaster Road; passing beautiful suburban residences.

44.9 4-corners; end of trolley line ahead. Turn right on City Line Avenue.

46.0 4-corners at Lancaster Avenue; turn left.

46.5 63rd St.; turn right.

48.3 Walnut St.; turn left.

51.8 23rd St.; turn left.

51.9 Chestnut St.; turn right.

52.6 16th St.; turn left.

52.7 Market St.; turn right.

52.9 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 9—A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge—52.9 m.

work for its completion. **Through the arched doorway of this chapel,** in distant but delightful vista, may be had **the most satisfying view of the National Memorial** to Washington and his steadfast soldiers anywhere to be obtained at Valley Forge. The museum of historic relics and curios is full of fascinating interest and should not be missed.

The **shaft** marking the **grave of John Waterman** (27.2), of Rhode Island, Commissary in Varnum's brigade, marks the most pathetic spot in all Valley Forge. Of all the hapless victims of the camp (and between three and four thousand filled hospitals or unmarked graves), this one alone is known by name and sleeps in an identified grave.

Returning on the Port Kennedy Road, we turn into Washington Lane (27.8), skirting the park and its entrance (27.9), crossing Gulph Road near the **old Camp Schoolhouse** (1705-1907) (28.3), used as a hospital during the encampment, and originally founded by Letitia Penn.

Passing again **Fort Washington,** we turn left onto the New Park Road (28.6), which follows the **outer line of entrenchments.** Along this line of outer entrenchments are gradually arising, for the better preservation and glory of Valley Forge, hallowed specimens, in stone and bronze, of enduring monumental art. In rapid succession we pass, on the left (29.0), the **statue of General von Steuben,** who drilled rank and file and created an army of disciplined soldiers and schooled officers fit to command them; (29.2) the striking equestrian **statue of General Anthony Wayne,** erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; (29.5) the **Pennsylvania Memorial;** (29.9) the **National Memorial;** as well as others, which tell their own story. Citizens of each of the thirteen original states will naturally seek out these monuments which especially interest them. All will be arrested by Washington's words on the National Memorial: **"Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery."**

SOLDIERS' HUT, VALLEY FORGE

Leaving the park by way of the King of Prussia Road (31.0), we find Valley Forge associations all the way to Gulph Mills. On the right, we pass the **Commissary General's Headquarters** (31.2). We may dine (33.2) at the **King of Prussia Inn,** confident that ghosts of old are stalking all about us, as this old inn was built in 1769. Under **Overhanging Rock** (36.6), the army marched to Valley Forge. At **Gulph Mills** (36.7), we see on the right a great **boulder** with its **tablet** reminding us that the main Continental Army under Washington encamped near here in 1777 for about a week before going into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

From Gulph Mills we begin to come back to the modern world and the main line. This whole route along an historic highway to the city is a curious intermingling of the old and the new. We pass (39.0) Bryn Mawr College on the left, with views of Taylor and Pembroke Halls; (39.8) Baldwin School for Girls; (40.8) Haverford; Merion Cricket Club, on left; (42.3) Lower Merion Township High School; (43.5) Old Merion Meeting House, 1695, the oldest place of worship in Pennsylvania; just beyond (43.5) is the General Wayne Hotel, 1704; (43.7), Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo (left); (44.1) Old Lancaster Pike, with its beautiful "main line" mansions; (45.4) the new site of the Episcopal Academy for Boys (right); (45.7), on the left, George House (Jesse George in 1868 gave the city George's Hill for incorporation into Fairmount Park); **Walnut Street;** (52.9) City Hall.

DOORWAY OF THE CHEW HOUSE, GERMANTOWN

Around the classic portal of "Cliveden" raged most fiercely the Battle of Germantown.

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

This route is unique in compassing in a single review all the notable Revolutionary mansions in Philadelphia. The old City, West Philadelphia, East Fairmount Park, West Fairmount Park, and Germantown are all represented in a trip that covers familiar ground and yet is filled with surprise and delight. The trip is also notable in covering thoroughly all the scenic beauty of Fairmount Park.

IN Revolutionary days Philadelphia was the greatest city in the country. "No other could boast of so many streets, so many houses, so many people, so much renown. No other city was so rich, so extravagant, so fashionable," so wrote one enthusiastic visitor.

Many of the notable Revolutionary homes of Philadelphia are still standing, some almost in their original state. Built in some cases in the last half of the century, and representative in part of the later colonial period, all the houses included in this trip enjoy renown chiefly for associations with Revolutionary times and events.

At **No. 244 South Third Street (1.4)** stands the **Powel House,** built about 1769, once the home of Samuel Powel, mayor of Philadelphia in 1775, and again in 1789,—the last mayor under the proprietary charter, and the first mayor under the new order of affairs that produced the United States of America.

Up the worn door-steps of this spacious and comfortable house, and through its beautiful doorway walked Washington many times to drink tea with Mrs. Powel, the records indeed showing that morning, noon, and night found the venerable general and statesman enjoying the hospitality of this Philadelphia home. Mrs. Powel before her marriage was Elizabeth Willing, the sister of Thomas Willing, merchant prince of his day, and partner of Robert Morris. Mr. Willing lived at the southwest corner of Third and Willing's Alley, and in this same block, on the west side of Third Street nearer Spruce, stood William Bingham's spacious mansion, notable for more than social rule. While staying in the Powel House Washington once received from Tobias Lear, his secretary, just returned from Europe, a letter saying: "It is with peculiar pleasure that I inform you of my having once more arrived in this comparatively happy country." It was of a dinner at the Powel mansion that John Adams said: " . . . a most sinful feast again! Everything which could delight the eye or allure the taste; curds and creams, jellies, sweetmeats of various sorts, twenty sorts of tarts, fools, trifles, floating islands, whipped sillibub, &c., &c., Parmesan cheese, punch, wine, porter, beer, etc."

The interior of this neglected memorial of early Philadelphia hospitality has been stripped of its precious wood paneling and decorations, but there are still features within to excite interest.

Out Walnut Street, across the Schuylkill River, at Thirty-ninth and Woodland Avenue **(4.6),** in surroundings now dedicated to the dead, we find **The Woodlands (5.0),** the country seat of William Hamilton, a native Philadelphian, whose father once owned nearly the whole of Lancaster.

The Woodlands Mansion is still attractive. Built about 1770, it retains much of its original beauty. Its prevailing Doric architecture, with its six Ionic pilasters on the north front, and its magnificent portico to the south supported by six stately Tuscan columns, is the envy of architects. "No Palladium windows in Philadelphia," says one, "so thoroughly please the eye or so convincingly indicate the delightful accord that may exist between gray ledge-stone masonry and white woodwork as those set within recessed arches at The Woodlands."

The records of this old mansion show a home life of luxury and ease. The oval dining room was the resort of connoisseurs and leaders of fashion; the spacious library was enriched by family portraits painted by eminent American and English artists; smaller art rooms contained works of merit by Italian, Dutch, and Flemish masters; the surrounding grounds and gardens were crowded with trees and shrubs chosen from every land for their fragrance or foliage; green-houses and hot-houses held ten thousand plants. Little wonder an admiring visi-

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

Driving time 2 hrs. 45 min. As most of the mansions reviewed on this trip are still used as private residences or for business purposes, no extra time is required for inspection. As Belmont Mansion, however, is a public restaurant, visitors should not fail to see its interesting interior. It is hoped that Mt. Pleasant will soon be re-opened to the public. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go south on Broad St.
0.3 Spruce St.; turn left. **1.3** 3rd St.; turn left.
1.4 No. 244 South 3rd St., **Powel House**, 1769.
1.5 Walnut St.; turn left. **1.6** **Independence Square** on right.
4.3 38th St.; turn left. **4.5** Woodland Ave.; turn right.
4.6 Gateway entrance to Woodland Cemetery; turn left.
4.7 Fork; bear right; then curve at 4.9 to left.
5.0 **The Woodlands,** 1770; north front, on left. Keep to right around the mansion.
5.1 Returning, bear right, and immediately left. **5.2** Turn left.
5.3 Bear right to Gateway. **5.5** Straight onto 39th St.
6.0 Right and immediately left on Saunders Ave., around Presbyterian Hospital.
6.1 Powelton Ave.; turn right. **6.5** 34th St.; turn left.
7.6 Turn right across Girard Ave. bridge over the Schuylkill River.
7.8 Turn left (statue of Joan of Arc at right), curving down hill onto East River Drive.

THE WOODLANDS, WEST PHILADELPHIA, 1770

Home of the grandson of the builder of Independence Hall, it was a famous country-seat where the Lombardy poplar and the ginkgo tree were first introduced to America.

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

tor exclaimed: "There is surely no city on the continent in whose vicinity more beautiful country-seats can be found than in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and among these The Woodlands are conspicuous for their taste and elegance."

William Hamilton, the owner of The Woodlands, was the grandson of Andrew Hamilton, the clever Philadelphia lawyer who designed and built Independence Hall. With ancestors more than once Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania, his sympathies during the Revolution were naturally with Great Britain, with the result that he was at one time tried for treason, but was acquitted. Going to England after the Revolution, he wrote his secretary: "I shall if God permits me a safe return to my own country, endeavor to make it smile in the same useful and beautiful manner." It was then he began his garden at The Woodlands. Hamilton once told Manasseh Cutler—"there was not a rare plant in Europe, Asia, Africa, from China and the islands in the South Seas, of which he had any account, which he had not procured." At The Woodlands was introduced to America both the Lombardy poplar and the ginkgo tree. In 1804, William Hamilton plotted the greater part of his estate, embracing 554 acres, into **Hamiltonville,** a village which became the nucleus of the present West Philadelphia.

The grounds of The Woodlands became a cemetery in 1840. Here are buried Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and that most genial of all American humorists, Frank R. Stockton, a West Philadelphian. Here lies also Admiral David D. Porter, successor of Farragut as admiral of the United States Navy. Here too is the grave of Lieutenant Greble, the first officer on the Northern side to fall in the Civil War. Thomas Scott, the great pioneer president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also rests here "until the dawn." The marble tomb of the banker Anthony J. Drexel is a conspicuous landmark of Woodlands. So also is the recent monument of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, founder of the Evans Dental Institute, now combined with the University Dental School at 40th and Spruce Streets.

LAUREL HILL
Hunting Park Avenue, near Ridge Road.

Mt. Pleasant (8.8), known also as "Clunie," and popularly as **Benedict Arnold's Mansion,** is an East Fairmount Park mansion rich in memories of Revolutionary days.

Across the river below Belmont it stands on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Schuylkill River. John Adams, who dined here in October, 1775, pronounced it "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania." Captain John Macpherson, who built the mansion in 1761, was a picturesque old privateering sea-commander, nine times wounded in battle, with an arm "twice shot off." Captain Macpherson compiled and published the first directory of the city and suburbs of Philadelphia in 1785.

In 1779 Mt. Pleasant was bought by Benedict Arnold, then an American general, who planned it as a marriage gift for his bride, Peggy Shippen. Arnold resided there part of the time after his marriage but in a year his treason was uncovered and the property confiscated. Mt. Pleasant passed ultimately into the hands of a noted Revolutionary patriot, General Jonathan Williams, who became the first Superintendent of West Point Academy. The property was made part of Fairmount Park in 1868.

The two detached buildings, east and west of the mansion, were used for kitchen purposes, but contribute considerably to the peculiar charm and architectural eminence of Mt. Pleasant. The north and south fronts alike command consideration for their imposing architectural beauty. In outward

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

MT. PLEASANT, EAST FAIRMOUNT PARK, 1761

Once the home of Benedict Arnold and his bride, Peggy Shippen, this still beautiful mansion was called by John Adams "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania."

Mileage

8.0 East River Drive; turn right. **8.5** Turn right, passing Grant statue on left.

8.8 Turn left to 8.9, **Mt. Pleasant,** 1761; known also as **Benedict Arnold's Mansion. Tablet.** Reverse to **9.1,** turning left. **9.4** Pass **Ormiston** on left.

9.9 Turn left, curving down hill (**statue of Medicine Man** at right).

10.2 Pass onto East River Drive.

10.5 Hunting Park Ave.; turn right. Cross Ridge Road at **10.7.**

10.8 **Laurel Hill Mansion,** built before 1761; on left. Reverse on Hunting Park Ave. to

11.3 East River Drive; turn right. **12.7** Cross Ridge Road onto Wissahickon Drive.

14.9 Johnson St.; turn right. **15.6** Cross Germantown Ave.; **Chew House,** 1760; on left.

15.8 Morton St.; turn left. **15.9** E. Cliveden Ave.; turn left.

16.0 Germantown Ave. (Main St.), turn left.

16.2 No. 6316 Main St., **Keyser-Johnson House,** 1760.

16.2 No. 6306 Main St., **Johnson House,** 1768.

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

JOHNSON FENCE—BULLET-RIDDLED AT THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN
Once on the property at No. 6316 Germantown Avenue, it is now in the Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society.

appearance and in interior decoration Mt. Pleasant has been regarded as the equal of any country-seat of the period. The old-fashioned woodwork, including the beautiful chimney-pieces and the pretentious panels above them, deserves attention.

Most recluse of all the Revolutionary mansions, standing on Hunting Park Avenue near Ridge Avenue, is the once beautiful mansion-house called **Laurel Hill (10.8).** This belonged in its early history to the Rawle family. The house was left in 1761 by will of Francis Rawle to his widow, who subsequently married Samuel Shoemaker, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. A pronounced loyalist during Revolutionary days, Mr. Shoemaker lost Laurel Hill through confiscation. In 1782 the property was leased and occupied by the French minister, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, whose truffle-dog has made history for the place by discovering truffles in the grounds around the house,—believed to be the first instance of the finding of truffles in a natural state in this country. Though fallen into sad decay the house is worth looking at for its unique architecture.

The Chew House (15.6), otherwise known as "Cliveden," standing in seclusion in Germantown in the midst of the square bounded by the Main Street, Johnson and Morton Streets, and Cliveden Avenue, occupies an important place in historic annals because of its associations with the Battle of Germantown. Built about 1760 by Benjamin Chew, distinguished at different times as Attorney-General of the Province, member of the Provincial Council, and the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania under the proprietary government, it is still occupied by descendants of the original family. The house may best be viewed from the gateway on Johnson Street. From Main Street only a glimpse may be had of its

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

CARLTON—THE PLANTATION OF ROXBOROUGH

In the original building Washington had headquarters before and after the Battle of Brandywine. The Continental Army of 11,000 men encamped near by.

Mileage

17.0 No. 5516–18–20 Main St., formerly the **King of Prussia Tavern.**

17.1 No. 5442 Main St., the **Morris House,** 1772; headquarters of Sir William Howe, after the Battle of Germantown; and used as a summer residence by Washington.

17.3 No. 5261 Main St., the **Wister House,** 1744; also known as Grumblethorpe.

17.3 Queen Lane; turn right.

18.3 **Carlton,** on right; Washington's headquarters, 1777. **18.4** Stokeley St.; turn right.

18.5 Midvale Ave.; turn right. **Tablet** on old stone wall of Carlton.

18.7 Wissahickon Ave.; turn right.

18.8 Queen Lane; turn right, passing **Carlton** a second time. At Queen Lane and Fox St., on the left, is a **granite monument** commemorating the encampment here of the Continental Army in 1777.

19.7 Dead end; turn right. Midvale Ave. **19.8;** turn left.

20.2 Dead end; turn right on East River Drive.

20.3 Turn left over Falls Bridge across the Schuylkill River.

20.5 End of bridge; turn left on West River Drive. **21.3** Fork; bear right up hill.

21.5 Dead end, turn right. Pass Greenland on left. **21.7** Fork; bear left down hill.

22.0 Turn left onto Speedway. At **22.6** dead end; turn left.

22.8 **Belmont Mansion,** 1745. Stop. Continue to

23.1 3-corners; straight through.

23.3 Dead end; turn left, encircling Horticultural Hall on right.

23.7 Turn left; Japanese Garden on right; and immediately left again onto Lansdowne Drive, with Memorial Hall on right.

24.1 Left over wooden bridge; Smith Memorial on right.

24.4 Curve left, passing Sweet Briar Mansion at 24.6. **24.9** Pass William Penn House.

25.0 Turn left on Girard Ave. bridge. **25.2** Turn right; statue of Joan of Arc on left.

25.8 Turn left around Lincoln Monument, keeping statue on left.

26.4 23rd St.; turn right. **26.5** Turn left onto Parkway.

27.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 10—Notable Revolutionary Mansions—27.5 m.

solid and heavy masonry, its detached wings for servants' quarters, and its celebrated battle-scarred doorway. The Chew House still bears the shattering marks of Revolutionary cannon balls and bullets. In this house Colonel Musgrave with his British soldiers took successful refuge, the most important incident connected with the Battle.

Numerous houses along Main Street in Germantown have Revolutionary associations. The present home of Mr. Ellwood Johnson, **No. 6316 Main Street (16.2),** built in 1760, has long been famous for its **bullet-riddled fence. No. 6306 Main Street (16.2),** built in 1768, another Johnson house, stood also in the thickest of the fight at the time of the Battle. A bullet hole through the parlor door is still visible. **The King of Prussia Tavern** covered the site of **Nos. 5516-18-20 Main Street (17.0)** during Revolutionary times, and was put to good use by the British at the time of the Battle. The **Morris House,** at **No. 5442 Main Street (17.1),** most distinguished as the temporary residence of Washington during portions of 1793 and 1794, was used after the Battle of Germantown as headquarters by Sir William Howe. The **Wister House,** at **No. 5261 Main Street (17.3),** when the British entered Germantown, was occupied by General James Agnew, whose blood still stains the floor boards. General Agnew lies buried in the Lower Burial Ground. Driven from her home in Germantown Sally Wister wrote at Penllyn, Montgomery County, the ever-charming diary that tells so much about this trying and exciting time.

On the outskirts of lower Germantown, on the west side of Indian Queen Lane, stands upon an elevated plateau the spacious house known in its later history as **Carlton (18.3).** Born in Maryland, Henry Hill, owner during the Revolutionary period of this attractive country-seat, became a noted Philadelphia wine-merchant. Mr. Hill was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, an original member of the First City Troop, a subscriber to the Pennsylvania Bank, organized to provide provisions for the Continental army, an original subscriber to the Bank of North America, and participated in other ways in public affairs.

The present **Carlton** was rebuilt by Mr. Hill in 1760. In the original building was **Washington's headquarters** in August, 1777, and here in the ample surrounding fields the Continental Army of 11,000 men was encamped just previous to the Battle of Brandywine, and for two days in September after that battle. A **stone (18.5) on the wall** in Queen Lane records the devastation of these days: "Ruined by the war of 1777, rebuilt more firmly by the trusty Isaac Tustin." Mr. Hill died of yellow fever in 1798. Until 1840 his estate was known as the "Plantation of Roxborough."

At Queen Lane and Fox Street **(18.8),** on the left, we pass the **granite monument commemorating the encampment of the Continental Army,** located here in 1777 before and after the Battle of Brandywine.

Belmont Mansion (22.8), already included among the early colonial homes, deserves additional consideration as marking the transition from early English plantation life to the rural social life of Revolutionary days. A slab in the wall fixes the date at 1745, although the present building includes later enlargements. Richard Peters, born in the original house in 1744, became a staunch patriot, afterwards rose to great official distinction as legislator and judge, and died here August 22, 1828, at the ripe age of eighty-four, bridging over three distinct epochs in American national life. As a planter, patriot, legislator, jurist, and social leader, husband, parent, and neighbor, Judge Peters is almost without a peer in the annals of Philadelphia local history. His Revolutionary experiences are too varied and eventful to repeat here in detail. A captain of militia, Secretary of the Board of War, afterwards a member of the Board, in 1781 he was elected Secretary of War of the United States. Later, through his efforts, was secured the ordination of American Bishops and so the apostolic succession of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. As a judge of the United States District Court he followed the army to Pittsburgh and helped to suppress the famous Whiskey Insurrection.

CARPENTERS' HALL, 1770—FOUNDED 1724

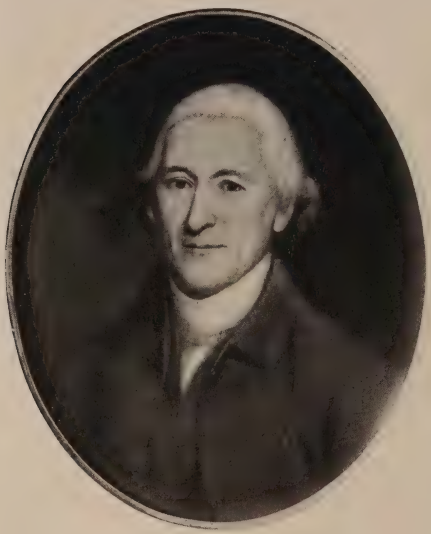
Here in 1774 the First Continental Congress settled the foundation principles of American freedom, and Patrick Henry declared—"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." The first act of the Congress was to select Charles Thomson, "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia," as its secretary.

Route 11—Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress—30.0 m.

This trip aims to revive interest in the great scholar and patriot Charles Thomson, who is claimed to be, with the possible exception of Franklin, the most prominent man in connection with Revolutionary affairs that lived in Pennsylvania. Besides glimpses of the historic shrines where Thomson figured, the trip includes the beauty of the East River Drive and the charm of the Mill Creek Road that leads by less traversed routes to the historic old home of Thomson at Bryn Mawr, "Harriton," built in 1704.

THE most striking memorial of Charles Thomson in Philadelphia is **Congress Hall (0.8)** itself. Here was the scene of his long public service in keeping straight the collected wisdom of the nation. Charles Willson Peale's contemporary **portrait of Thomson** is preserved in Independence Hall.

For fourteen years Secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson was a notable and important figure in Revolutionary days. Born in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, in 1729, he arrived in America an orphan when eleven years old, ambitious even then to earn his support by mind and pen. He witnessed all the events attendant upon the birth, growth, and maturity of the Continental government and of the government of the States under the Federal Constitution, knew more of the secret history of the times than any other man, and was urged by many eminent statesmen to write a history of the Revolution, but he refused and destroyed all his papers bearing on the subject, fearful of doing unnecessary injury to families whose ancestors had become celebrated for their patriotism.



CHARLES THOMSON (1729-1826)
The Independence Hall portrait of the First Secretary of Congress.

THE LANE TO HARRITON

Passing the **southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets (1.0),** we are reminded that here stood down to 1867 the old **Quaker Academy built in 1745** where Charles Thomson was at one time teacher and master. In the William Penn Charter School **(2.2),** successor to this old academy, since 1874 on Twelfth Street below Market, and now (1925) removed to Germantown, may be seen an **autographed textbook** used by Thomson when a teacher in the academy.

In a case in the rear room of the **Philadelphia Library Company (2.6)** may be seen the printed **"Minutes" of the Indian conference** held in 1757 at Easton between Governor William Denny and his Council and the Delaware Indians of the Susquehanna. It was at this conference that Charles Thomson first sprang into public

Route 11—Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress—30.0 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. 15 min. An additional hour and a quarter may be pleasantly spent as follows: Congress Hall, 15 min.; Carpenters' Hall, 15 min.; Philadelphia Library Company, 15 min.; Laurel Hill Cemetery, 15 min.; "Harriton," Bryn Mawr, 15 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.

0.6 Pass at 7th and Market Sts., southwest corner, **site of house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Tablet.**

0.7 6th St.; turn right. At Nos. 528–30 Market St. was **Washington's Presidential Mansion, 1790–1797. Tablet.**

0.8 Chestnut St.; turn left. Stop and visit **Congress Hall,** 6th and Chestnut Sts , southeast corner.

1.0 4th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner, Brown Bros. & Co., bankers, occupy the **site of the old Quaker Academy** (1745–1867), now the William Penn Charter School.

1.0 No. 322 Chestnut St., at rear of Franklin's Court, **Carpenters' Hall,** meeting place of **First Continental Congress, 1774.**

1.1 3rd St.; turn left. **1.3** Arch St.; turn left.

HARRITON, BRYN MAWR, 1704

Here lived Charles Thomson until his ninety-seventh year. The house was built by the Welsh founder of Bryn Mawr, and has been owned by the Harrison family from 1719 until the present day.

Route 11—Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress—30.0 m.

GRAVE OF CHARLES THOMSON, LAUREL HILL

Approached by a steep foot-path from the East River Drive, the obelisk of the great Revolutionary patriot commands a view of the Schuylkill River of exceptional beauty.

notice for his audacity in aiding the Indians. In the minutes of the Provincial Council of July 25, 1757, it is recorded: "As soon as the Governor and Council and Indians had taken their seats, Teedyuscung, by his interpreter John Pumpshire, called for Charles Thomson, master of the publick Quaker School in the city of Philadelphia, placed him by Mr. Trent (assistant secretary of the Governor) at the table and said he had chosen him for his clerk; whereupon he sat down and began to take minutes, without having asked permission of the Governor . . ." It was then that Charles Thomson earned his Indian name **Weagh-con-lan-mo-und,** "The man who tells the truth."

Farther down Chestnut Street, on the south side, east of Fourth, one may well pay a special visit to **Carpenters' Hall (1.0)** to recall Charles Thomson's associations with this manysided historic shrine. When the Continental Congress met here in Sep-

Route 11—Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress—30.0 m.

CONGRESS HALL—REAR DOOR

CONGRESS HALL—MAIN ENTRANCE

Mileage

1.4 4th and Arch Sts., northeast corner, **home of Dr. William Smith.**

1.5 Pass at 5th and Arch Sts., southeast corner, **Franklin's Grave.**

2.0 12th St.; turn left. **2.5** Locust St.; turn right.

2.6 Locust and Juniper Sts., northwest corner, **Philadelphia Library Company.** Stop.

2.7 Broad St.; turn right. **2.9** Curve around City Hall to

3.2 Entrance to Plaza and Parkway; turn diagonally right.

4.1 23rd St.; turn right. **4.2** Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left.

4.5 Turn left and then right onto East River Drive.

8.1 Stop. Footpath up steep hillside to marble steps leading to high plateau,—at right, **obelisk and tomb of Charles Thomson, Laurel Hill Cemetery.** Continue on East River Drive to **8.9** Fork; turn left up grade.

9.1 Cross bridge over Schuylkill River onto City Line Ave.

11.0 Old Lancaster Road; turn right.

13.1 McClenachan's Mill Road; turn right. **14.0** Dead end; turn left. **14.2** Bear left.

14.5 On left, high right-angled bit of broken wall, covered with ivy; remains of Daniel Henkel's mill, where were manufactured munitions for the U. S. Government during the War of 1812; said to be the first mill in the county of Philadelphia to use steam.

14.6 Fork; keep left.

14.7 Pass on left old tenth milestone, with Penn coat-of-arms, dated 1770.

14.8 Fork; keep right on State Road up steep, winding hill.

15.0 Tree in fork; keep left up hill. **15.6** On right, white house, 1717.

16.0 Dead end; turn left on Morris Ave. **16.2** Roberts Road; turn right on dirt road.

16.9 New Gulph Road; turn right.

17.1 On right, private lane leading to **Harriton;** turn right.

17.4 **Harriton Farms.** Walk through arbored path on right to **Harriton,** built by the Welsh founder of Bryn Mawr in 1704; the ancestral home of Mrs. Charles Thomson. Reverse to **17.7** New Gulph Road; turn left.

19.0 Montgomery Pike; turn left. **21.3** McClenachan's Mill Road, on left.

22.8 Fork; keep right on Old Lancaster Road.

23.5 Continue across City Line Ave. onto 54th St., curving into Jefferson St.

24.9 52nd St.; turn right.

26.5 Walnut St.; turn left. **28.1** 36th St.; turn left.

28.2 Chestnut St.; turn right. **29.7** 16th St.; turn left.

29.8 Market St.; turn right.

30.0 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 11—Charles Thomson—First Secretary of Congress—30-0 m.

RUIN OF HENKEL'S MILL—OLD GULPH ROAD

tember, 1774, Thomson had just married the day before Hannah Harrison, his second wife. On what might be called a bridal-trip to the city, he was met by a messenger from the President of the Continental Congress, and immediately impressed into service as secretary. A silver urn still exists which was given by Congress to Mrs. Thomson as a compensation for the unexpected interruption of her honeymoon. Earlier in this year, Thomson had met Paul Revere of Boston, who came to Philadelphia to enlist support against the passage of the Boston Port Bill. At the City Tavern Thomson made so vehement a speech in his zeal for making common cause with Boston that he fainted and was carried out. John Adams, in his diary, notes later: "This Charles Thomson is the Sam Adams of Philadelphia."

At Fourth and Arch Streets **(1.4),** northeast corner, still stands the **house of the Rev. William Smith,** Provost of the old Academy and College on Fourth Street below Arch, west side, the site of which is marked with a **tablet.** In 1750, before the days of Dr. Smith, Thomson was a tutor and instructor in the original academy and charity school. Out on the Ridge road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, not far from Dr. Smith's country home, Thomson owned an estate called Summerville, which was burnt down during the Revolution (See Route 7).

In **Laurel Hill Cemetery,** approached by a steep footpath **(8.1)** from the East River Drive, Fairmount Park, stands a conspicuous monument to the memory of this faithful patriot, with inscriptions by Watson, the annalist. The removal of the remains from the family burying grounds on the Harriton estate, fourteen years after Thomson's death in 1826, occasioned bitter controversy. **The obelisk and tomb of Charles Thomson** command one of the most beautiful views of the Schuylkill River and its picturesque scenery.

Harriton (17.4), the ancestral home of Mrs. Thomson, located at Lower Merion, on the outskirts of Bryn Mawr, twelve miles from the city, in Revolutionary days was still within the boundaries of the County of Philadelphia. Here Charles Thomson lived after his marriage until his ninety-seventh year. "Harriton Farms," still operated by direct descendants of the Harrison family, is chief reminder of this remarkable man. The house stands back from the Gulph Road about a mile from Bryn Mawr station.

The Harriton house is additionally interesting for its antiquity. Built in 1704 by an early Welsh Quaker, it passed into the hands of Mrs. Thomson's father, Richard Harrison, in 1719. A modern house has been erected nearby, but the old mansion remained for years as a tenant-house with much the same appearance as it originally possessed. The house is of stone, two stories in height, with a high-pitched roof, with a garret-room lighted in front by three dormer windows. Here Thomson lived in retirement in his later years devoted to study and writing. Here he made his notable translation of the Scriptures, published in four volumes in 1804. Thomson began the study of Greek in early days through the accident of picking up a part of the Septuagint at an auction sale. The Old Testament he translated from the Septuagint and this was the only English translation ever made of the Septuagint up until 1844.

The elaborate inscription on the tomb at Laurel Hill was composed by Watson, the annalist, who did still better, however, when in a poem on Thomson he said: "And when men's souls were tried, as in a furnace, his came forth like gold."

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks

ROBERT MORRIS—BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

In Congress Hall hangs this portrait of "the financier of the American Revolution," who founded the first bank in America.

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks—42.4 m.

Planned primarily to revive memories of the great but unfortunate financier of the Revolution, after a short trip through the ancient but busy banking section of the city, this route carries one through ever-attractive Fairmount Park and far afield up the old Ridge Road through enterprising Wissahickon and Roxborough to the distant so-called "Angel House," located at Harmonville. Opportunity is then offered in returning to the city to speed the length of the attractive Conshohocken Pike through Ambler, and to follow the slopes and meanderings of the historic Limekiln Pike into Germantown and Broad Street, the nine mile stretch from the northwest city line to City Hall furnishing ample demonstration of the wealth, prosperity, and progress that have followed on the foundations laid by such patriots as Robert Morris and the other early American forefathers.

PHILADELPHIA, birthplace of the banking system of the United States, and home of the oldest bank on the American continent, has never honored adequately the genius of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, through whose wisdom and efforts the Bank of North America was first established in 1781.

Reviving and recording the few memorials and associations that still remain, we turn first into Twelfth Street from Market and recall that at **No. 32 South Twelfth Street (0.1),** now displaced by the Commonwealth Title and Trust Company, was the **last home of Robert Morris.** Here he lived with his family at the time of his death in 1806.

Next to the northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets **(0.5),** by careful inspection, we may still discern the old mansion, now incorporated into Green's Hotel and Restaurant, where Robert Morris lived temporarily in 1798, while waiting and watching the completion of the magnificent residence begun for him on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Eighth and Seventh, but never finished, and known after his unfortunate failure as "Morris's Folly."

Between **Nos. 714-16 Chestnut Street (0.5),** once the Henry A. Dreer Seed Store, a **tablet** marks the **site of Morris's Folly.** A well-known Birch engraving has preserved a picture of this house, and a contemporary traveller speaks of it even in its unfinished state as "a monument of the increasing luxury of the city of Philadelphia." The elegant bas-relief work prepared for this mansion, representing Tragedy and Comedy, later placed over the windows in the old Chestnut Street Theatre, still exists.

Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets **(0.7),** is worth a visit with Morris uppermost in mind. Here one may see in the **Senate Chamber** on the second floor, conspicuous on the west wall, a **portrait of Robert Morris** by Charles Willson Peale. Directly opposite is a **portrait of Mrs. Morris,** also by Peale. In a case nearby is a crude **caricature of Robert Morris,** by New Yorkers, made on the removal of the seat of government, through his instrumentality, from their city to Philadelphia in 1790. Here also one may recall how wisely and well, in times that tried men's souls, Morris served both state and nation in many patriotic capacities, including that of first United States Senator from Pennsylvania (1789-95). When Congress elected Morris to the new and important office of Superintendent of Finance in 1781, he said: "In accepting the office bestowed on me, I sacrifice much of my interest, my ease, my domestic enjoyments, and internal tranquillity. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am ready to go further; and the United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more."

In nearby **Independence Hall (0.7)** may be seen another **portrait of Robert Morris,** who in spite of some hesitation finally signed the Declaration of Independence, and was afterwards a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Farther down Chestnut Street, on the north side, west of Third Street, No. 307 Chestnut Street **(0.9),** we find the **Bank of North America,** the first bank on the American continent, chartered by Congress in 1781, and opened January 7, 1782. The bank still occupies the site of its first home, orig-

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks—42.4 m.

Driving time about 4 hrs. Forty-five minutes additional should be allowed for stops at Congress Hall, Independence Hall, Betsy Ross House, and Christ Church. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.

0.1 12th St.; turn right. The Commonwealth Title and Trust Co. occupies the **site of the last home of Robert Morris,** once at No. 32 South 12th St.

0.2 Chestnut St.; turn left.

0.5 8th and Chestnut Sts., northeast corner, now Green's Hotel and Restaurant, **site of Robert Morris's home,** 1798.

0.5 No. 714–16 Chestnut St.; **tablet** marking **site of Morris's "Folly."**

0.7 6th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner, **Congress Hall.** Stop. **Independence Hall.** Stop.

0.9 Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, 4th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner. A centenary firm. Founded 1800.

0.9 Nos. 305–7–9 Chestnut St., **Bank of North America and Trust Co.** Founded 1781. Stop. Walk south on 3rd St., below Chestnut, west side, to building of the **First United States Bank,** 1795.

1.0 3rd St.; turn left. **1.2** Arch St.; turn right.

1.2 No. 239 Arch St., the **Betsy Ross House.** **1.3** 2nd St.; turn right.

1.4 2nd St. above Market, west side, **Christ Church.** Stop.

CARICATURE OF ROBERT MORRIS

The citizens of New York showed their disapproval when the seat of government was removed from their city to Philadelphia in 1790.

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks—42.4 m.

THE "ANGEL HOUSE" AT HARMONVILLE

Long of curious interest for the beautiful marble carving made originally for Robert Morris's unfinished "dream house" at Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

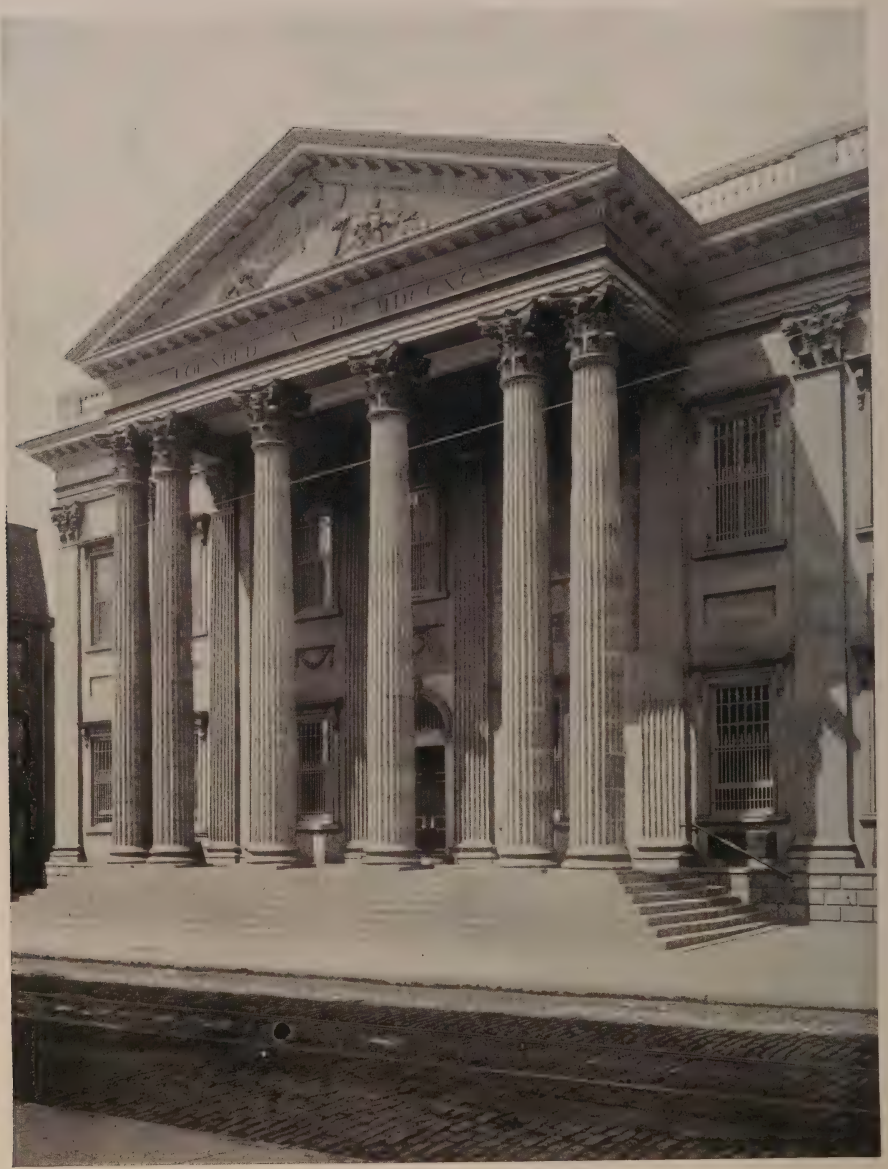
inally the commodious store of its cashier, Tench Francis. Forerunner of the banking system of the United States, this famous old institution was the direct outcome of the plan presented to Congress by Robert Morris, May 17, 1781, and is a monument to his financial genius. Thomas Willing, partner of Robert Morris, was the bank's first president. Its second president was John Nixon, famous for having first read publicly the Declaration of Independence. In the bank may be seen **a letter** dated June 11, 1781, **written by Robert Morris** to John Hancock, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts Bay, asking him to **"promote this infant plan which as it gathers strength may in the end prove the means of saving the Liberties, Lives & Property of the virtuous part of America."**

A short walk down the west side of Third Street below Chestnut brings one to the **building of the first United States Bank (0.9),** built in 1795, and afterwards bought and used (1811-1831) by Stephen Girard for his private banking business. The act of Congress incorporating this bank was approved by Washington February 22, 1791, Thomas Willing, the partner of Robert Morris, becoming the first president. The charter of the bank failed of renewal in 1811. A **tablet,** at the right, tells the story of this **the oldest banking building in America.** The building has been used by the **Girard National Bank** since 1832.

At **No. 239 Arch Street (1.2),** if tradition and art are to be believed, Robert Morris, as a member of a committee appointed by Congress, arranged with Betsy Ross for the making of the Stars and Stripes. There is documentary evidence that Betsy Ross manufactured American flags, and it is possible that Robert Morris stood more than once

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—CHARTERED 1781

A monument to the genius of Robert Morris, still occupying its original site, this venerable institution is the oldest bank on the American continent.



FIRST UNITED STATES BANK, 1795

On Third Street below Chestnut, occupied since 1832 by the Girard National Bank, this is the oldest banking building in America. For twenty years (1811-1831) it was used by Stephen Girard for his private banking business.

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks—42.4 m.

Mileage

1.4 Market St.; turn right.
1.7 Nos. 526–28–30 Market St., **site of Morris Mansion,** occupied by President Washington, 1790–1797.
1.8 6th and Market Sts., southeast corner, **site of residence and counting-house of Robert Morris.**
2.4 Turn right encircling City Hall. **2.6** Entrance to Parkway; bear right.
3.5 23rd St.; turn right.
3.7 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left.
3.9 Turn left on East River Drive.
4.2 Bear right and then left around Lincoln Monument.
4.4 Tam o'Shanter group. Turn immediately right up hill.
4.5 Turn right to **Lemon Hill Mansion,** 4.6. Reverse to
4.7 East River Drive; turn right.
8.5 Fork; keep to right.
8.8 Ridge Ave.; bear left with trolley.
9.0 Fork; keep right up steep and long hill.
9.7 Bear left with trolley, passing through Wissahickon and Roxborough.
14.3 Stone "tent," marking site of Lafayette's encampment, 1778.
14.6 Trolley leaves at right.
16.6 **Harmonville;** turn left meeting trolley on Conshohocken Pike.
17.0 **"Angel House"** on left. Reverse on Conshohocken Pike.
17.4 Cross Ridge Road.
18.1 Plymouth Meeting House, on left; jog left and then right.
18.5 Cross R.R. at grade.
18.9 Fork; bear left up hill.
19.0 Fork; keep right.
20.2 Blue Bell Road. (For a shorter route to Philadelphia turn right at this point and follow road becoming Stenton Ave. into Broad St.)
21.3 Cross Skippack Pike. Broad Axe Hotel, on left.
22.7 Ambler.
22.8 Cross R.R. at grade at Ambler Station.
23.5 Trolley leaves on left by Bethlehem Pike.
25.3 Three Tuns Inn on left; turn right.
25.8 Limekiln Pike; turn right.
27.8 Jarrettown P. O.
28.7 Fork; left under R.R. at 28.9; curve right.
29.9 Fork; keep right.
30.2 Lulu Temple Country Club on left.
31.1 Edge Hill Fire Co.; turn right over R.R.
31.2 Edge Hill P. O.; fork; keep left.
32.4 Fork; bear left on Limekiln Pike.
32.6 Trolley on right.
33.2 Cross trolley and bear left.
33.5 Northwest City Line; continue on Limekiln Pike.
34.7 Naval Cemetery on right.
35.1 65th and Stenton Ave.; keep straight through on Limekiln Pike.
35.3 Fork; turn left.
35.7 Curve left onto Spencer St.
35.8 Branchtown at York Road; turn right.
36.3 Fork; keep right onto Broad St.
42.4 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 12—Robert Morris and the First Banks—42.4 m.

within the low-ceiled rooms of this quaint old house now celebrated the world over as the **"birthplace of Old Glory."**

A few blocks away, in Second Street above Market, in old **Christ Church (1.4),** may be seen the **family vault of Wm. White and Robert Morris,** with its modest inscription, stating that "The latter, who was Financier of the United States during the Revolution, died the 8th May, 1806, aged 73 years."

At **Nos. 526-28-30 Market Street (1.7),** marked by a **tablet,** we pass the **site of Robert Morris's presidential mansion,** out of which he moved to make way for President Washington, who leased and lived in this house from December, 1790, until March, 1797, and made it rich in historic associations.

At the **southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets (1.8)** stood the house (See Route 8) to which Morris moved when he vacated his other home for President Washington. Here went on that elegant entertainment and luxury for which the Morris family was famous, and of which Samual Breck, of Sweet Briar, says in his *Recollections:* "There was a luxury in the kitchen, table, parlor and street equipage of Mr. and Mrs. Morris that was to be found nowhere else in America. Bingham's was more gaudy, but less comfortable. It was the pure and unalloyed which the Morrises sought to place before their friends, without the abatements that so frequently accompany the displays of fashionable life. No badly-cooked or cold dinners at their table; no pinched fires upon their hearths; no paucity of waiters; no awkward loons in their drawing rooms." Lamentingly Breck adds of his own day: "We have no such establishments now. God in his mercy gives us plenty of provisions, but it would seem as if the devil possessed the cooks."

Entering Fairmount Park by way of the Parkway, beyond the rustic canopy sheltering Tam o'Shanter and his friends **(4.4)** on the East River Drive, we turn up a road to the right and reach **Lemon Hill (4.6),** whose chief historic association is with Robert Morris. Lemon Hill was sold to the city July 24, 1844, but was not dedicated as a public park until 1855, this dedication marking the commencement of the present Fairmount Park. **The Hills,** as the property was originally called, passed from the ownership of Robert Morris in 1799. The present extensive mansion was put up by the purchaser, Henry Pratt, merchant and artist, the old mansion-house of Robert Morris, which stood nearby, being torn down. The Morris estate contained originally over eighty acres and was bought in 1770. Morris loved The Hills as a refuge from the cares of business and of social life, initiating here the practice of "week-ends." In 1776, he wrote: "I dine at the Hills today, and have done so every Sunday. Thus, you see, I continue my old practice of mixing business with pleasure; I have ever found them useful to each other." At The Hills Morris showed unbounded hospitality to eminent Americans as well as to distinguished foreign travellers. Washington repeatedly tells in his diary of riding out to The Hills, and dining or drinking tea with Mr. Morris and his lady. At The Hills Robert Morris took refuge when financial disaster finally overwhelmed him. Morris's ruin was brought about in 1798, after his retirement from public office, and resulted from the dishonesty of some of his associates in speculation in unimproved lands in various sections of the country.

The curious will find satisfaction in completing this trip by regaining the East River Drive and travelling over the Ridge road, past the entrance to Wissahickon Drive, and through the historic village of **Harmonville (16.6),** to the so-called **"Angel House" (17.0),** long of public interest for the **carved block of marble** to be found between two of the windows in the second story. This carving was made originally for Robert Morris's unfinished dream house at Eighth and Chestnut Streets. The two cherubs, one on each side of a palette, pen in hand, may well be conceived to be recording the genuine public services of this unfortunate patriot, who himself once writing to Alexander Hamilton said: "I am sensible that I have lost the confidence of the world as to my pecuniary ability, but I believe not as to my honor or integrity."

THE RITTENHOUSE CLOCK AT DREXEL INSTITUTE

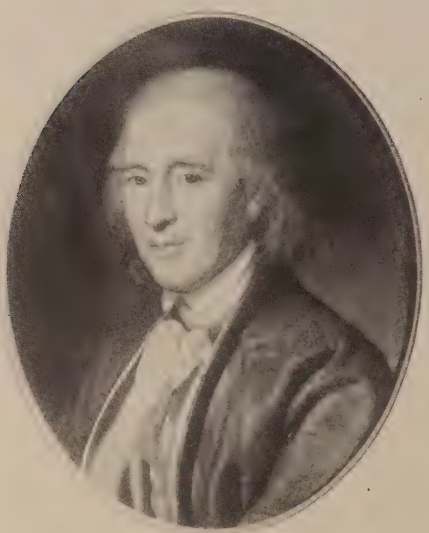
Gift of Mrs. George W. Childs in 1896, it is a fine specimen of the practical handiwork of the self-tutored astronomer and mathematician.

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

Beginning in the heart of the old city this trip continues and concludes along highways and by-ways of surpassing beauty and charm. The picturesqueness of the lower Schuylkill River, with its added wonder as enjoyed from the heights of Laurel Hill; the restful scenery of the Wissahickon, and the delightful prosperity of old Germantown and its new section on the Lincoln Drive; the rare horizons of rural Chestnut Hill, and the broad meadows of the White Marsh Valley; the endless stretches of fertile farm-land found the length of Germantown Road, as it penetrates to regions far beyond Norristown; the enduring charm of the historic old Gulph road, ending in the solid and serene comfort of Main Line homes; all these furnish background in a trip that revives in a fascinating way historic relics, portraits, sites, and scenes associated with one of the greatest of early self-made Americans.

THE name and the fame of David Rittenhouse loom large in the annals of Philadelphia, even the sight of the **clock in the tower of Independence Hall** (0.8) recalling that Rittenhouse in 1775 was appointed to take charge of this clock and regulated it throughout the Revolutionary period.

Pass through the State House to Independence Square (0.8), to a spot about forty feet due west from the rear door of the American Philosophical Society (located on Fifth Street, just below Chestnut). Here was the **site of Rittenhouse's observatory,** erected by the Philosophical Society in 1769 for the memorable observation of the transit of Venus. Rittenhouse, however, observed the transit at his country home at Norriton, although he doubtless superintended the construction of this observatory, which became the popular rostrum of the day, some claiming that from its platform Nixon first publicly read the Declaration of Independence.



DAVID RITTENHOUSE (1732-1796)—BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

Pass into the nearby **American Philosophical Society (0.9),** of which David Rittenhouse was president in 1791, succeeding Franklin, and followed by Thomas Jefferson in that high office. In the rooms on the second floor may be seen tangible memorials of Rittenhouse's inventive genius, including the curious **first clock** made by him, embodying a device to overcome the variation in the period of oscillation of a pendulum due to changes in temperature.

At **Nos. 35-37-39 North Seventh Street (1.2),** east side, we see the **site of the first United States Mint,** of which David Rittenhouse was the first director, serving from 1792 to 1795. By appropriate **tablet** and the aid of art, the present occupants of the site, the F. H. Stewart Electric Company, set worthy example of what an enterprising business house can do to preserve historic associations. This company has distributed widely a reproduction of Lamasure's colorful painting showing the site, buildings, and surroundings of the original mint, erected in 1792, and the first public building authorized by the Congress of the United States.

At the northwest corner of Seventh and Arch Streets (1.3), once stood **"Fort Rittenhouse,"** built in 1787. Here Rittenhouse dwelt for many years, and was buried at first in the garden. The house was so-called because here in 1809 the United States and the State of Pennsylvania came into almost bloody conflict over some prize-money held by the family and estate of David Ritten-

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

Driving time about 4 hrs. 30 min. An early start should be made for this trip, with arrangements to dine on the way. One hour and forty-five minutes additional may easily be spent in stops, including American Philosophical Society, 10 min.; old Mint site, and new United States Mint, 30 min.; Drexel Institute, 10 min.; University of Pennsylvania, 20 min.; Laurel Hill Cemetery, 10 min.; Rittenhouse's Birthplace, 5 min.; Mennonite Meeting House, 5 min.; Rittenhouse farm, Norriton, 5 min.; Norriton Presbyterian Church, 10 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go east on South Penn Square.
0.0 Juniper St.; turn right.
0.1 Chestnut St.; turn left.
0.8 **Independence Square,** between 6th and 5th, and Chestnut and Walnut Sts.
0.9 5th St.; turn left. Stop; walk to **American Philosophical Society,** 5th St. below Chestnut, west side.
1.0 Market St.; turn left.
1.2 7th St.; turn right. Stop at Nos. 35–37–39 North 7th St.; **tablet,** marking **site of first United States Mint.**
1.3 Arch St. and 7th, northwest corner, **site of David Rittenhouse's home in 1787** ("Fort Rittenhouse").
1.5 Turn left around Franklin Square, continuing on Franklin St.
1.9 Spring Garden St.; turn left.
2.5 Cross Broad St.; **Philadelphia Astronomical Observatory,** at Central High School, showing on right.
2.7 **United States Mint,** 17th and Spring Garden Sts. Stop. Continue left on 17th St.
3.7 Walnut St.; turn right, passing on the left at 3.8 **Rittenhouse Square.**
4.2 23rd St.; turn right.
4.3 Chestnut St.; turn left.
4.7 32nd and Chestnut Sts., **Drexel Institute.** Stop.
4.9 34th and Chestnut Sts.; turn left. Park before reaching Woodland Ave. at 34th St. Walk to **University Library,** and **Houston Hall.** Reverse and continue north on 34th St.
5.2 Cross Lancaster Ave.
5.9 Cross bridge over R.R. Zoological Garden on left; vistas of the Schuylkill River on right.
6.5 Turn right onto Girard Ave. bridge, crossing the Schuylkill River.
6.7 Turn left, curving down hill onto
6.9 East River Drive; turn right.
9.1 Hunting Park Ave.; turn right.
9.2 Entrance to **Laurel Hill Cemetery;** turn left.
9.3 Left up hill; keeping right to 9.5, main entrance; then turn left.
9.6 Turn right, and immediately right again to first path on left (tall elm tree on right). Walk along this path (Bockius-Logan monument at right), taking left fork of path for some 325 feet to a spot nearly opposite the bronze statue of the artist William Emlen Cresson. A low flat slab marks the **grave of David Rittenhouse** (1732–1796). Reverse to
9.7 Turn left, and immediately right; keeping to left to entrance gate.
9.9 Ridge Ave.; turn left.
10.4 Queen Lane, on right. Stop. Walk a short distance to "Plush Hill" on right; set far back on the hill, early **country home of Provost William Smith.** Continue on Ridge Ave.
10.5 Midvale Ave.; turn left, and immediately right onto East River Drive.
11.0 Fork; keep right.
11.3 Bear right, crossing Ridge Ave., under R.R. arch onto Wissahickon Drive.
12.7 **Birthplace of David Rittenhouse** (1732). Built 1707 (See also Route 3).

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT, 1792

It stood on Seventh Street above Market, and was the first public building authorized by the Congress of the United States. David Rittenhouse served as First Director (1792 to 1795).

house, who had received it while holding office as Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

On crossing Broad Street at Spring Garden **(2.5),** we are reminded that the astronomical genius of David Rittenhouse has been perpetuated in Philadelphia by the Astronomical Observatory at the Central High School, which enjoys the unique distinction of having inspired and contributed indirectly to the foundation of the two largest observatories in America—the great Lick Observatory and the famous Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

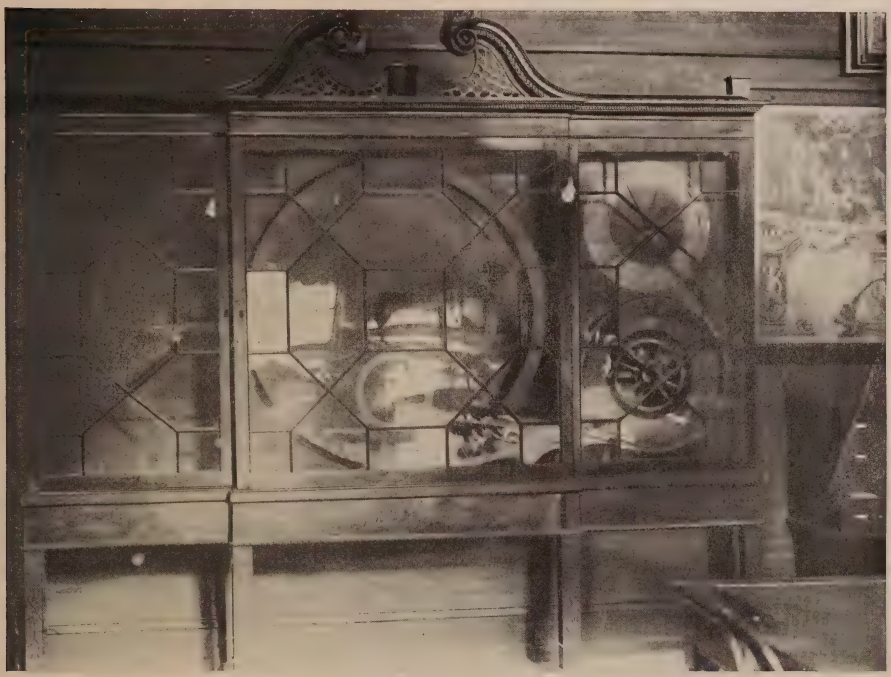
At the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets we reach the magnificent **United States Mint (2.7),** where in the Board Room on the second floor, heading the long line of distinguished directors, may be seen a well-executed **portrait of David Rittenhouse,** striking in face and in costume. In the assay room will be found the **assay scales** made by Rittenhouse.

Turning into Walnut Street, at Eighteenth, we pass on the left **Rittenhouse Square (3.8),** the name of Rittenhouse in Philadelphia having long become symbolic for all that is elegant, fashionable, and aristocratic in residential life.

At the **Drexel Institute (4.7),** on Chestnut Street at Thirty-second, we stop long enough to see in the museum on the first floor, to the right on entrance, a **Rittenhouse Clock,** made for a citizen of colonial Philadelphia, the gift of Mrs. George W. Childs in 1896. The case is an example of eighteenth century cabinet work, following the lines of Chippendale's designs; the works are by Rittenhouse, the "Philadelphia Astronomer and Mathematician."

Not far from Drexel, in the Provost's office in College Hall, **University of Pennsylvania (4.9),** where David Rittenhouse was appointed the first Professor of Astronomy in 1779, may be seen the first practical **planetarium,** or **"orrery," invented by Rittenhouse,** and constructed to show the movements of the planets around the sun and of the satellites around their primaries. In the Library office is a large **clock presented**

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.



RITTENHOUSE'S "ORRERY," UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The first professor of astronomy at the University (1779-1782), Rittenhouse invented the first practical planetarium showing the movements of planets and satellites.

Mileage

13.0 Harvey St.; turn right.
13.7 Germantown Ave.; turn left.
13.9 Gemantown Ave., north of Herman St., **Mennonite Meeting House.** Stop. Continue on Germantown Ave. to
14.0 Tulpehocken St.; turn left. **14.5** Wayne Ave.; turn right.
14.8 Lincoln Drive; turn right. **16.2** Allen Lane; turn right.
16.6 Germantown Ave.; turn left.
17.2 Bear left with trolley on Germantown Ave.
18.1 Pass Bethlehem Pike, on right.
19.8 Pass on right Whitemarsh Valley Country Club.
20.6 Dead end; turn right. Barren Hill.
22.6 Plymouth Meeting House.
23.0 Pass under R.R. bridge.
24.3 Trolley for Norristown leaves on left. **28.7** 19th milestone.
29.1 Road into **Rittenhouse farm,** Norriton; right. A modern mansion now occupies the site of the old Rittenhouse farmhouse.
29.4 **Norriton Presbyterian Church.** Built about 1698. Stop. Reverse on Germantown Road.
32.8 Cross electric R.R. at grade.

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

BIRTHPLACE OF DAVID RITTENHOUSE—BUILT 1707

A mile and a half up Lincoln Drive, set deep below the level of the road, is the humble stone house in which in 1732 David Rittenhouse was born.

to the University by David Rittenhouse. In **Houston Hall,** adjoining the Library, will be found a **portrait of David Rittenhouse,** painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1772, with the inscription: Professor of Astronomy, 1779-1782; Vice Provost, 1780-1782; Trustee, 1782-1796.

A pleasant ride through Fairmount Park by way of the East River Drive brings us soon to the entrance (9.2) to **Laurel Hill Cemetery** (on Hunting Park Avenue), where on a lofty ridge in **North Laurel Hill,** in a spot commanding a view of rare beauty, among other illustrious dead, is found, marked by a simple slab, **the grave of David Rittenhouse (9.6),** removed here from the old Pine Street Presbyterian churchyard in 1878.

Driving up Ridge Road to the foot of old Indian Queen Lane, in a short walk up the steep street, we come, on the right, to "Plush Hill," where far back from the street, on the brow of an unimproved knoll, stands the **country mansion once belonging to Provost William Smith (10.4).** It was Dr. Smith, then Provost of the College of Philadelphia, who paid David Rittenhouse for the orrery now at the University, by the proceeds of a course of lectures he gave on astronomy. In this mansion Dr. Smith, David Rittenhouse, and Thomas Mifflin were dining the stormy night in April, 1790, when Franklin died. Dr. Smith, stirred by the thunderstorm then raging, wrote these lines:

Cease, cease, ye clouds, your elemental strife!
Why rage ye thus, as if to threaten life?
Seek, seek no more to shake our souls with dread;
What busy mortal told you, "Franklin's Dead"?
What though he yields at Jove's imperious nod?
With Rittenhouse he left his magic rod!

A mile and a half up the enchanting **Lincoln Drive (12.7),** set deep below the level of the present road, near the banks of the

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

RITTENHOUSE'S GRAVE, LAUREL HILL

In a spot of rare beauty overlooking the Schuylkill River a simple slab marks his last resting place.

32.9 Norristown Pike; turn right; merges into DeKalb St., Norristown.
35.4 Cross Main St., Norristown.
35.6 Cross bridge; pass through Bridgeport.
36.6 Turn left onto cross-road to Montgomery Pike.
38.5 Turn left onto Gulph Road, which merges into Montgomery Ave.
39.5 Pass "Overhanging Rock."
41.9 Distant view of Bryn Mawr College, left.
42.8 Bryn Mawr Station, right; Baldwin School; left.
43.8 Merion Cricket Club; left.
46.5 Old Merion Meeting House.
47.2 Fork; keep right on Old Lancaster Road.
47.9 City Line Ave.; turn right.
48.8 Cross R.R. bridge; turning left immediately into 63rd St.
50.8 Cross Market St.
51.1 Walnut St.; turn left.
54.6 23rd St., turn left.
54.8 Chestnut St.; turn right.
55.3 16th St.; turn left.
55.4 Market St.; turn right.
55.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 13—David Rittenhouse—First Practical Scientist—55.5 m.

COUNTRY HOME OF PROVOST SMITH

On Queen Lane is the house where Rittenhouse, Thomas Mifflin and Dr. Smith received the news of Franklin's death.

little paper-mill stream, still stands the humble but enduring **old stone house built in 1707 in which David Rittenhouse was born** in 1732. William Rittenhouse, the great grandfather of David Rittenhouse, was one of the first settlers of Germantown, the first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania, and owner of the first paper mill in the country, which he built in 1690.

Coming out on Germantown Avenue, above Herman Street, we pass the **Mennonite Meeting House (13.9),** successor of the original log-house put up in 1708, where David Rittenhouse's great grandfather officiated as first pastor. The Rittenhouse tombstone is conspicuous near the entrance.

The admirer of David Rittenhouse, with adequate time, will enjoy completing this trip by continuing the length of Germantown Road to the little settlement of **Norriton** in the far outskirts of Norristown, where David Rittenhouse lived as a boy on his father's farm, and developed untutored much of his mathematical and astronomical genius. Nearly a half mile beyond the nineteenth milestone **(28.7),** we drive up to the "modern mansion," on the right, that now crowns the knoll and occupies the **site of the old Rittenhouse farmhouse (29.1).** Nothing is left of the original house but the **date-stone** (1749), and some of the gorgeous **boxwood hedge** that tradition says was planted by Franklin. Here, however, was the **Rittenhouse farm,** and here was the **scene of Rittenhouse's observation of the transit of Venus in 1769,** memorable partly because the transit did not recur until 1874, and partly because Rittenhouse did his work so well with a telescope and other instruments made by his own hands. The Royal Astronomer of England placed Rittenhouse among the greatest astronomers of the world, saying: "The first approximately accurate results in the measurements of the spheres were given to the world, not by the schooled and salaried astronomers who watched from the magnificent observatories of Europe, but by unpaid amateurs and devotees to science in the youthful province of Pennsylvania." And that must have given great satisfaction to Benjamin Franklin, who was also present and assisted Rittenhouse on this occasion.

A quarter of a mile beyond the farm is the old **Norriton Presbyterian Church (29.4),** believed to have been built in 1698, where Rittenhouse and Franklin sometimes attended services together. The surrounding graveyard holds more than one curious tombstone.

The drive back to the city through busy Norristown (where at the west corner of the Court House is a **monument to David Rittenhouse),** along the historic Gulph Road, and through the loveliness of the main line, awakens grateful reflections over the inspiring inheritance bequeathed later generations by such forefathers as David Rittenhouse.

NORRITON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1698

Near by is the Rittenhouse farm where Rittenhouse and Franklin observed the transit of Venus in 1769.

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats

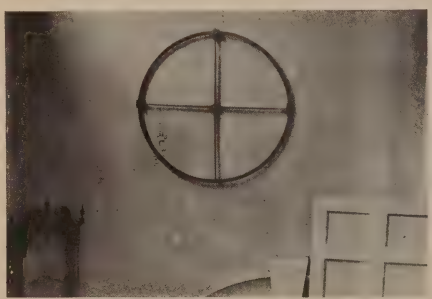
© Aerial photograph by Victor Dallin

SCHUYLKILL RIVER AT MARKET STREET—BIRTHPLACE OF STEAM NAVIGATION

From the floating bridge at Market Street, along the river to Gray's Ferry, in 1785, John Fitch ran successfully the first experimental steamboat, which carried 20 passengers.

FITCH'S FIRST PASSENGER STEAMBOAT

Between Trenton and Philadelphia in 1788 John Fitch operated the first passenger steamboat service in the world. Writing to David Rittenhouse in 1792, he said: "This, sir, will be the mode of crossing the Atlantic in time, whether I shall bring it to perfection or not."



A RELIC OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

This iron balance wheel of Fitch's steamboat is now in Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. Fitch solicited aid from Congress in vain, although a number of Congressmen made the demonstration trip with him to Trenton.

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats—49.5 m.

Beginning at the Market Street Bridge across the Schuylkill River, the scene of the epoch-making experiment by John Fitch in which steam was first successfully applied to navigation, this trip leads to the few tangible memorials of Fitch and Fulton still existing in and about Philadelphia. Continuing along the Delaware River front past the spot where was operated by John Fitch the first passenger steamboat ever in service in the world, the route affords opportunity to visit Cramp's Ship Yard, Philadelphia's world famous shipbuilding industry, and ends in an exhilarating drive through Hatboro to the ancient church of Neshaminy, ever memorable for associations with John Fitch.

JOHN FITCH first applied steam to navigation in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1785, when he ran an experimental steamboat to Gray's Ferry from the floating bridge which at that time led across the Schuylkill river at Market Street.

Go first to the **Market Street bridge at the Schuylkill (0.8),** where neither stone nor statue marks the scene of this epoch-making experiment. Read there, however, Rembrandt Peale's vivid description of what once took place at this historic spot: "In the spring of 1785, hearing there was something curious to be seen at the floating bridge on the Schuylkill at Market Street, I eagerly ran to the spot, where I found a few persons collected and eagerly gazing at a shallop at anchor below the bridge with about 20 persons on board. On the deck was a small furnace, and machinery connected with a coupling crank, projecting over the stern to give motion to three or four paddles, resembling snow shovels, which hung into the water. When all was ready, and the power of steam was made to act, by means of which I was then ignorant, knowing nothing of the piston except in the common pump, the paddles began to work, pressing against the water backward as they rose, and the boat, to my great delight, moved against the tide, without wind or hand, but in a few minutes it ran aground at an angle of the river, owing to the difficulty of managing the unwieldy rudder, which projected eight or ten feet. It was soon backed off and proceeded slowly to its destination at Gray's Ferry. So far it must have been satisfactory to Mr. Fitch in this his first public experiment."

ROBERT FULTON'S PHILADELPHIA HOME

On Second Street, between Chestnut and Sansom, once stood the house in which Fulton was apprentice to a watchmaker.

At the **Philadelphia Library Company,** Juniper and Locust Streets **(2.3),** midway on the western wall of the rear reading-room, we find **a sketch of the house in which Robert Fulton was an apprentice to a watchmaker,** on Second Street above Walnut. This house once stood near the northeast corner of Gray's Alley and Second Street. In the Philadelphia directory for 1785 Robert Fulton is set down as a miniature painter at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, which suggests that he as well as Rembrandt Peale was an eyewitness of Fitch's experiment on the Schuylkill, made in that same year. Reared and educated in

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats—49.5 m.

Driving time about 3 hrs. 30 min. Additional time required will be dependent on whether arrangements are made for visiting Cramp's Ship Yard. A minimum hour can profitably be divided as follows: Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Library Company, 20 min.; Ridgway Library, 10 min.; Congress Hall, 10 min.; Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy, 20 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, west side. Go west on Market St.

0.8 Middle of **Market St. Bridge** across the Schuylkill River. Reverse to

1.0 22nd St.; turn right. **1.4** Spruce St.; turn left. **2.2** 13th St.; turn left.

2.3 Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner, **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Turn left. Stop. Visit also **Philadelphia Library Company,** northwest corner, Juniper and Locust Sts. **2.4** Juniper St.; turn left.

2.5 Pine St.; turn right. **2.6** Broad St.; turn left.

3.0 Christian St.; turn left. Stop; visit **Ridgway Library,** Broad and Christian Sts.

4.3 Delaware Ave.; turn left. Municipal Pier No. 40, **International Steamship Lines.**

5.1 Walnut St.; turn left.

5.2 Walnut and 2nd Sts., northeast corner, **old Krider gun shop,** where Robert Fulton lived in 1785.

5.6 5th St.; turn right. Stop; walk to **Congress Hall,** southeast corner, 6th and Chestnut Sts. Continue on 5th St.

5.9 Arch St.; turn right (Franklin's grave on right). (At 6.2 pass Betsy Ross House on left.)

6.4 Delaware Ave. and Arch St.; turn left. Just south of Arch St., No. 3 N. Wharves, **Dolphin Line to Burlington and Trenton.**

6.5 Bush Line (Pier 10) to Wilmington. **6.8** Municipal Pier No. 19.

I have given my Country a most Valuable Discovery on the 3d of August 1785, for which I have received no Compensation, and I doubt not but common justice will induce them to do something for me, especially when they can do it for the benefit of our Empire ——

And the inducement which urges me to present this Scheme is, to put it out of the power of future Generations to make excuses for the present one — and if I should die in penury, want, wretchedness and Rags, that my country may have no excuse; and that I may have the secret gratification on the Contemplation of receiving real justice from future Generations

all which is humbly submitted to the Company

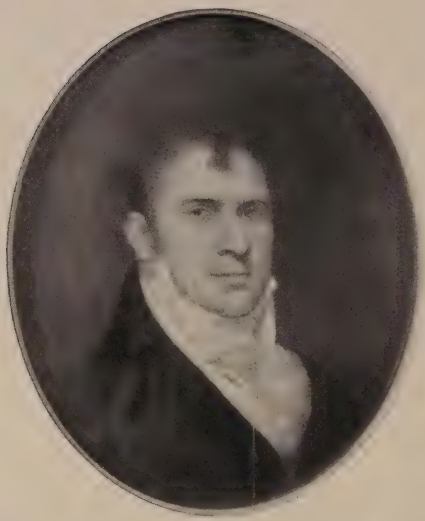
By

28th Decr 1790

John Fitch

FROM FITCH'S MANUSCRIPT BOOKS IN THE RIDGWAY LIBRARY

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats—49.5 m.



ROBERT FULTON'S PORTRAIT IN INDEPENDENCE HALL

This painting of the successful inventor and builder of the Clermont, which first ran on the Hudson in 1807, is by Charles Willson Peale.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, buried in Trinity churchyard, New York, Fulton was apprenticed in early life to a silversmith in Philadelphia, and in Philadelphia doubtless received his first suggestions and stimulation regarding steamboat making. Watson, the annalist, who has done more than any man to preserve the memory and achievements of Fitch, says: "Though it was reserved for Fulton to advance its application to a degree of perfection which has made his name immortal, yet to the unfortunate Fitch belongs the honor of completing and navigating the first American steamboat."

Go south on Broad Street to the **Ridgway Library,** at Broad and Christian Streets **(3.0),** where now may be seen the curious and fascinating **Fitch manuscript books in five volumes,** bequeathed by the inventor to the Philadelphia Library Company sealed, with the injunction that they were not to be opened until thirty years after his death (1798), and were never to be lent out of the institution without a pledge of £500 for their safe return. In these manuscripts the facts of Fitch's life are set forth with great frankness and vividness. Writing Dr. Franklin in 1785, Fitch said: "Steamboat navigation is, in the opinion of the subscriber, a matter of the first magnitude, not only to the United States, but to every maritime power in the world, and he is full in the belief that it will answer for sea voyages, as well as for inland navigation."

Going east on Christian Street to Delaware Avenue, we soon see on the river front ample evidence of the abundant fulfillment of Fitch's hopeful prophecy. The great Municipal Piers Nos. 38 and 40, at Christian Street wharf **(4.3),** in use for international steamship service, may remind us of what Fitch said to David Rittenhouse, in a letter dated June, 1792: "This, sir, will be the mode of crossing the Atlantic in time, whether I shall bring it to perfection or not."

The whole drive along Delaware Avenue, from Christian Street to Cramp's shipyard, is fascinating for its glimpses of the great developments in ships and shipping since the days of Fitch. In his dark days, when his project had failed, but failed only for the lack of funds, Fitch said to one of his friendly workmen: "If I shall not live to see it, you may, when steamboats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially **for passengers;** and they will be particularly useful in the navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi." It was Fitch who first proved their usefulness on the Delaware.

Diverging out Walnut Street, at the northeast corner of Walnut and Second Streets **(5.1),** we pass the **old Krider gunshop,** in which some local historians believe Robert Fulton lived when he engaged in miniature painting in 1785. North of this house, on the east side, beyond what was once Gray's Alley, is the **site of the yellow frame house where Fulton was apprentice to a watchmaker.**

At **Congress Hall,** southeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets **(5.6),** on the east stairway to the second floor, high on the wall, may be seen an **iron balance wheel from John Fitch's first steamboat.** Fitch came to Philadelphia in June, 1785, and laid his models before Congress, but hoped in

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats—49.5 m.

© Aerograph by Aero Service Corporation

CRAMP'S SHIPYARD ON THE DELAWARE

Philadelphia's greatest boat building industry has earned for the Delaware the title of "the Clyde of America."

Mileage

7.1 Penn Boulevard; bear left. Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Co., on left.

7.6 Fork; bear left on Penn Boulevard. (At 7.7 pass on right Penn Treaty Park.)

8.1 Bear left on Richmond St.

8.3 I. P. Morris Co., on left; on right, Richmond and Norris Sts., entrance to **Cramp's Shipyard** (Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Eng. Building Co.). Stop.

8.3 Continue left on Norris St.

9.2 Front St.; bear left under Frankford "L," keeping on Norris St.

10.5 Broad St.; turn right.

10.9 Bear left onto York Road. **13.8** Bear left.

18.8 Willow Grove. **18.9** Take right fork, continuing on York Road.

20.5 Hatboro. **22.1** Upper limit of Hatboro. **22.3** Cross line into Bucks County.

23.2 York and Street Roads; **tablet commemorating John Fitch.**

24.6 **Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy.** Founded 1710.

24.6 Reverse on York Road to **26.1** Street Road; turn right.

28.2 Pass Neshaminy Creek. **28.8** Doylestown Pike; turn left.

35.0 Montgomery County Road; turn right. **36.6** Bear left. **38.3** Glenside.

38.6 Cross tracks at Glenside Sta. **39.5** Fork; turn left.

40.6 Limekiln Pike, northwest limit of Philadelphia. **42.3** Stenton Ave.; turn left.

42.8 York Road; turn right. **43.6** Bear right onto Broad St.

49.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 14—Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats—49.5 m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NESHAMINY, 1710

The pastor of this church was John Fitch's best friend when he first began experimenting on a pond at Hatboro.

vain for government aid. In his manuscript he says: "Although I knew that the thought of applying steam to boats had been known before, yet I was the first that ever exhibited a plan to the public—when, therefore, I had shown it to General Washington, I felt all the elation and hope of expectation." A number of Congressmen made the demonstration trip with Fitch to Trenton but Washington apparently did not accompany them.

Reaching Delaware Avenue again, at Arch Street wharf **(6.4)**, recall that **the first steamboat to run on the Delaware River was run to Trenton by John Fitch in October, 1788.** The little boat, propelled by paddles, ran to Burlington, N. J., and then to Trenton, the rate of speed being eight miles an hour, and the return trip being made the same day. This was **the first passenger steamboat service in the world.**

The Delaware River front above Market Street may awaken interest as the earliest home of the shipbuilding industry, although as early as 1797 Joshua Humphries built warships for the United States in the shipyard at the front of Federal Street, afterwards the site of the old United States Navy Yard, established there in 1800. After many decades of shipbuilding that earned for the Delaware the title of the **"Clyde of America,"** the one notable boat-building industry to continue existence until the present day is that of William Cramp and Sons **(The William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company)**, founded in 1830. **Cramp's Shipyard** (the main entrance to which is at Richmond and Norris Streets) **(8.3)**, birthplace of sea-fighters and seadogs, notable the world over for its achievements in naval and in merchant marine, is one of the sights of the city and a monument to the part Philadelphia has played in the progress of ships and shipping since the days of Fitch and Fulton.

On reaching Broad Street **(10.5)**, if time admits, this trip should be completed by continuing north over old York Road **(10.9)**, through Willow Grove **(18.8)**, and Hatboro **(20.5)**, to **York and Street Roads (23.2)**, a little over a mile beyond the upper limit of **Hatboro,** where a **tablet** by the roadside bears an inscription stating that "John Fitch here conceived the idea of the first steamboat with sidewheels on a pond below Davisville in 1785." Fitch came to Warminster township, Bucks County, during the Revolutionary War, having been driven out of Trenton by the British occupation. Here he worked at his invention in the wheelwright shop of one Jacobus Scouter.

A mile and a half further along on the old York Road is the historic **Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy (24.6),** founded in 1710, where Fitch frequently went to hear "the worthy Nathaniel Irwin," the Presbyterian minister at Neshaminy, to whom he dedicated his memoirs now in the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and from whom he received appreciation and encouragement. In the vestibule of the church is a **tablet** perpetuating the name of Nathaniel Irwin and the other early ministers, including the Rev. William Tennent, founder of the famous "Log college." In the old church was once preserved one of Surveyor Fitch's maps, said to be "engraved in a wheelwright shop," and "printed on a cider press," by the author.

Fitch died in 1798 in Kentucky. The annalist Watson in vain made strenuous efforts to have his body brought back and buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820)

Painted by Matthew Pratt, one of West's distinguished pupils, this charming youthful portrait of the artist is possessed by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Route 15—Benjamin West—The Quaker Artist—27.6 m.

An exceptionally pleasant afternoon may be spent in and about Philadelphia reviving memories of the great Quaker artist Benjamin West. Besides opportunities to see some of West's masterpieces, this trip includes a visit to the house in which West was born (1738), still standing on the grounds of Swarthmore College.

THE memory of Benjamin West, long full of inspiration for ambitious American youth, is vividly cherished in Philadelphia by the reverent preservation of many of his most notable paintings.

At the **Academy of Fine Arts,** Broad and Cherry Streets **(0.1),** see first West's heroic canvas **"Death on the Pale Horse."** High over the great staircase it hangs, dominating the entrance. Nearby, on the south wall, is West's **"Paul and Barnabas before Lystra."** In the great alcove fronting on Broad Street, on the north wall, is West's **"Christ Rejected,"** painted when he was nearly eighty. It is easy to poke fun at West; Byron once spoke of him as "West, Europe's worst daub, and England's best." But one appreciative critic has said: "Posterity will see him in his merits as well as his defects; will regard him as a great artist, whose powers place him high in the scale of elevated art; whose pencil has maintained with dignity the historic pretentions of his age, and whose best compositions would do honor to any school or any country." West won his greatest honors as historical painter to George III.

Before leaving the Academy, inspect on the north wall of Gallery B the striking **portrait of West by Matthew Pratt,** one of West's ablest pupils. Distinguished among West's students in London were Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, Washington Allston, and even Samuel F. B. Morse, whose greatest fame came afterwards through invention of the telegraph.

Matthew Pratt's **Mrs. Benjamin West** will serve to recall a pretty romance from real life in colonial days. Elizabeth Shewell in 1765 set sail from Chester to become the bride of Benjamin West, then in London and destined never to return to America. They were married 9 mo., 2, 1765. Bishop White has been quoted as authority for the story "that he (then eighteen years of age) and Dr. Franklin (about fifty-nine years of age) and Francis Hopkins (twenty-nine years of age), when the vessel was ready to sail, procured a rope ladder, went to the captain, engaged him to set sail as soon as they brought a lady on board, took John West (the artist's father) to the ship, and went at midnight to Stephen Shewell's house, attached the rope ladder to a window in Elizabeth Shewell's chamber, and got her safely out and to the vessel, which sailed a few minutes after she entered it." All this, tradition says, to circumvent an obdurate brother.

MRS. BENJAMIN WEST

Painted by Matthew Pratt, who accompanied Elizabeth Shewell on the romantic voyage to London that ended in her becoming the wife of the artist.

In the **Old City Hall,** southwest corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets **(1.3),** is preserved (See Route 6), West's own replica of his **"Penn's Treaty with the Indians."** Painted for the Penn family nearly a century after the event it commemorates, the picture is not accurate. Penn was an athletic young man of thirty-eight when he made

Route 15—Benjamin West—The Quaker Artist—27.6 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. 15 min. If attention is devoted exclusively to West, an hour and a quarter additional will prove adequate to inspect the scattered masterpieces and relics of the great artist: Academy of Fine Arts, 15 min.; Old City Hall, 5 min.; Pennsylvania Hospital, 10 min.; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 30 min.; Swarthmore College, 15 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.
0.1 Broad and Cherry Sts., **Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.** Stop. Continue on Broad St. to
0.2 Race St.; turn right.
0.9 6th St.; turn right.
1.2 Chestnut St., turn left.
1.3 5th and Chestnut Sts., southwest corner, **Old City Hall.** Stop. Continue on Chestnut St. to
1.4 4th St.; turn right.
1.7 Pine St.; turn right.
2.1 8th St. and Pine. Stop; walk north on 8th St. to main entrance of the **Pennsylvania Hospital.** Continue on Pine St. to
2.5 13th St.; turn right.
2.7 Locust and 13th Sts., **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Stop. Continue to
2.8 Walnut St.; turn left.
4.3 Straight through on Walnut St.
5.8 49th St.; turn left.

WEST'S "CHRIST HEALING THE SICK"

Painted especially for the Pennsylvania Hospital, this masterpiece was once used as a source of revenue.

WEST'S "DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE"

The Academy of Fine Arts owns this long celebrated heroic canvas of its first honorary president.

Route 15—Benjamin West—The Quaker Artist—27.6 m.

BIRTHPLACE OF BENJAMIN WEST—BUILT IN 1724

On Swarthmore College Campus stands the house in which West was born in 1738.

Mileage

6.3 Baltimore Ave.; turn right, following trolley.
13.4 Chester Road; turn left. **13.8** Bear left.
14.2 **Birthplace of Benjamin West** (1738—1820), on Swarthmore College Campus. Stop.
14.2 Reverse on Chester Road.
14.6 Turn left on Swarthmore Avenue. **14.7** Turn right.
14.8 Baltimore Pike; jog right and immediately left onto Chester Road; sharp curve, down steep grade, crossing (caution) over trolley line at 15.1.
16.6 Cross State Road.
16.9 **Springfield Meeting House,** adjoining Marple.
17.0 Springfield road; turn right. A short distance to the left on this road is the historic **Lamb Tavern,** 1747.
17.2 State Road; turn left. **20.6** Cross Lansdowne Ave. **20.8** Cross R.R. track.
21.6 West Chester Pike; turn right with trolley.
22.1 Cross trolley tracks; 69th St. Terminal.
22.9 63rd and Market Sts.; turn right.
23.2 Walnut St.; turn left.
26.7 23rd St.; turn left. **26.9** Chestnut St.; turn right.
27.4 16th St.; turn left.
27.5 Market St.; turn right.
27.6 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 15—Benjamin West—The Quaker Artist—27.6 m.

his treaty, and doubtless was dressed in very different fashion. One of the group of Friends attendant on Penn in the painting is a portrait of West's grandfather. The gigantic "treaty tree," blown down in 1810, is not represented in the painting, but was well known to West, who refers to it in an historic letter: "This tree, which was held in highest veneration by the original inhabitants of my native country, by the first settlers, and by their descendants, and to which I well remember, about the year 1755, when a boy, often resorting with my school-fellows."

In Independence Hall nearby **(1.3),** in the Banquet Hall, is preserved another specimen of West's artistic skill, a colorful **portrait of James Hamilton,** long attributed to West's distinguished pupil, Matthew Pratt.

At the **Pennsylvania Hospital (2.1),** on the first floor of the administrative building, open to visitors and reached by the main gateway on Eighth Street below Spruce, is West's masterpiece, **"Christ Healing the Sick,"** painted especially for this institution. Some thirty beds were established from subscriptions received for viewing this picture. It is West's replica of his original belonging to the Royal Academy at London. Hawthorne once said of this painting: "If Benjamin West had done no other good deed than this, yet it would have been enough to entitle him to an honorable remembrance forever." Under glass in the corridor is a life-like reproduction of **West's hand** holding one of the original brushes that he used. In the assembly hall on the first floor, east wall, is an **autograph letter** by West.

Stopping at the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania** (2.7), one may inspect the **portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson,** and Provost William Smith, identified as **"William Smith as St. Ignatius,"**—all important as early works of Benjamin West, painted before his departure for Europe and before he was twenty-one years of age. The **full-length portrait of William Hamilton**, of Woodlands, and his niece, Ann Hamilton Lyle, is regarded by some critics as the most beautiful canvas of Benjamin West in Philadelphia. It hangs over the fireplace in the great Hall.

Nowhere on either side of the Atlantic can be found in single ownership so complete a collection of **souvenirs and relics of West** as is possessed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Besides other West portraits, the Historical Society owns two sketch books containing 110 drawings by West; the receipt for his funeral expenses in 1820 (£696); some 300 letters in West's handwriting, embracing correspondence with royalty, noblemen, and scientific men on both sides of the Atlantic; West's collection of autographs; and the West family Bible.

Going to the campus of **Swarthmore College (14.2),** we find still standing the **house in which Benjamin West was born** October 10, 1738. This home of West's childhood conjures up the days when the ambitious and ingenious Quaker lad made paint brushes of hair from a cat's tail and mixed his colors from pigments begged from the Indians. Here too we recall how the proud Quaker mother once bent over the artistic boy of seven to kiss him for his prowess in putting on paper the smiling baby face of his sister's sleeping child, and how years afterwards West testified, "My mother's kiss made me an artist." Swarthmore College owns several canvases by West and plans to use the birthplace for its art department.

On Chester Road, adjoining Marple, is the old **Springfield Meeting House and graveyard (16.9).** The original building has been replaced, but we may recall that here once appeared Benjamin West's father to appeal for Quaker approval for young West's inspiration for art. The plea was so eloquent and so ably seconded by Friend Williamson, it is said, that the meeting endorsed the young artist's aspiration, the women kissing the lad, the men laying their hands on his head and praying for a blessing on his life and work. West was sixteen when this happened. At twenty-two he left his native land for Europe, and lived to become the greatest historical painter of his age, as well as a founder and President of the Royal Academy, succeeding Sir Joshua Reynolds. He died in 1820 in London, and was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral.

STAIRCASE TO THE DORMITORY TERRACE—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1925

The College Building *Dormitories and Charity School*

THE ORIGINAL COLLEGE BUILDING, 1740

At Fourth and Arch Streets stood the institution from which the University of Pennsylvania ultimately sprang. The building at the right is a dormitory of 1762.

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

No one should fail to enjoy a visit to the old educational institutions of Philadelphia. With the exception of the Germantown Academy, founded in 1760, all the old schools have outgrown and outlived their original sites and their original buildings. But each school has some historic treasures of exceptional interest—paintings, books, or relics relating to distinguished students or to faculty. In this trip opportunity is given to identify all the important buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, which should be inspected in detail later at leisure. As a mere outing this route is unique.

IN every section of Philadelphia is found ample evidence of the progress of public and private education since the birth of the nation. First begun in 1818, the public school system has shown remarkable growth and development. The present trip, however, is confined exclusively to the oldest representative educational institutions of the city.

The first building of the **Philadelphia Central High School,** a public school founded by act of Legislature in 1836, stood from 1838 until 1854 on **Juniper Street above Chestnut (0.0),** and faced Penn Square, on a site now included in the Wanamaker Store. The first president of the Central High School was Alexander Dallas Bache, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin; the first name on the student-roll of the school is that of William M. Abbey, father of the distinguished artist, Edwin A. Abbey.

On Twelfth Street below Market, adjoining the Friends' Meeting House, is the building erected in 1874 for the William Penn Charter School **(0.3),** in continuous existence since its founding in 1689. Penn Charter removed to a suburban location on School Lane, Germantown, in September, 1925.

At the northeast corner of Fourth and Arch Streets **(1.2)** still stands the **provost's house,** occupied by the enterprising Dr. William Smith, first head (1754) of the "Academy and College of Philadelphia," founded by Franklin, and later developed into the University of Pennsylvania.

On Fourth Street below Arch, west side, on a site approached by a narrow way adjoining No. 62 North Fourth Street **(1.3),** stood the building originally built in 1740 for the famous evangelist Whitefield, and designed "for public worship and a charity school." Here in 1751 was formally opened the city academy and charitable school, suggested by Franklin in his famous pamphlet, "Proposals relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," and for the establishment and support of which Franklin raised large subscriptions.

In 1754 this institution was enlarged and named "The College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia." In 1779, by annulment of its charter and confiscation of its property, the "college" became "the university." In 1789 the legislature restored the franchises of the College of Philadelphia, which was revived and reorganized as a separate institution, but in two years, by act of Legislature, September 30, 1791, the college and the new university were reunited, and thereafter known as the University of Pennsylvania. A manuscript letter of Richard Peters of 1753 speaks of the academy having sixty-five boys from the neighboring colonies. Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. John Morgan, founder of the first medical school in the United States, were in the first graduating class, 1757. Charles Thomson, first Secretary of Congress, was an early teacher in the academy. A **tablet** on the north wall of the alley marks the site.

At Ninth and Market Streets, southwest corner **(1.8),** we pass the **site of the University of Pennsylvania from 1802 until 1872,** when the university was removed to its present location in West Philadelphia. In 1800 the university bought the so-called "President's house," which stood in Ninth Street below Market and was offered to Washington as a residence during his presidency. This building was occupied from 1802 until 1829.

At Broad and Vine Streets, northeast corner **(2.7),** is the **first Catholic High School for Boys;** established in 1886, through the munificence of Thomas E. Cahill.

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

Driving time about 3 hrs. Two additional hours can be profitably spent in stops. The division of the additional time will be determined largely by one's personal interests. Opportunity should be taken on this trip to inspect the University Museum and its celebrated Babylonian collection. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go east on South Penn Square.

0.0 Juniper St.; turn right. **The Wanamaker Store,** facing upon Penn Square, includes the **site of the first Philadelphia Central High School building,** 1838–1854.

0.0 Chestnut St.; turn left. **0.1** 13th St.; turn left.

0.2 Market St.; turn right. **0.2** 12th St.; turn right.

0.3 No. 8 South 12th St., from 1874 to 1925 occupied by the **William Penn Charter School** (1689), now removed to Germantown.

0.3 Chestnut St.; turn left. **0.4** 11th St.; turn left. **0.7** Arch St.; turn right.

1.2 Fifth and Arch Sts., southeast corner; grave of Franklin, **founder of the University of Pennsylvania.**

1.2 4th and Arch Sts., northeast corner, **home of Dr. William Smith.** Turn right on 4th St.

1.3 No. 62 North 4th St., **tablet** on north wall of alley way, marking **site of the Philadelphia Academy and College,** afterwards the University of Pennsylvania.

1.4 Market St.; turn right.

1.8 9th and Market Sts., southwest corner (U. S. Post-office), **site of University of Pennsylvania,** 1802–1872.

2.2 Bear right around City Hall to **2.3** Broad St.; turn right.

"PRESIDENTIAL MANSION"—USED BY THE UNIVERSITY, 1802-1829

It stood on Ninth below Market adjoining other buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, which occupied this site until 1872.

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

At the southeast corner of Broad and Green Streets stands the **second building of the Philadelphia Central High School (3.0),** opened in 1854; now used as an annex to the **third building (3.1),** at the southwest corner, occupied in 1900.

Founded in 1836, the Philadelphia Central High School was the first free public high school established outside of New England. In the thought of the founders this school was intended to be not a public high school as we now know and use the term, but a public school for higher education, the legislature in 1849 endowing the Board of Public Education with the power to confer academic degrees in the arts upon the graduates of the school, and with all the rights and privileges to confer degrees that are enjoyed by the University of Pennsylvania. In the **Alumni Memorial Library** on the first floor may be seen **portraits** and **pictures** and other **mementos** of a remarkable number of distinguished graduates, notable among whom were Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, and Elihu Thompson, scientist and inventor. In the **Assembly Room,** second floor, west side, are the **Steel Memorial Window** and the great **pipe organ,** the gift of Mr. William L. Austin. Here also is a **portrait of Alexander Dallas Bache.** In the president's office is a **visitors' book,** noteworthy for autographs of distinguished persons who have visited and inspected the school since 1840, including that of Thackeray.

On School Lane, Germantown **(11.1),** is the new suburban site of the **William Penn Charter School, founded 1689.**

First chartered by Penn in 1701, this old Friends' Academy is still administered under Penn's third charter, granted in 1711 in the name of "The Overseers of the Public School founded in Philadelphia, at the request, cost, and charges of the People of God called Quakers." The first school building stood in Fourth Street below Chestnut for more than a century (1745-1867). Among the early distinguished masters was Robert Proud, the first historian of Pennsylvania, and Charles Thomson, afterwards the first Secretary of Congress. Thomas Makin, the second principal of the school, was granted the first teacher's license in the State of Pennsylvania, for the assembly which met August 1, 1693, declared "that he must not keep school without a license," and directed that he must "procure a certificate of his ability, learning and diligence from the inhabitants of note in this town by the sixteenth instant, in order to the obtaining of a license, which he promised to do."

At the southwest corner of School Lane and Green Street **(12.0),** one square west of Germantown Avenue, in its original buildings on its original site, stands the **Germantown Academy,** founded April 21, 1760.

A part of the **original weather vane,** a crown represented on the royal insignia of England, still stands on the main building. The spire is pierced with bullets. In the belfry is the **bell** that came over in the famous tea-ship Polly, but was denied landing with the other cargo, and so was not put in place until after the Revolutionary War. After the Battle of Germantown the schoolhouse was used as a hospital for the wounded, and in 1798, during the plague of yellow fever in Philadelphia, the Banks of North America and of Pennsylvania took refuge in the Academy building. A relic treasured by the school is the **telescope used by Washington** at the battle of Germantown.

Excepting a brief period during the Revolutionary War, this school has been in continuous existence in the same building from its founding to the present day, most of the notable families of Germantown having been represented in the school either as trustees or as scholars. Notable among the early masters was Pelatiah Webster, a graduate of Yale College, whose remarkable "Dissertation on the Political Union of the Thirteen States of North America," published in 1783, was used and followed by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, so that some historians now claim he may be justly called the inventor of our form of government. Bronson Alcott, father of Louisa M. Alcott, was also a master here. At No. 130 West School Lane, immediately adjoining the Academy, and now used for the primary department, is the home of David J. Dove **(12.0),** built by him about 1766. Dove was

QUAKER ACADEMY, 1745-1867

A tablet on the Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, marks the site of the precursor of the present William Penn Charter School.

WILLIAM PENN CHARTER SCHOOL—FOUNDED 1689

In continuous existence over two centuries, this old institution is beginning a new era in its new suburban home on School Lane, Germantown.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, 1785

The original building was located on Chestnut Street between Sixth and Seventh.

FIRST PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, 1838-1854

On Juniper Street above Chestnut it stood, on a site now included in the Wanamaker Store. A greatgrandson of Benjamin Franklin was the first president.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL ACADEMY

At City Line and Berwick Avenue, in beautiful buildings and surroundings, this old city school began its suburban career in 1921.

NEW CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, 1900

The first free public high school established outside of New England, it numbers among its graduates men of distinction in every walk of life.

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY—FOUNDED 1760

The only old school in Philadelphia that still occupies its original site and original buildings.

Mileage

2.7 Vine St. and Broad, northeast corner, **first Catholic High School for Boys,** 1886.

3.0 Broad and Green Sts.; reverse to

3.1 **Philadelphia Central High School;** occupied 1900. Stop. Directly opposite, southeast corner, Broad and Green Sts., is the **second Central High School building**, erected 1854.

3.1 Spring Garden St.; turn right.

3.4 Pass **Philadelphia High School for Girls,** 17th and Spring Garden Sts.

3.9 23rd and Spring Garden Sts.; turn diagonally right onto Pennsylvania Ave.

4.2 Turn left onto East River Drive.

4.5 Fork at Lincoln Monument; bear left along Schuylkill River.

8.6 Fork; bear right, leaving river; lake and reservoir on right.

8.9 Pass under R. R. bridge onto Wissahickon Drive.

10.4 Rittenhouse Lane; turn right. **10.6** Wissahickon Ave.; turn right.

10.8 School Lane; turn right.

11.1 Entrance to new **William Penn Charter School;** first opened here September, 1925. Stop. Reverse on School Lane to

12.0 Greene St. and School Lane, southwest corner, **Germantown Academy;** founded 1760. Stop. Adjoining the Academy, No. 130 West School Lane, is the **home of David J. Dove,** built about 1766.

12.1 Germantown Ave. (Main St.); turn left.

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

© Aerograph by Aero Service Corporation

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM THE AIR

At the left is Woodland Avenue bounding the Dormitories. Franklin Field is conspicuous in the upper centre.

a teacher of languages in the Academy and notable in the politics of the day.

At No. 6019 Germantown Avenue we pass the old **Green Tree Tavern (12.6),** which in 1759 was the **home of Daniel Mackinett,** where on December 6 was held the meeting that resulted in the founding of the present Germantown Academy.

From Walnut Lane and Germantown Avenue we may walk to the old **Mennonite Meeting House (12.6),** built in 1770, and there recall that on these grounds, approximately the northeast corner of Herman and Main Streets, stood as early as 1708 a little log meeting house **(Christopher Dock's schoolhouse),** and in this building Christopher Dock, "the pious schoolmaster of the Skippack," who was found dead in the schoolhouse upon his knees, kept school in 1740. Christopher Dock's "Schul-Ordnung," printed and published in 1770 by Christopher Sower in Germantown, gives our only picture of the colonial school.

An enjoyable ride from Germantown to Overbrook brings us to the new suburban home of the **Episcopal Academy,** located in 1921 at City Line and Berwick Avenues **(18.4).** This school was founded in 1785.

The **interior** of the main school building, remarkable for beauty and charm, should not be missed by visitors. In the outer office is an impressive **collection of historic portraits** of notable headmasters of this ancient school: Rev. John A. Andrews, Headmaster 1785-89; Rev. George Emlen Hare, D. D., Headmaster 1846-1857; Rev. James Wiltbank Robins, D. D., Headmaster 1857-1891. Among others is a striking **portrait of the Right Rev. William White, D. D.,** first Bishop of Pennsylvania, and founder of the Episcopal Academy, 1785. Also notable is the **portrait of the Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D.** (1727-1803), presented by his granddaughter, Isabelle Penn-Smith-Fleming.

In the ante-room of the basement of the **gymnasium** may be seen a photograph of the Episcopal Academy **when located at 1324 Locust Street** from 1849-1921; also one of the **Academy when located at Third and Pear Streets,** from 1791 to 1849; and a

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

Mileage

12.6 No. 6019 Main St., old Green Tree Tavern; **Germantown Academy founded here, Dec. 6, 1759. Tablet.**

12.6 Walnut Lane; turn left and stop. Walk to Herman and Main Sts., northeast corner. Stop. **Site of Christopher Dock's School,** adjoining the nearby **Mennonite Meeting House.** Continue on Walnut Lane.

13.2 Over R. R. bridge.

13.3 Cross bridge over Lincoln Drive.

13.3 Wissahickon Ave.; turn left, down grade.

13.4 Lincoln Drive; turn right.

15.0 Pass under R. R., leaving Wissahickon Drive.

15.8 Fork; bear left and immediately right up hill.

16.0 Cross iron bridge over Schuylkill River, up grade, on City Line Avenue, passing Belmont reservoir at 16.5.

18.4 City Line and Berwick Aves., entrance to **Episcopal Academy;** founded 1785; located at present site 1921. Stop.

19.1 Lancaster Ave.; turn left.

19.5 63rd St.; turn right.

21.3 Walnut St.; turn left.

23.7 40th St.; turn right.

23.9 Spruce and 40th Sts., northwest corner, **Evans Institute, Dental School, University of Pennsylvania** (Museum). Continue on 40th St.

24.1 Woodland Ave.; turn left.

24.3 39th and Woodland Ave., northeast corner, **Veterinary Department,** University of Pennsylvania.

24.3 On right, **Hamilton Walk,** entrance to **Botanical Garden,** and grounds of the **University of Pennsylvania. Dormitories** on right. (Note the gargoyles.)

24.5 **Memorial Gate;** entrance to quadrangle and campus.

24.6 36th and Woodland Ave.; turn right. Southeast corner, **Logan Hall,** now used chiefly by the **Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.** Opposite, southwest corner, **Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.**

Cross Spruce St., going through **College Gate,** and passing (24.7) **Provost's Tower;** continuing to end of curving road, bearing right at 24.8 around loop, for view of the **Medical School** (Laboratories of Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacy). Reverse to

24.9 Spruce St.; turn right. On left, 36th and Spruce Sts., **Hare Laboratory of Chemistry,** and **Houston Hall.** On right, **William Pepper Clinical Laboratory,** and the **University Hospital.**

25.1 33rd and Spruce Sts.; turn left. Southeast corner, **University Museum.** Northeast corner, **Franklin Field,** football and sports field, being enlarged to seat 100,000. On 33rd St., north of Spruce, right, **Gymnasium;** left, **School of Engineering,** and **School of Architecture.**

25.2 Walnut St.; turn left.

25.3 34th St.; turn right. Stop; walk **south** on 34th St., below Walnut, to visit, east side, **Harrison Chemical Laboratory;** west side, **University Library;** and adjoining, **College Hall,** where are located the administration offices. Continue on 34th St. to

25.4 Chestnut and 34th Sts., southwest corner, **University of Pennsylvania Law School.** Turn right on Chestnut St.

25.7 Pass **Drexel Institute,** 32nd and Chestnut Sts.

26.8 16th St.; turn left.

26.9 Market St.; turn right.

27.1 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 16—Old Schools and Schoolmasters—27.1 m.

drawing of an old print of the **original building on Chestnut Street between Sixth and Seventh,** where the Academy was established in 1788. Among many distinguished graduates of the school conspicuous is Richard Harding Davis.

At the northwest corner of Spruce and 40th Streets (23.9), is the beautiful **Evans Museum and Dental Institute,** which by affiliation in 1912 with the **School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania** (organized in 1878) has become a great outpost of the University. In the museum is a priceless collection of portraits, curios, and relics, including the carriage in which, by the aid of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, founder of the Institute, the Empress Eugenie escaped from Paris in 1870.

Hamilton Walk (24.3), opposite 39th and Woodland Avenue, offers an attractive approach to the **Botanical Garden,** and the **grounds of the University of Pennsylvania.** The **Dormitories** along Woodland Avenue are part of a continuous group surrounding one closed and two open courts. The "dormitory houses" are distinct units in the dormitory system and have been established and named as memorials.

Opposite Hamilton Walk, at the northeast corner of 39th and Woodland Avenue, is the **Veterinary Hospital (24.3),** where sick and injured animals of all kinds are admitted at any time, day or night. The **School of Veterinary Medicine** was founded in 1883-84, and provision first made for the present building in 1903.

In **Logan Hall (24.6),** southeast corner of 36th and Woodland Avenue, is temporarily housed the **Wharton School of Finance and Commerce,** founded by Joseph Wharton in 1881. Directly opposite is the **Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology (24.6),** an auxiliary department of the University, the buildings and endowment of which were gifts of General Isaac J. Wistar. The institute, chartered in 1892, is devoted chiefly to research, museum work, and publication. Its collection of brains of celebrated persons is famous.

The **School of Medicine (24.8),** the oldest Medical School in the United States, was founded by Dr. John Morgan in 1765 (See Route 17). The **Hare Laboratory of Chemistry (24.9)** was built in 1877.

Houston Hall (24.9), the centre of undergraduate student social life, was dedicated in 1896. The **athletic trophy rooms** are attractive and the **collection of portraits** in the auditorium is especially interesting and important.

The **William Pepper Clinical Laboratory (24.9)** is a memorial research institution established in 1894 by Dr. William Pepper, a distinguished Provost of the University.

The **University Hospital (24.9)** is an invaluable adjunct to the School of Medicine, and was founded in 1874.

The **University Museum (25.1),** founded in 1889, the most beautiful building on the campus, contains **invaluable collections** in the fields of archaeology, ethnology, and art, all open to the public. Here is the famous **Babylonian collection.**

Franklin Field (25.1), dedicated in 1895, football and sports field, has been enlarged to accommodate 55,000. At the west end of Franklin Field is the **Gymnasium.** Further enlargements are planned to accommodate 100,000.

The **Engineering Building (25.1)** houses the Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering Departments.

The **Architectural School (25.1)** was organized in 1890 as a department of the Towne Scientific School.

The **John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry (25.3),** named for the grandfather of Provost Harrison, was dedicated in 1894.

The **University Library Building (25.3)** was dedicated in 1891. The Library was founded in 1749, and contains over 500,000 volumes. Besides books it contains portraits, memorials, inscriptions, and relics of great interest (See Route 7).

College Hall (25.3), a picturesque ivy-covered building, the oldest on the campus, was erected in 1871. Here are most of the administrative offices.

The **Law School Building (25.4),** dedicated in 1900, houses the oldest Law School in North America, founded in 1790 (See Route 18).

THE FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL IN AMERICA, 1925

In the great modern Medical School Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania are portraits and historic reminders of genuine public interest.

FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL IN AMERICA, 1765

Franklin's Library on Fifth Street below Chestnut was built near it in 1790. The building with the tower, at the right, was the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Route 17—The Early Medical Practitioners—8.5 m.

A short trip of surprising interest not only to members of the medical profession and their families but to the general sightseer as well. The new building of the College of Physicians (founded in 1787); the old buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital (erected in 1754); the modern magnificent laboratories of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest Medical School in America (founded in 1765); all contain historic objects, paintings and relics of surpassing general interest.

CENTRE of medical science and the medical profession in the United States, Philadelphia is distinguished as the birthplace of the first Medical School in America.

The **statue of Dr. Joseph Leidy (0.0),** on the west plaza of the City Hall, is a memorial not only to the worth of the man and the scientist, but also to the dignity and importance of the medical profession in the annals of Philadelphia.

The new **College of Physicians (0.6),** Twenty-second Street below Market, erected in 1908, imposing without and within, emphasizes the preëminence of the medical profession in Philadelphia. This building, the home of the ancient organization of the medical profession, superseded the one at Thirteenth and Locust Streets especially put up for the College of Physicians in 1863, and now occupied temporarily by the main branch of the Free Library. The College has been housed at various times in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in the old Mercantile Library building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Library Streets. Its first President was Dr. John Redman, who with Dr. Benjamin Rush, brought about its establishment. January 2, 1787, is the date of the earliest recorded meeting.

The **interior of the College of Physicians (0.6)** is noteworthy for its combined impress of beauty, historic atmosphere, and evident usefulness. In the hallway, at the entrance, are **tablets:** one inscribed with the names of the founders; the other enrolling the presidents from Dr. John Redman (1787) down; a weighty list of names distinguished in medical annals. In **Mitchell Hall,** on the second floor, are **portraits** of all these presidents, together with a striking **bust of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.** Statuary in the hallways and **portraits and prints** of important medical men in halls and library rooms give atmosphere and charm. The **Mutter Museum,** on the first floor, includes the **skeleton of the Kentucky giant,** and collections of special interest to the medical expert. Open cases in the reading room and in the library, on the second floor, contain many **curios** and **personal relics,** including the watch of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was custodian for many years. The collection of current medical magazines in all languages is surprisingly extensive, while the medical **library** is second only to that of the Surgeon General at Washington, being especially rich in **incunabula.**

By continuing on Twenty-second Street to Spruce, and turning left we may inspect the new home of the **Philadelphia County Medical Society,** Twenty-first and Spruce Streets, southeast corner. This property belonged to the late George C. Thomas, the banker, long head of Drexel & Co. A feature of the alterations is an auditorium seating 500 persons.

Passing east on Chestnut Street one does not lack evidence all the way to Sixteenth Street that Chestnut Street has become the business home of the medical specialist. The **Aldine Hotel (0.9),** on Chestnut Street east of Twentieth Street, south side, was **once the palatial home of Dr. James Rush,** son of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. Dr. James Rush was the founder and donor of the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, located at Broad and Christian Streets, a superb exemplar of Doric architecture finished in 1877.

In visiting **Congress Hall** and **Independence Hall,** members of the medical profession may take especial pride in evoking memories of the patriotic services of Dr. Benjamin Rush, distinguished representative of the early practitioners.

In **Independence Hall (2.1)** may be seen, in the extensive collection of pastels by the English artist Sharpless, **a contemporary portrait of Dr. Rush,** chairman of a committee that made the epoch-making report to

Route 17—The Early Medical Practitioners—8.5 m.

Driving time 1 hr. A good distribution of additional time follows: College of Physicians, 30 min.; Independence Hall and adjoining buildings, 20 min.; Pennsylvania Hospital, 30 min.; University of Pennsylvania Medical School (Laboratories of Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacy), 20 min.; Wistar Institute, 20 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, at **Statue of Dr. Joseph Leidy** (1823-91), west plaza. Go west on Market St.

0.6 22nd St.; turn left.
Ludlow St., southeast corner, **College of Physicians;** founded 1787. Stop.

0.7 Chestnut St.; turn left.

0.9 Aldine Hotel, between 20th and 19th, south side; formerly **home of Dr. James Rush,** son of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

2.1 6th St. **Congress Hall,** southeast corner. **Independence Hall.** Stop.

2.2 5th St.; walk south to Library St. **Site of Philadelphia Dispensary,** east side, south of Library St. Original **site of first Medical School in the United States.** Continue on Chestnut St. **2.3** 4th St.; turn right.

2.5 Southwest corner, 4th and Locust Sts., **home of Dr. Caspar Wistar;** earlier, of Dr. William Shippen. **2.6** Spruce St.; turn left.

2.9 Front St.; turn right.
No. 321 South Front, east side, **early home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick.**

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS—FOUNDED 1787

Located on Twenty-second Street above Chestnut, it is a centre of scientific and social life for the medical profession in Philadelphia.

INTERIOR OF LIBRARY—PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Rich in curious tomes of medical lore, and serene in its atmosphere of antiquity, this old library is now a lecture-hall for nurses, devoted to the spread of what is best in modern medical science and practice.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—FOUNDED 1754

A monument to the medical profession in the United States, it owes its foundation chiefly to Dr. Bond and Benjamin Franklin.

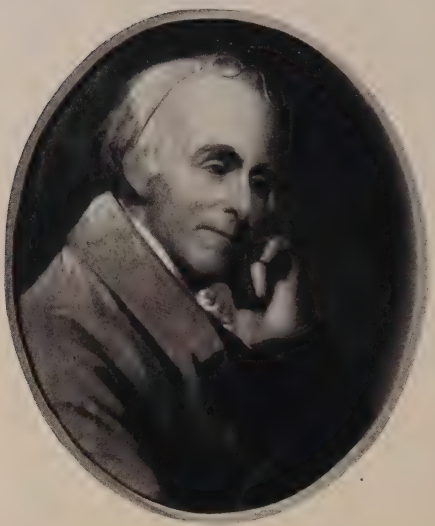
HOME OF DR. CASPAR WISTAR

At Fourth and Locust Streets lived the author of the first American treatise on Anatomy. Here began the famous "Wistar Parties."

HOME OF DR. PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK

At Fourth and Delancey Streets lived "the father of American surgery." See also Route 19.

Route 17—The Early Medical Practitioners—8.5 m.



DR. BENJAMIN RUSH (1745-1813)

In Independence Hall is Thomas Sully's portrait of this eminent physician and patriot.

Congress that it had become expedient to declare the United Colonies free and independent States. The report was written by Dr. Rush himself, who anticipated the sentiments and even the phraseology of much of the Declaration of Independence.

In **Independence Hall (2.1),** the **table on which the Declaration was signed** may serve to recall that Dr. Rush was a signer of the Declaration. He was also an important member of the convention that framed in this room the Constitution of the United States.

South from Chestnut Street on Fifth stood until 1923 the **Philadelphia Dispensary,** the first institution of its kind in the United States, established in 1786 in Strawberry Alley by the subscriptions of the foremost citizens of the day, backed and inspired by Dr. Rush and his professional co-workers. Below the site of the Dispensary on Fifth Street **(2.2)** was the **original site of the first Medical School in America** (1765). A Birch engraving of 1799, showing the Philadelphia Library Company's first home at Fifth and Library Streets, shows also **"Anatomical Hall,"** erected before 1779 as a special building for the Medical Department of what was then known as the Academy and College of Philadelphia, since become the University of Pennsylvania. This first medical school was established as a department of the college in 1765. Dr. John Morgan was the first professor of the theory and practice of physic, and Dr. Benjamin Rush succeeded him in 1789; although Dr. Rush had become professor of chemistry in the college in 1769. Distinguished also in the history of this first Medical School is Dr. William Shippen, elected professor of anatomy and surgery in September, 1765.

Turning from Chestnut Street into Fourth Street, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets **(tablet),** we pass the **home in later life of Dr. Caspar Wistar (2.5),** whose reputation for the famous "Wistar Parties" almost outshines his distinction in medicine. Educated in the medical school of the old College of Philadelphia and finishing his medical education at Edinburgh, where he was later made President of the Royal Society of Medicine, Dr. Wistar began his practice here on High (Market) Street between Third and Fourth. Professor of Anatomy at the University for many years, and remarkable for his genial hospitality, he gathered about him the leading scientific and literary lights of his time. After his death, in 1818, "Wistar Parties" became a social institution in Philadelphia, lasting to the present day. Dr. Wistar was the author of the first American treatise on Anatomy. Built about 1750, the Wistar House was in its early history the home of Dr. William Shippen.

Reaching Front Street, and turning right, at **No. 321 South Front Street (2.9),** amid modern desolation, we find still standing but much altered, a large house, built before 1786, in which in his early professional career lived the cultured **Dr. Philip Syng Physick**, celebrated in the annals of Philadelphia as "the father of American surgery." No one would suspect that here was once a fashionable residential section of the city.

Out Pine Street **(3.0),** from Front to

Route 17—The Early Medical Practitioners—8.5 m.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FOUNDED 1824

Mileage

3.0 Pine St.; turn right.

3.3 4th and Pine Sts. Stop. Walk north to Union and 4th Sts., northeast corner, once the **home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick**.

3.6 8th St.; **Pennsylvania Hospital** on right. **3.7** 9th St.; turn right.

3.8 Spruce St.; turn right.

3.9 8th St.; stop, and walk south to main entrance of **Pennsylvania Hospital,** 8th St., below Spruce. Continue on Spruce St.

3.9 7th St.; turn left, bearing left around Washington Square.

4.1 Walnut St., turn left.

4.4 10th and Walnut Sts.; northwest corner, **Jefferson Medical College.**

6.1 33rd St.; turn left. **6.3** Spruce St.; turn right.

6.4 34th and Spruce, on left **University Hospital;** Surgical Dispensary, and Medical Buildings.

6.5 **William Pepper Clinical Laboratory,** left. Turn left through College Gateway, curving right around loop to

6.6 **Laboratories of Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacy.** Stop. Return on 36th St. to

6.8 **Wistar Institute of Anatomy** (main entrance on left), 36th and Woodland Ave. Turn right 6.8 on Woodland Avenue to **7.3** Market St. and 32nd; turn right.

8.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 17—The Early Medical Practitioners—8.5 m.

Fourth, however, we may see many houses still preserving the aristocratic air of colonial days. At Fourth Street **(3.5)**, a short walk brings us to a big house on the corner of Fourth and Delancey, the **home of Dr. Physick** in the heyday of his prosperity (See also Route 19).

At Eighth Street **(3.6)**, we begin to encircle the grounds of the **Pennsylvania Hospital,** perhaps the noblest monument to the medical profession in the United States. It was founded in 1754 by the inspiration of Dr. Thomas Bond and the efforts of Benjamin Franklin. From **Franklin's quaint inscription** on the cornerstone we learn: "In the year of CHRIST MDCCLV George the Second happily reigning (for he sought the happiness of his people), Philadelphia flourishing (for its inhabitants were public spirited), this building, by the bounty of the government, and of many private persons, was piously founded for the relief of the sick and miserable. May the GOD OF MERCIES bless the undertaking."

Entering the main gateway **(3.9)**, on Eighth Street below Spruce, the visitor should not fail to see the **honor roll of attending physicians,** brought down to date from ancient days; the **old library** (now used as a lecture-hall for nurses), with its ponderous but precious tomes; and the antique **demonstration and lecture room in the high tower,** where Dr. Thomas Bond began clinical lectures in 1766. Benjamin West's **"Christ Healing the Sick,"** the well-preserved **colonial staircases,** and other treasures of the hospital, including **Penn's statue** on the Pine Street lawn, will not escape attention.

Standing before the **portrait of Dr. Benjamin Rush,** surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital for twenty-nine years, we may recall how he fought the epidemic of yellow fever that affected Philadelphia in 1793, laying down those cardinal principles that have since become the characteristic and the glory of the medical profession: "I have resolved to stick to my principles, my practice, and my patients to the last extremity. I will remain, if I remain alone."

Located at Tenth and Walnut Streets, **Jefferson Medical College (4.4),** founded in 1824, has won an enviable place in the field of medicine. Its faculty has included Dr. Robley Dunglison, Dr. Joseph Pancoast, Dr. Jacob Da Costa, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, and Dr. W. W. Keen. Some one has computed that in the year following the founding of Jefferson Medical College there were in Philadelphia and its suburbs 169 physicians and surgeons, 25 cuppers, bleeders, and leechers, 18 dentists, 10 midwives, 78 women who made a profession of nursing, and 16 who were layers out of the dead.

In West Philadelphia, at 34th and Spruce Streets, beginning with the **University Hospital (6.4),** we come in sight of a succession of buildings together making up the **University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine,** originally established on Fifth Street near Walnut in 1765. On entering the newest building of the group, facing on Hamilton Walk **(6.6)**, the **Laboratories of Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacy,** we find, to the right, a **tablet to the Medical Class of 1768,** the first class to receive a degree in Medicine in America, graduating in June, 1768, and consisting of ten members representing Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Nearby is an oil **portrait of Dr. John Archer,** a member of this first graduating class. At the entrance is another **tablet,** commemorating Dr. John Morgan and Dr. William Shippen, Jr., "the first Faculty" of this the **First Medical School in North America.**

Leading to the second floor is a **staircase,** hung with **historic portraits.** The array of notable portraits here is in itself worth a long journey to see. The heroic canvas by Thomas Eakins of **Dr. D. Hayes Agnew in the midst of a clinic demonstration** is an American Rembrandt. At either side are beautiful bronze **memorial tablets** to Dr. Nathaniel Chapman and Dr. Samuel Jackson and **portraits of the founders.**

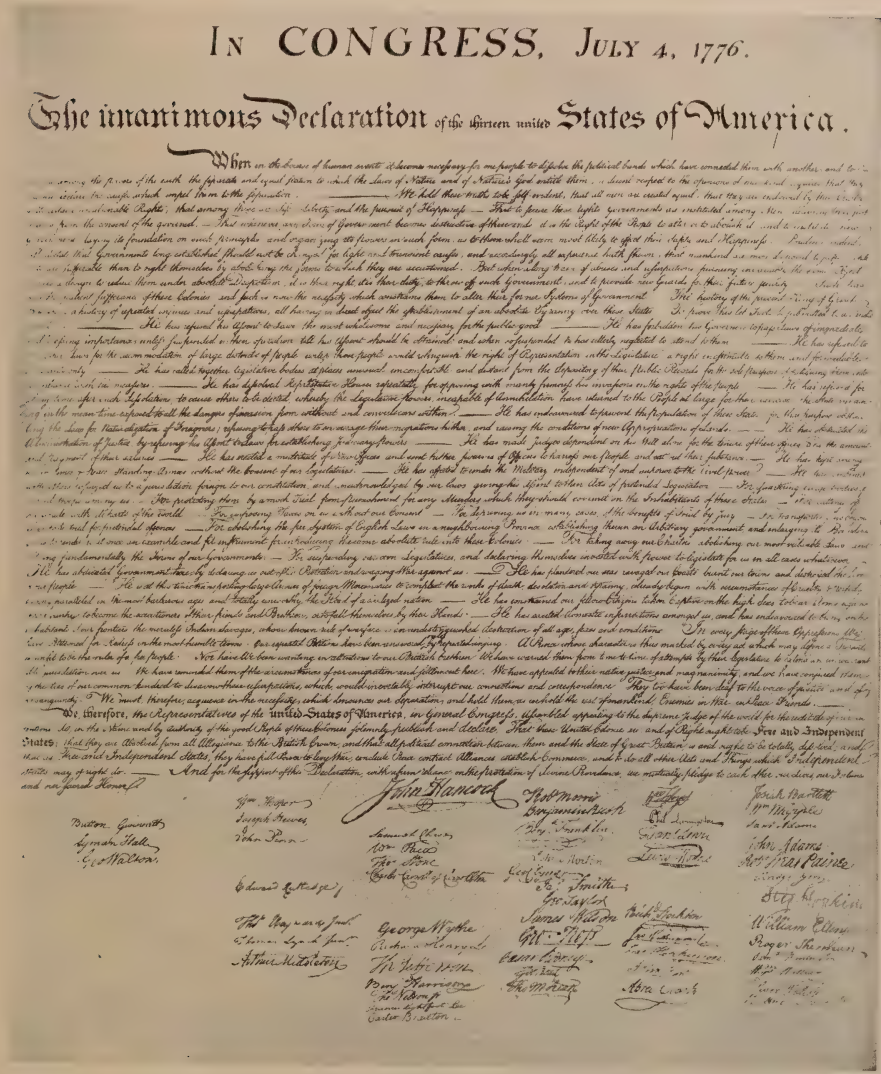
Returning we pass the **Wistar Institute of Anatomy (6.8),** a worthy memorial to its founder, and an invaluable active research laboratory, constantly contributing to the illumination of everyday medical practice and theory. Of interest to the general public is its collection of brains of famous men.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW, AT THE CLOSE OF A CLINIC

This remarkable canvas by Thomas Eakins, in which the subordinate figures are life size and actual likenesses, is the centre of a group of historic portraits hung in the beautiful hall staircase of the Medical Laboratory Building, University of Pennsylvania.

STATE HOUSE ROW, PHILADELPHIA

At the right is Congress Hall, where met the First Congress and national law was first enacted. In the centre is Independence Hall, where the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. At the left is old City Hall, where met the first United States Supreme Court. At the extreme left is the American Philosophical Society building, where is preserved William Penn's third and last "Charter of Privileges," 1701. The picture shows the scene before the great new Curtis Buildings were erected on Sixth Street.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The foundation stone of American liberty under the law. "Made in Philadelphia," July 4, 1776.

Route 18—Historic Mementos of Law and Lawyers—5.8 m.

Laymen and lawyers alike, particularly visiting lawyers, will find something new and stimulating in this trip. Nowhere, except in Philadelphia, would it be possible in a busy man's "off hour" to enjoy such a set of historical experiences as may be gained by viewing in rapid succession: the notable group of historic portraits in the oldest Law Library in the United States; the interesting legal documents in the oldest Law School in the United States; the remarkable art collection of the late John G. Johnson; Lincoln's law library at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Congress Hall where the United States Government was first formed; Independence Hall where the Constitution of the United States was framed; Penn's great "Charter of Privileges" in the American Philosophical Society; the first United States Supreme Court Building; and the spot where the Declaration of Independence was written by an American lawyer.

A VISIT to the **Philadelphia Law Library (0.0),** on the north corridor of the sixth floor of the City Hall, reached by elevator at the northeast corner of the building, will convey at once some idea of the growth and importance of the profession of law since the days of Gabriel Thomas, who, writing an account of Philadelphia in the year 1696, said: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing, because this country is very peaceable and healthy."

The **Philadelphia Law Library** dates back to 1821, when it was established under the auspices of "The Society for the promotion of Legal Knowledge and Forensic Eloquence." In 1827 it was merged into "The Philadelphia Law Association," made up of the associated members of the bar of Philadelphia. In the library may be seen an impressive collection of **portraits of judges and members of the bar,** too large to enumerate here in full, but comprising among others the well-known portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman; Horace Binney, by Sully; Edward Tilghman, by Rembrandt Peale; Chief Justice Tilghman, by Neagle; and William Rawle, by Inman. Among these portraits also is one of **James Wilson, first professor of law** in the first law school in the United States, since developed into the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania. The library is complete in records, in sets of the original laws of the various states, and in records of cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. Once housed in Congress Hall, in a room in the State House, and elsewhere, the library is the **oldest law library** in the United States.

The **Law Courts** in the City Hall **(0.0)** will repay even a passing visit. The **Supreme Court of Pennsylvania** is located in Rooms 450 to 460, south corridor. Modern in appearance and appointments, the present Courts are the historic successors of the earliest county courts, and of those courts established "the 16th of 2d mo., 1684," when, Penn present, the Provincial Council determined that there should be a Provincial Court of five Judges to try all criminal cases and titles to land, and to be a court of equity to decide all differences upon appeal from the county courts. The earliest Philadelphia court records are dated 10th of 1st mo., 1682-83, and the record of the first court held 11 January, 1682, is notable as containing the names of Swan Swanson, John Stiller (afterwards Stillé), and other well-known Swedes, who applied for naturalization by petitions of allegiance.

At the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets **(1.5)** stands the **Law School of the University of Pennsylvania,** established in the present building in 1900. Conspicuous on the left, at the entrance, is the name of James Wilson, first professor of law in the University, 1790. On the left staircase extending to the second floor is a **portrait of James Wilson** by Rosenthal. On the wall at the head of the stairs is a **framed group of original documents** relating to James Wilson, including his original commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, signed by Washington, and various documents notable for such autograph signatures as Louis XVI, Thomas Mifflin, and Benjamin Franklin. Especially notable is the original oath of office taken by James Wilson, October 5, 1789, signed by Samuel Powel, the first Mayor of Philadelphia. Wilson gave his first lectures on law in his own home once

Route 18—Historic Mementos of Law and Lawyers—5.8 m.

Driving time 1 hr. An additional hour is well divided as follows: Law Library, 10 min.; Law School, University of Pennsylvania, 10 min.; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 10 min.; Congress Hall, 10 min.; Independence Hall, 10 min.; American Philosophical Society, 5 min.; old City Hall, 5 min. Additional time is required for the Johnson Art Collection, now opened for public inspection. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, west side. Visit **Law Library,** on sixth floor, and **Law Courts;** taking elevator at northeast corridor. Go west on Market St.

1.4 34th St.; turn left.

1.5 Chestnut and 34th Sts., southwest corner, **Law School University of Pennsylvania;** founded 1790. Stop. Turn left on Chestnut St.

2.4 22nd St.; turn right. **2.6** Spruce St.; turn left. **3.4** Broad St.; turn right.

3.6 No. 510 South Broad St., **home and art collection of the late John G. Johnson.** Reverse on Broad St. to

3.9 Spruce St.; turn right. **4.0** 13th St.; turn left.

4.1 13th and Locust Sts., **Historical Society of Pennsylvania** (**Lincoln's Law Library**). Stop. Continue on 13th St. **4.2** Chestnut St.; turn right.

4.8 No. 605 Chestnut St., **tablet commemorating Joseph Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia."**

4.9 6th and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner, **Congress Hall.** Stop. Visit also **Independence Hall.**

5.0 5th and Chestnut Sts., southwest corner, **Old City Hall,** used later as first **United States Supreme Court Building.** Walk to American Philosophical Society (**Penn's "Charter of Privileges," 1701**), west side, 5th below Chestnut. Turn left on 5th St.

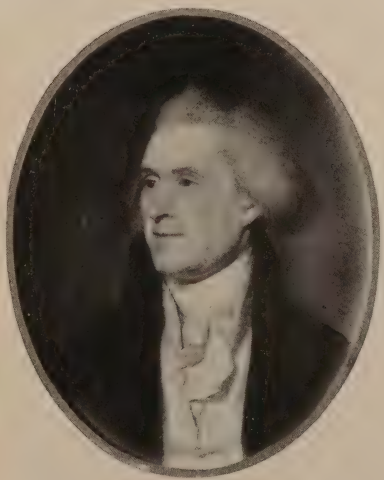
5.1 Market St.; turn left.

5.2 7th and Market Sts., southwest corner, **site of house where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.** Tablet.

5.8 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

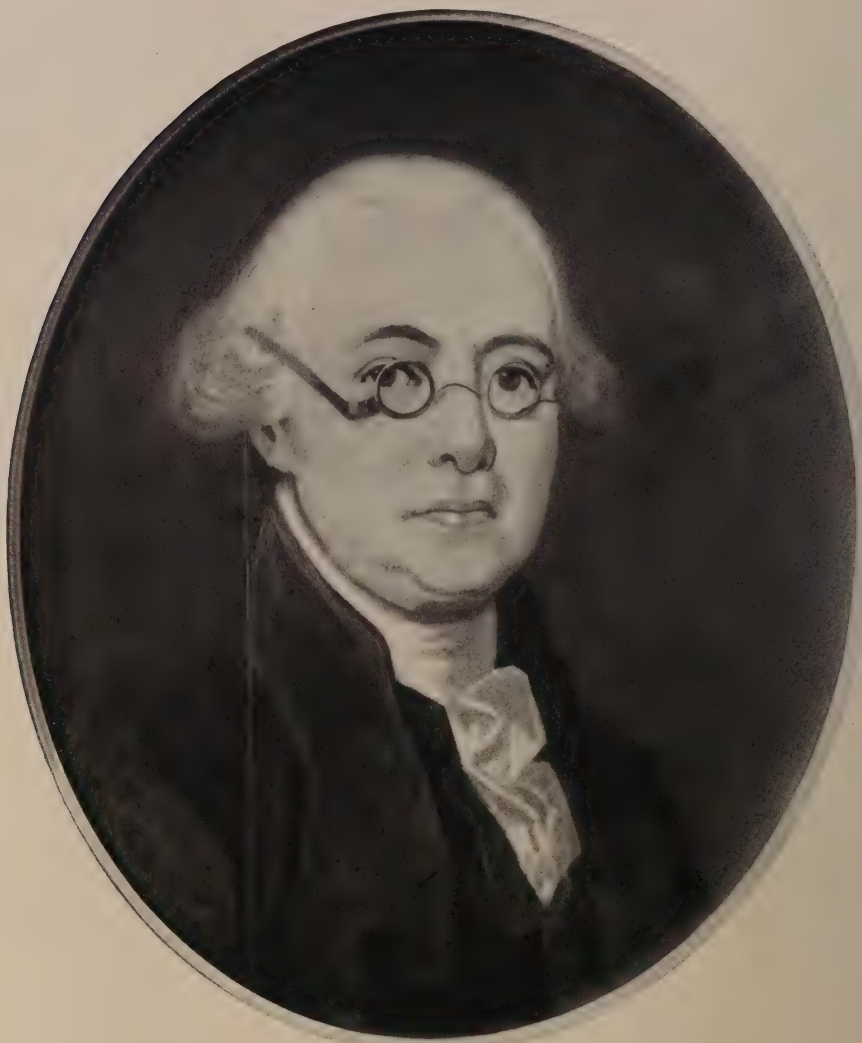
PENN NATIONAL BANK

It now occupies the site of the building at Seventh and Market Streets where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

In Independence Hall hangs Peale's unfamiliar portrait of the great American lawyer who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

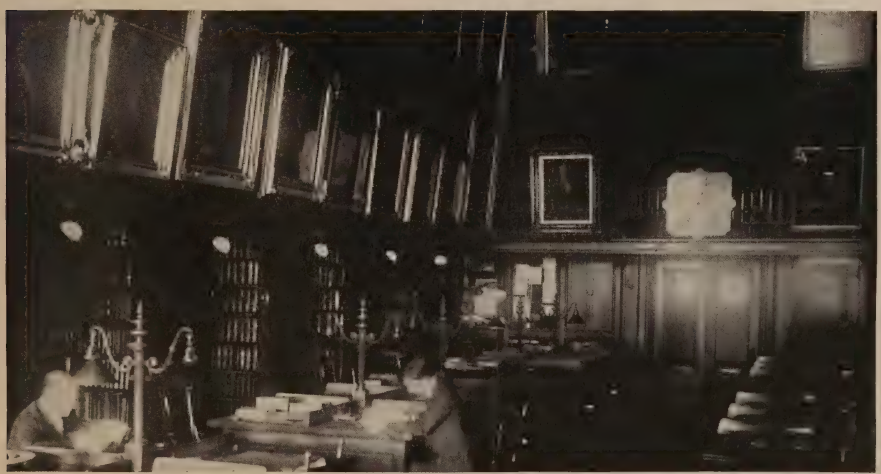


JAMES WILSON—FIRST UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF LAW IN NORTH AMERICA

A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Orator at the first celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, he was the founder of the Department of Law, University of Pennsylvania, 1790. This portrait hangs in Independence Hall.

THE FIRST LAW SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES

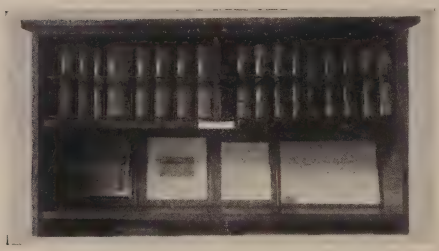
Founded in 1790, the University of Pennsylvania Law School was established in the building at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets in 1900.



THE OLDEST LAW LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES

Located on the sixth floor of the City Hall, it possesses a rare collection of historic portraits of distinguished judges and members of the American bar.

Route 18—Historic Mementos of Law and Lawyers—5.8 m.



LINCOLN'S LAW LIBRARY

Gift of Major W. J. Lambert to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

located at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut Streets. From 1895 to 1900, the sessions of the Law School were held in historic Congress Hall at Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

In **Price Hall,** on the ground floor, and in the various lecture and reading rooms, will be found numerous **etchings, engravings,** and **old portraits** commemorating distinguished members of the American bench and bar. In the **Biddle Law Library,** on the second floor, may be seen numerous legal treasures, chief among which is an original copy of an **"Abridgment of the Law"** in early French, the date of which is probably about 1470. A **translation in two volumes,** crediting the work to Nicholas Stratham, has been made by Margaret Centre Klingelsmith, Librarian of the Biddle Law Library.

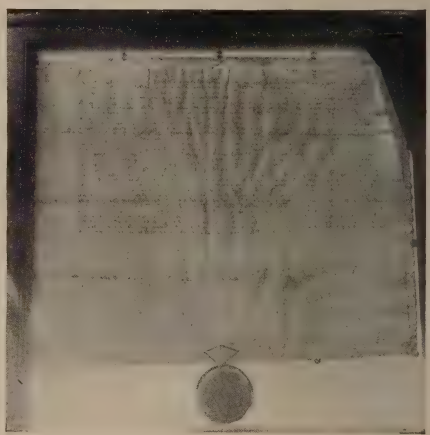
At 510 South Broad Street **(3.6)** is the **home of the late John G. Johnson,** until his death the dominant figure of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Johnson's art treasures are here preserved for public exhibition.

In the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania (4.1),** 13th and Locust Streets, in the relic room on the second floor, may be seen the unpretentious but impressive **law library of Abraham Lincoln.**

At No. 605 Chestnut Street **(4.8),** the site of the first Chestnut Street Theatre (1793-1855), now occupied by the United Securities Bank and Trust Company, is a **tablet** of especial interest to the legal profession as showing that here was first sung, April 25, 1798, **"Hail Columbia,"** composed by Joseph Hopkinson, distinguished member of the early Philadelphia bar.

The remarkable group of buildings **(4.9)** located in Independence Square and facing on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth is the shrine of democracy. Here liberty was born under the law. **Congress Hall,** at the west end of Independence Hall, should be visited once with emphasis on the fact that here met the First Congress of the United States; here the national government was first organized; here the earliest national laws were first enacted. **Independence Hall** deserves a visit with special emphasis on the fact that here the Constitution of the United States was framed, debated, and adopted. The **Old City Hall,** at the east end of Independence Hall, takes on especial importance as the scene of action of the **first United States Supreme Court.** In the nearby **American Philosophical Society,** second floor, may be seen the original parchment containing William Penn's third **"Charter of Privileges,"** granted in 1701.

At Seventh and Market Streets **(5.2),** southwest corner, now the Penn National Bank, we pass the **site of the house (tablet) where Thomas Jefferson, lawyer, drafted the Declaration of Independence.**



PENN'S GREAT "CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES," 1701

At the American Philosophical Society is the original third and last charter granted by Penn. It remained the constitution of Pennsylvania until 1776.

SOLITUDE, 1785

In the grounds of the Zoological Garden stands the house built by William Penn's poetic grandson—the last property here of a family that once owned the whole of Pennsylvania.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

Conspicuous in the streets of old Philadelphia as well as in the surrounding suburbs is a number of historic houses that ushered in the new era after the Revolution. The fourteen houses visited on this trip are as a group quite unmatchable in American annals. Beginning with some of the notable houses in the old residential section of the city, the trip ends with some of the ever attractive homes of Germantown, carrying the tourist through stirring old streets in city and suburbs, and unfolding for him the ever satisfying panoramas of the Fairmount river drives and the Wissahickon.

LONG celebrated as "the city of homes," Philadelphia is rich in houses representative of every period of American history. Some of Philadelphia's earliest American homes are still occupied by descendants of the original owners. All of them are attractive to see and some possess architectural features or historic associations of fascinating interest.

Even in passing down Chestnut Street **(0.1)**, from Thirteenth Street to Eighth, one may see here and there buildings that are relics of the days when this busy thoroughfare was a purely residential street.

At No. 225 South Eighth Street **(0.7)** is the cherished **Morris House.** Built by John Reynolds in 1786, this noble representative of an early American home links up through family history with earlier Revolutionary days. The worn door-plate, the old knocker, the foot-scraper, and the ancient cellar-door are inescapable details in a building superb for its architecture. The surrounding garden is a recent restoration. Within the house is a veritable museum of precious heirlooms.

For the first thirty years of its history the **Morris House** remained in obscure hands, but in 1817 it was purchased and occupied by Luke Wistar Morris, son of Captain Samuel Morris, notable for his interest in fox-hunting and the celebrated fishing company of the "State in Schuylkill," as well as for his patriotic connection with the First City Troop, made up of "gentlemen of fortune," as Washington called them, who earned distinction throughout the revolutionary period. Captain Morris made history at the Battle of Germantown as well as at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. His Light Horse Troop, now the famous First City Troop, which he helped to found and gallantly led, has developed into a Philadelphia institution, distinguished for its services throughout the history of the country to the present hour. Captain Morris was Register of Wills from 1777 until his death in 1812. His family has been important in the annals of the city ever since. Mr. Effingham B. Morris, present owner and occupant of the well-preserved old family mansion, is President of the Girard Trust Company at Broad and Chestnut Streets.

On Spruce Street **(0.8)** from Eighth to Fourth, and on Fourth Street above Spruce, beautiful old doorways, high-steps and iron railings, scrapers and knockers, cellar-doors, and gable windows abound.

At Fourth and Locust Streets **(1.2)** stands the **Wistar House,** built about 1750, already mentioned for its associations with the medical profession (See Route 17). Dr. Caspar Wistar moved into this house in 1799, and died there in 1818. Here was the birthplace of a genuine Philadelphia social institution—the famous "Wistar party," the prototype of all social occasions notable for high thinking and plain living. Intellectual and social leadership here joined hands and made merry in the leisure moments of a busy but hospitable host. Men distinguished at home and strangers celebrated abroad joined in this circle of choice spirits. For many decades after Dr. Wistar's death, this old house welcomed within its hospitable walls in jovial brotherhood the learned and the great.

The **Lewis-Fisher-Wharton House,** No. 336 Spruce Street **(1.2)**, is a house with a history. Built prior to 1796, this house until recently was conspicuous as the continuous abode of notable American families.

The Wharton House was at first the home of Mordecai Lewis, prominent shipping merchant and importer, at one time partner with William Bingham, with a big business in the East India trade. Mordecai Lewis, who

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. 45 min. Extra time is required for inspecting architectural features, for visiting the museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society, and for lingering in Fairmount Park. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go east on Penn Square.
0.0 Juniper St.; turn right. Wanamaker Store on left.
0.1 Chestnut St.; turn left.
0.5 8th St.; turn right.
0.7 **Morris House,** No. 225 South 8th St. Built 1786. Stop.
0.8 Spruce St.; turn left.
1.2 4th St.; stop; walk north a short block on 4th St. to the **Dr. Caspar Wistar House,** Locust and 4th Sts., southwest corner. Built about 1750.
1.2 Return to Spruce St., south side, east of 4th St.; **Lewis-Fisher-Wharton House,** No. 336 Spruce St. Built 1796. Continue on Spruce St. to
1.4 2nd St.; turn right.
1.5 Pine St.; turn right.
1.5 No. 224 Pine St., **Stamper-Blackwell-Bingham House.** Built 1768. Note also No. 238 Pine St., **George Willing House.**
1.6 3rd St.; turn right.
1.6 Delancey St.; turn left.

THE MORRIS HOUSE, 1786—*Drawing by Frank H. Taylor*

At No. 225 South Eighth Street is this cherished representative of an early American home—superb for its architecture and memorable for the public and patriotic services of its successive occupants.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

was a descendant of a Welsh Quaker family that came to Pennsylvania in 1686, became a director of the Bank of North America, the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, the Philadelphia Library, and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was representative of a type of Philadelphia family notable and beloved for its integrity, unobtrusive benevolence and public service.

In 1817, this house was conveyed by the son of Mordecai Lewis to Samuel Rowland Fisher, a worthy and distinguished Friend, whose consistent devotion to his Quaker principles of neutrality got him into serious difficulties during the Revolutionary War. Samuel Fisher conveyed the house as a wedding gift to his daughter, Deborah, who married William Wharton in 1817. The house has been identified with the distinguished Wharton family ever since. Deborah Wharton became one of the most widely known ministers of the Society of Friends. Her son, Joseph Wharton, distinguished for learning, philanthropy, and commercial success, became the first prominent and successful ironmaster of the United States, owner of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy at the University of Pennsylvania.

LEWIS-FISHER-WHARTON HOUSE, 1796

No. 336 Spruce Street is a house with a notable family history.

Haunting old houses on lower Spruce Street **(1.3)** and still elegant facades on Pine Street **(1.5)** are vivid reminders of aristocratic days in the early life of the young republic. A respected outpost of this fashionable neighborhood was the **Old Second Street Market** at Second and Pine **(1.5),** where daily marketing has gone on uninterrupted since 1745.

The **Stamper-Blackwell-Bingham House,** No. 224 Pine Street **(1.5),** is now hopelessly given over to business purposes.

Built about 1768 by John Stamper, wealthy merchant, and mayor of the city in 1759, this admirable specimen of colonial architecture, once one of the most elegant houses in Philadelphia, connects itself with the Bingham family through the marriage of Mary Stamper, daughter of John Stamper, with William Bingham, senior. William Bingham, junior, in 1789, married Anne Willing, daughter of the great banker, Thomas Willing, and with pomp of wealth and pride of power established "the first family" in the city, if not the land, after the Revolution. The younger Binghams built their famous princely mansion around the corner, on Third Street above Spruce, where Mrs. Bingham reigned in brilliant splendor, William Bingham becoming United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1795, and holding that office until 1801. The Senator's sister, Hannah Bingham, became in November, 1793, the second wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, assistant rector of nearby St. Peter's Church, and the Blackwells lived in the Pine Street house until 1831, when it passed to the Willings. A man of ample means, unquestioned piety, and great personal dignity, Dr. Blackwell was a beloved and powerful influence among the parishioners of St. Peter's, where Washington, many of the Cabinet, and members of Congress frequently attended services.

The **George Willing House,** No. 238 Pine Street **(1.5),** was built by Dr. Blackwell for his daughter on her marriage to George Willing. Elegance, unaffected by Quaker restraint or love of plainness, dominated in these first American homes.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

SWEET BRIAR MANSION, LANSDOWNE DRIVE, 1797

Home of Judge Samuel Breck, founder of the common school system of the State of Pennsylvania (1836), this house is rich in associations with every period of American history.

Mileage

1.7 No. 322 Delancey St., **Evans House.** Built 1785.

1.7 4th St.; turn left. Fourth and Delancey Sts., southeast corner (No. 321 S. 4th St.), **Hill-McCall-Randolph-Physick House,** 1786. Stop to see doorway. Continue on 4th St. to

1.7 Pine St.; turn right. **2.1** Pennsylvania Hospital on right. Stop.

2.2 9th St.; turn right, and immediately left onto **Clinton St.**

2.3 10th St.; turn left, and immediately right onto Pine St.

2.7 Broad St.; turn right.

3.1 Turn right, curving around City Hall to north side, bearing right at 3.4 onto Parkway.

3.8 Curve right around Logan Circle. Public Library on right.

4.3 23rd St.; turn right.

4.4 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left.

4.7 Pass Philadelphia Art Museum, left.

4.7 Turn left onto East River Drive.

5.1 Lincoln Monument on left; turn right up grade.

5.3 Fork; bear left. **5.5** Pass General Grant's Log Cabin, left.

5.6 Girard Ave.; turn left, crossing bridge over Schuylkill River.

5.9 End of bridge; turn left towards Zoological Garden. **Solitude;** built 1785 by John Penn; within the grounds of the Zoological Garden; visible outside the grounds at 6.1, right. Stop. Reverse to

6.3 Bear right and left, under right arch of railroad bridge, onto Lansdowne Drive.

6.7 **Sweet Briar.** Built 1797. Home of Samuel Breck. Stop.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

DOORWAY OF THE STAMPER HOUSE, 1768

The inroads of modern business have played havoc with this famous old house at No. 224 Pine Street.

Around the corner, at No. 322 Delancey Street **(1.7),** we find the **Evans House,** associated with one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia. The ancestors of the Evans family came from Wales in 1698, and descendants still live at the original Welsh settlement at Gwynedd. Jonathan Evans, by trade a carpenter, built this house about 1785, and three generations of his family have been sheltered under its roof.

The **Evans House** has witnessed the vicissitudes of the American Quaker family since the Revolution. Jonathan Evans, the builder, in his younger life refusing to fight in the Revolution because of his adherence to the rules of his sect in regard to wars and fighting, was imprisoned for sixteen weeks. In later life he took a prominent part on behalf of the Orthodox Quakers against the followers of Elias Hicks, when the great schism came in 1827. Jonathan Evans' son, William, while living in this house, edited the "Friends' Library," a series of fourteen volumes, and was for many years clerk of the Yearly Meeting at Fourth and Arch Streets.

The old **Hill-McCall-Randolph-Physick House,** No. 321 South Fourth Street **(1.7),** distinguished by its beautiful doorway and its high-walled garden, was built and first occupied in 1786 by the famous importer of Madeira wine, Henry Hill, whose elaborate suburban home on the outskirts of Germantown, later known as Carlton, has already been described (See Route 10). The McCall family occupied the house about 1800, and here General George McCall was born. The present owners of the house inherited it, through the Randolphs, from the celebrated practitioner Dr. Philip Syng Physick, who bought it in 1817.

On the way to John Penn's house, Solitude, in early days far away in the wilderness that was some day to become a part of Fairmount Park, we pass two of the most remarkable street blocks in Philadelphia. **Spruce Street from Eighth to Ninth (2.1),** guarded by the hallowed precincts of the Pennsylvania Hospital with its ancient buildings and spacious shaded lawns, has preserved unbroken the peaceful atmosphere of the early Quaker City. **Clinton Street** from Ninth to Tenth **(2.2)** has been called the most restful street in Philadelphia.

THE EVANS HOUSE, 1785

No. 322 Delancey Street was the home of one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

UPSALA, GERMANTOWN, 1798

An exceptional example of the colonial architecture of Philadelphia, standing in a luxurious setting of splendid trees, clinging ivy, and box-bordered gardens, it is occupied by descendants of John Johnson, the builder.

Mileage

7.0 Pass Smith Memorial on left.

7.0 Fork; keep right, down hill, to West River Drive. **7.3** Sharp S-turn under railroad.

7.4 Turn left onto West River Drive.

7.9 Pass **Tom Moore's Cottage,** on high embankment on left. Beautiful river scenery and views of Laurel Hill across the river, on the right.

9.6 Falls bridge on right; bear left up hill onto winding Neill Drive. **9.7** Keep right.

10.3 Pass golf links of Philadelphia Country Club, left.

10.4 Turn sharp right, down hill onto City Line bridge.

10.6 End of bridge. Fork; keep left down hill.

10.9 Pass under Wissahickon Bridge onto Wissahickon Drive.

12.2 Wissahickon Drive (not open to motors) on left. Continue on Lincoln Drive.

12.4 Pass birthplace of David Rittenhouse, left. **12.6** Bear left on Lincoln Drive.

13.1 Gateway entrance to Fairmount Park; turn immediately right up steep hill onto Johnson St., Germantown.

13.9 Germantown Ave.; turn left. Chew House hid in trees on right. **Upsala,** home of the Johnson family, on left. Built 1798.

13.9 Reverse on Germantown Ave. to 14.6; walk to No. 25 High St.

14.8 **Vernon Mansion,** Vernon Park. Built 1803. Stop.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

Solitude (6.1), now standing in the grounds of the Zoological Garden and used for administrative offices, is unique among the historic houses that usher in the new era after the Revolution. Built and finished in 1785, Solitude stands for an ideal cherished by Penn's grandson, John Penn, who came to Philadelphia in 1783, and established himself here with a view to looking after the proprietary interests of the Penn family, of which he had inherited three undivided fourths. **Solitude** is a square house, twenty-six by twenty-six feet, and was declared to be just big enough for a bachelor and cozy enough for a poet. John Penn was both. At one time he felt "a republican enthusiasm" that attached him to America and almost tempted him to stay. He went back to England about 1789, and built the great mansion and laid out the magnificent park now at Stoke Pogis, England. Granville John Penn, the founder's great grandson, visited Solitude in 1851, and in 1867 the property became a part of Fairmount Park. Solitude was the last property here of a family that once owned the whole of Pennsylvania!

Northwest of the Lansdowne entrance to West Fairmount Park **(6.3),** near the Girard Avenue bridge, is **Sweet Briar (6.7),** home of Samuel Breck, built by him in 1797, and his family residence until 1836. A fine stone house, rough cast, three stories high, with out-buildings of every suitable kind for elegance and comfort, and with a prospect of the animated river, of a beautiful sloping lawn terminating at this river, of side-screen woods, gardens, and green-houses,—so Mr. Breck himself once described it.

Here one may linger to enjoy the beauty of the place and to recall some of the vicissitudes of the early American home. Life at Sweet Briar was not always elegance and ease. Born in Boston and educated in France, Mr. Breck came to Philadelphia in 1792. On one occasion he says, "In these United States nothing would be wanting to make life perfectly happy (humanly speaking) had one good servants . . . during the last twelve months we have had seven different cooks and five different waiters. One leaves me because there is not enough to do, another because there is too much; a third quarrels with a fourth; a fifth gets drunk and absents herself for a week; in short, they are the most provoking compounds of folly, turpitude, ingratitude and idleness that can possibly be conceived by any one who has not lived in America." In this same passage Mr. Breck tells how well off servants were in these early days. "With the wages which they receive they can, if prudent and constant, lay up money enough in two or three years to buy a handsome tract of new land. I pay, for instance, to my cook one dollar and fifty cents, and chambermaid one dollar and twenty-five cents per week; to my gardener eleven dollars per month; to the waiter ten dollars; to the farm-servant ten dollars, etc., etc. Now, if they remain steady (with meat three times a day) for three or four years, they can lay by enough to purchase two or three hundred acres of new land, for their clothing does not (or at least ought not) cost them above twenty dollars per annum, so cheap are cottons of our own manufacture and of the manufacture of Great Britain."

Through Samuel Breck's *Recollections* we share intimately in the household life of early American Philadelphia. His anecdotes of Judge Peters and Belmont, his descriptions of the splendor and show of the Binghams, his recollections of Robert Morris, and of other notables, citizens or visitors, are the delight of historians. Living to the ripe age of ninety-one years, Judge Breck spanned the entire period of American history from the War for Independence to the War for Union, and his notebooks are filled with vivid passages marking eventful changes in American life and manners. He himself was a power in the life of the city and the state. As State Senator he signed the bill for the emancipation of the slaves within the State; his legislative endeavors in behalf of internal improvements and early railroad development are too little known; the greatest act of his life, almost shamefully forgotten, was the drafting of the bill that established in 1836 the common school system of the State of Pennsylvania.

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

LOUDOUN, GERMANTOWN, 1801

High on the brow of Neglee's hill it stands, built on ground once belonging to one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown. It is occupied by descendants of James Logan and Thomas Armat.

Mileage

15.0 No. 5442 Germantown Ave., the **Morris House,** temporary home of the first and foremost early American—President Washington. Built 1772.
16.1 Stenton Ave.; turn sharp left.
16.5 Dead end, at East Logan St.; turn right.
16.6 Fork; keep right down steep hill on Lindley Ave.
16.9 On left (high bank) Wakefield Park.
17.0 16th St. Stop; walk left to entrance to park and **Wakefield Mansion.** Reverse on Lindley Avenue to **17.5** Stenton Ave.; turn left.
17.9 Germantown Ave.; turn sharp right.
18.0 Apsley St.; turn left. Stop. Walk up steps for view of **Loudoun,** Apsley and Germantown Ave., northwest corner. Built 1801.
18.1 Greene St.; turn right.
18.9 W. Coulter St.; turn left. **19.5** Turn left and curve onto Midvale Ave.
19.5 Pass **Carlton** on left. (See Route 10.)
21.0 East River Drive; turn left. **22.0** Keep right.
24.9 Bear right onto Pennsylvania Ave.
25.2 23rd St.; turn right.
25.4 Turn left onto Parkway.
26.3 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 19—Some Early American Homes—26.3 m.

The ride from Sweet Briar to Upsala in Germantown reveals all the enchantment of the West Park river scenery **(7.4 to 10.6),** unfolds the fairy vistas of the Wissahickon, and repeats the never failing magic of the Lincoln Drive. On the way we pass **(7.9) Tom Moore's Cottage** (See Route 25); and later **(12.4)** the **birthplace of David Rittenhouse** (See Route 13).

Coming out on Germantown Avenue at Johnson Street, we reach at once **Upsala (13.9),** an exceptionally beautiful specimen of colonial architecture, although built in 1798. Upsala is nearly opposite the Chew House. It was built by John Johnson, whose descendants still occupy it. The surrounding grounds are notable for their rare and beautiful trees. Upon what is now the front lawn of this house were placed the cannon trained upon the Chew House at the Battle of Germantown.

At High Street and Germantown Avenue **(14.6),** walk to **No. 25 High Street,** the beautiful house built about 1796 by Daniel Pastorius, great grandson of Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown. The house stood once on Main Street, and the stone used in building the rear wing came from the original Pastorius homestead. Over the doorway is the old Pastorius motto.

On the west side of Germantown Avenue, north of Chelten Avenue **(14.8),** far back from the thoroughfare, in Vernon Park, we find **Vernon Mansion,** now belonging to the city. The house was built in 1803. Bought and occupied in 1812 by John Wister, the son of Daniel Wister, the house became the home of John Wister the second, member of Congress, who lived here until his death in 1883. A picturesque **statue of John Wister,** gift of his grandson, stands near the beautiful doorway. The house is used as the **Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society.**

Farther down Germantown's historic thoroughfare, at **No. 5442 Germantown Avenue,** we meet again (See Route 8) the **Morris House (15.0),** ever memorable as the temporary home of the first and foremost early American—President Washington.

The **Morris House** deserves notice also for its other occupants. It was built in 1772-73 by "Honest David Deshler," successful West India merchant, famed for his striking attire of olive-colored silk, velvet knee-breeches, and bright silver buckles, and for his fine consideration in changing the dimensions of his house rather than cut down a plum tree that grew at the side of his lot. The celebrated "Deshler's Salve" has virtues that are appreciated to this day. Washington rented this dignified old house from Colonel Isaac Franks, who has left documentary testimony as to the excellence of Mrs. Washington's housekeeping by an item in his cash account: "Cash paid for cleaning my house and putting it in the same condition the President received it in, $2.50." In 1804 the house passed into the hands of Elliston and John Perot, two French merchants, who located in Philadelphia in business. Samuel B. Morris, son-in-law of Elliston Perot, acquired the house in 1834, and his son, Mr. Elliston Perot Morris, is the present owner. Mr. Morris is a direct descendant of Captain Samuel Morris who led the First City Troop during the Revolution, and whose son Luke first occupied the notable Morris House on South Eighth Street in Philadelphia with which this trip began.

Wakefield (1795), in Wakefield Park, once belonging to William Logan Fisher, is well worth a visit. It is now occupied in part by the Germantown Chapter of the Colonial Dames **(17.0).**

High on the brow of Neglee's hill, sometimes called Logan's hill, occupying ground once belonging to one of the original thirteen settlers of Germantown, at Apsley and Germantown Avenue, northwest corner, stands **Loudoun (16.0).** Named for a county in Virginia and bearing evidence in its beautiful architecture of its Southern origin, Loudoun was built in 1801 by Thomas Armat for his son. The house is now occupied by members of the Logan family, descendants alike of James Logan, Penn's secretary, and of Thomas Armat. Gustavus Logan, grandson of Dr. George Logan and of John Dickinson, married a daughter of the Armat family.

VERNON MANSION, VERNON PARK, GERMANTOWN, 1803

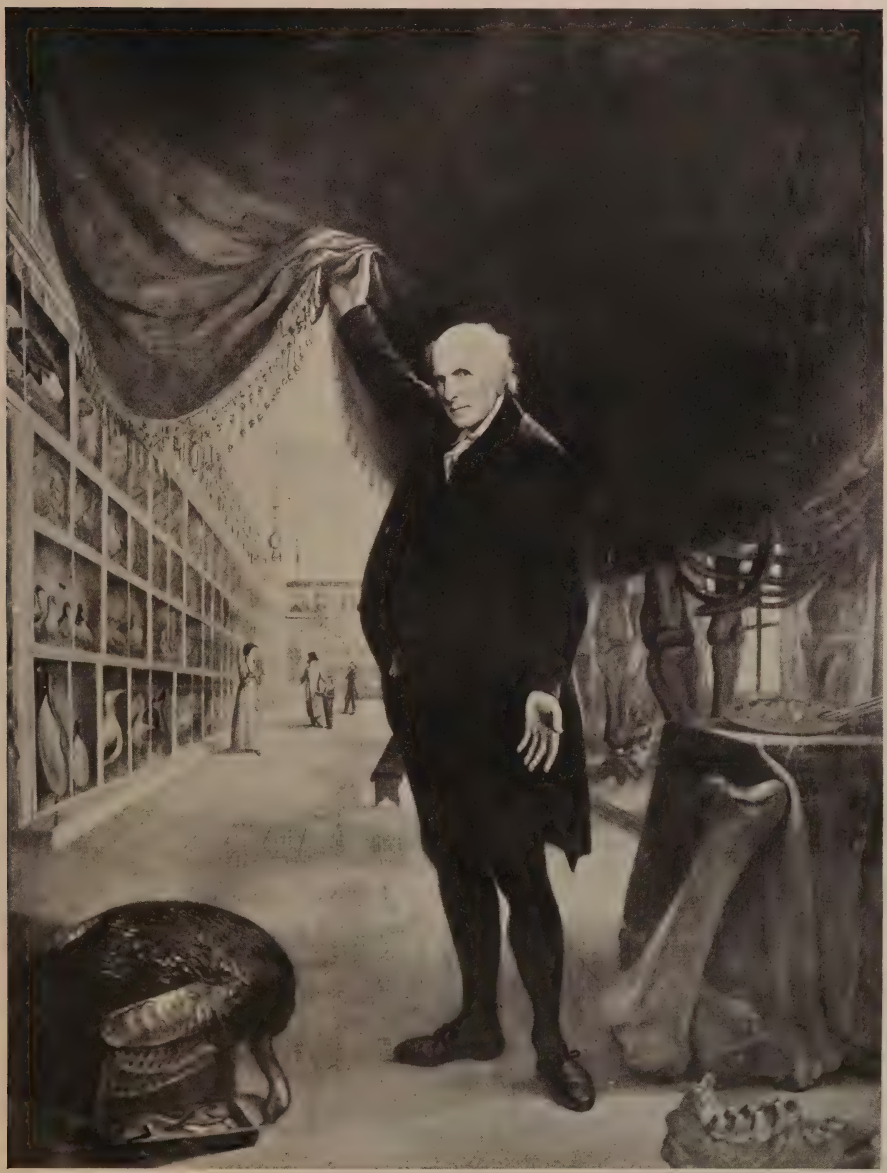
Now incorporated in a city park, and used as the Museum of the Site and Relic Society, this house was long the home of the picturesque John Wister, at one time a member of Congress.

MORRIS HOUSE DOORWAY, 1772

No. 5442 Germantown Avenue is a memorable early American home. Here lived Washington. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and other celebrities have often turned its door knob.

A SECTION OF THE GILBERT STUART CORNER IN THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

The glory of the Academy is its noble group of Stuart portraits, twenty-four in number, each of exceptional historic interest, and all representative of the highest skill of the greatest of American portrait painters.



FOUNDER OF THE OLDEST ART ACADEMY IN AMERICA

Charles Willson Peale's portrait of himself—"The Artist in His Museum"—is one of the treasures of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in Philadelphia in 1805.

Route 20—Souvenirs of the Early Artists—4.8 m.

In this trip Philadelphia is revealed as the home of the historic portrait, the birthplace of the oldest art academy in America, and the treasure-house of historic reminders of the early artists. Indeed Philadelphia has been accorded the distinction of being the birthplace of art in this country, since here was born, January 20, 1720, James Claypoole, the first native painter of whom we know; and in 1756, William Rush, the first native born American sculptor. In Washington's day a galaxy of artists gave Philadelphia pre-eminence. The full story of Philadelphia's place in American art is admirably told in Helen W. Henderson's "The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, And other Collections of Philadelphia."

FOUNDED by citizens of Philadelphia in 1805, the **Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,** Broad and Cherry Streets, is the oldest art academy in America, and antedates the formation of the London National Gallery by nineteen years.

Over the doorway of the present building **(0.1)** is to be seen the colossal mutilated **Greek statue of Ceres** that once stood in a corner of the courtyard of the first Academy building, erected in 1806 on Chestnut Street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh, and burned down in 1845. The Academy was rebuilt on the original site, but was removed to the present location in 1876.

Going into the Academy, confine attention to the **paintings and portraits of surpassing historic interest.**

Stand first before Charles Willson Peale's full length **"The Artist in His Museum,"** painted in Peale's eighty-third year. Peale deserves wider public recognition as the real instigator and founder of the Academy. In the Board Room may be seen the venerable **parchment,** dated December 26, 1805, creating the Art Academy, and signed by seventy-one progressive citizens of the times, including Peale. Here also is Peale's **portrait of George Clymer,** first president of the Academy.

Look next at the admirable historic **portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin West,** by **Matthew Pratt (1734-1805),** reproductions of which are found in Route 15. Benjamin West, at the time president of the Royal Academy in London, was elected in 1805 the first honorary member of the Academy. The Pratt portraits are specimens of the earliest American portrait painter represented in the Academy, Pratt's birth preceding West's by four years. Matthew Pratt was the nephew of James Claypoole, a Philadelphian, the first native American artist of whom we have information, who has left no tangible evidence of his prowess except in the skill of his nephew.

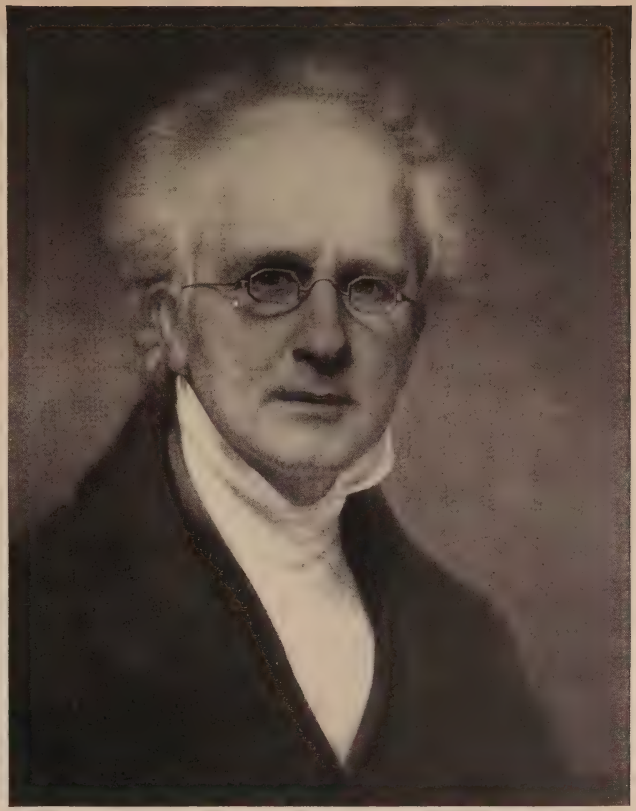
The **Lansdowne portrait of Washington,** by Gilbert Stuart, should next claim attention. Painted from life in Philadelphia in 1796, in Stuart's studio in a building once standing on the site of the Drexel Building, southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, it is **the greatest portrait in the most important collection of historic portraits in America.** It came to the Academy in 1811 from the estate of William Bingham for whom it was painted. A reproduction will be found in Route 8.

Nearby is to be seen Sully's life-size **portrait of the actor George Frederick Cooke, as Richard III.**

Turn now to the Academy's **permanent collection of historic portraits,** extended in recent years by a loan collection, organized in 1887 through the efforts of Mr. Charles Henry Hart, for twenty years (1882-1902) chairman of the exhibition committee. The noble **group of portraits by Gilbert Stuart** (1755-1827), is an ancestral picture gallery of Philadelphia's wit, beauty and genius, and the glory of the Academy. It should not be allowed to bewilder in a single visit. Of the **twenty-four Stuarts** represented in the collection one should single out at first a few portraits that are exceptional either for historic interest, or for rare skill on the part of the greatest of American portrait painters; or that have some personal appeal. Experts are agreed that the **"Lansdowne Washington"** is the *pièce de résistance* of the collection. **Stuart's copy of his most famous portrait of Washington,** known from its Boston possessors as the Athenaeum portrait, although not the best of the many extant, is especially noticeable. The **portrait of John Nixon,** prominent patriot and citi-

FANNIE KEMBLE—BY THOMAS SULLY

In this and in another portrait at the Academy Sully has preserved the piquancy and great personal charm of the grandmother of Owen Wister, the novelist.



REMBRANDT PEALE

This masterpiece of the artist by himself is one of the most beautiful possessions of the Academy of Fine Arts.

zen of Philadelphia, who read publicly for the first time the Declaration of Independence, is regarded by the critics as a supreme example of Stuart's technique and of his ability as a painter of men of vigorous personality. Stuart's **portrait sketch of Mrs. Samuel Blodgett,** the beautiful daughter of Dr. William Smith, provost of the University, and friend and patron of Stuart, has been pronounced to be the finest female head that Stuart produced.

From Stuart turn to his distinguished successor **Thomas Sully** (1783-1872), who once lived at Fifth and Ranstead Streets in a house specially built for him by Stephen Girard. The half-length **portrait of James Ross**, painted in 1813, is regarded as Sully's masterpiece in this collection. Sully's two **portraits of Fannie Kemble,** popular as actress and authoress in her day, preserve much of the vivacity, piquancy, and very great personal charm of the grandmother of Owen Wister, the novelist. In all, twelve portraits by Sully are owned by the Academy.

The **portrait of Sully in his old age** by Henry Inman (1801-1846), is the best portrait extant of the artist.

The painting of **"Pat Ryan at the Forge,"** an enlarged replica of the original now owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, not only preserves a picturesque character in the early annals of Philadelphia, but is a striking example of the work of **John Neagle** (1796-1865), one of the illustrious group of early portrait painters who brought fame to themselves and Philadelphia. Notable portraits by Neagle are to be found in St. George's Hall, the Union League, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia Library Company. The Academy's **masterpiece by Neagle** is the noble and beautiful **portrait of Clayton Earl.**

Among the modest treasures of sculpture in the Academy search out the **bust of William Rush** (1756-1833), a founder and originator of the Academy along with Charles Willson Peale. A gifted woodcarver, Rush enjoys the distinction of being the first native born American sculptor. Rush's original portrait of himself was carved from a pine knot. The original plaster cast of this is still preserved by the Academy. In the Academy collection is a number of **portrait busts by Rush,** including particularly Dr. Benjamin Rush, Captain Lawrence, Commodore Bainbridge, Dr. Wistar, Dr. Physick, and Joseph Wright, the painter.

Important as an historic relic is the **"View of Central Square, on the 4th of July,"** by John Lewis Krimmell, a young German painter, who came to Philadelphia in 1810, and exhibited the picture in 1812 at the second exhibition held by the Academy. It shows Penn Square, where the City Hall now stands, as it looked in 1812 (See reproduction in Summary Route A). In the centre of the picture is seen Rush's statue of "Leda and the Swan," the model for which had been a famous beauty of an old Philadelphia family. The original statue in wood was later cast in bronze, and this latter is still preserved at the old Water Works, now the Aquarium, in Fairmount Park.

One picture in the general collection may claim special attention. **"Ganymede,"** or **"Jove's Cup Bearer,"** the beautiful and precious representative of Guido Reni (1575-1642), old master of the Italian school, is not only a delight in itself as a bit of pure painting, but has a romantic history. It was one of a collection of paintings and engravings despatched from Italy during the War of 1812 in a vessel that was captured and taken into Halifax. It was, however, restored to the Academy by the liberality of the British judge of the court of vice-admiralty, whose eloquence on the occasion is a bright episode in international history.

On leaving the Academy stand in the great hallway and look back upon Benjamin West's best known work, **"Death on a Pale Horse,"** (see reproduction in Route 15), and remember that Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Joseph Wright, Matthew Pratt, and John Trumbull, all sought out West in London and became his pupils, revering him as the epitome of professional achievement and mundane success. If you have not made the trip devoted wholly to Benjamin West (see Route 15), see also West's acknowledged masterpiece, **"Christ**

Route 20—Souvenirs of the Early Artists—4.8 m.

The historic art treasures of Philadelphia can all be reached in little more than a half-hour drive. Many hours, however, are necessary to inspect and enjoy the complete collections. For this trip, devoted exclusively to Philadelphia's historic early artists, an afternoon may well be taken, divided as follows: Academy of Fine Arts, 1 hr.; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 20 min.; Independence Hall, 20 min.; Congress Hall, 10 min.; old City Hall, 10 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA**, City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.

0.1 Broad and Cherry Sts., southwest corner, **Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.** Stop. Reverse on Broad St. to

0.8 Spruce St.; turn left.

0.9 13th St.; turn left.

1.0 Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner, **Historical Society of Pennsylvania.** Stop. Continue on 13th St. to

1.2 Chestnut St.; turn right.

1.8 6th and Chestnut Sts., **Independence Hall.** Stop. Visit first **Independence Hall;** then **Congress Hall,** southeast corner of 6th and Chestnut Sts.; finally, the **old City Hall.** southwest corner of 5th and Chestnut Sts. Continue to

1.9 5th St.; turn left

2.0 Market St.; turn left.

2.7 Curve right around City Hall.

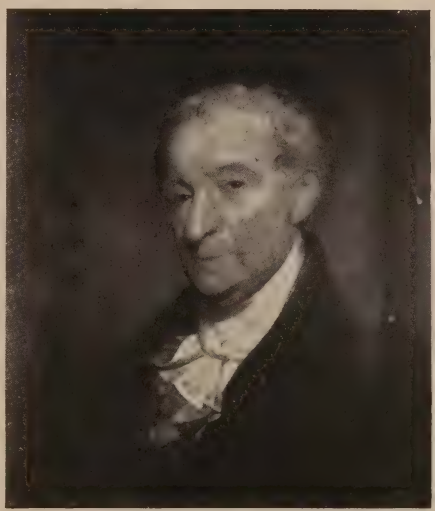
2.8 Bear diagonally right on Parkway.

3.2 Curve right around Logan Circle.

3.8 New **Philadelphia Art Museum.** Reverse to.

4.8 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA**.

SULLY IN HIS OLD AGE—BY HENRY INMAN
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.



GILBERT STUART AT SEVENTY—BY JOHN NEAGLE
Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Route 20—Souvenirs of the Early Artists—4.8 m.

Rejected," painted when West was nearly eighty; now hanging on the north wall of the great alcove fronting on Broad Street.

Coming to the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1.0),** one finds a number of canvases preserved here primarily for their historic value. On this visit we single out a few pictures important in the history of art in America. The **portraits of Gustavus Hesselius** (1682-1755), **and his wife Lydia,** painted by the artist himself, are the work of the pioneer painter in America, Hesselius having came to Philadelphia from Sweden in 1711 antedating John Smybert in New England, and John Watson in New Jersey. The **oil portrait of Johannes Kelpius,** the hermit of the Wissahickon, painted by Dr. Christopher Witt, is believed to be **the first oil portrait painted in America** (dating to 1705), and as such is unique. Dr. Witt came to Philadelphia from England in 1704, and became one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Germantown, being originally one of the hermits of the Wissahickon.

The Historical Society possesses a number of **early portraits of Benjamin West,** painted before his departure for Europe, and before he was twenty-one years of age. These include the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson, and Provost William Smith (identified as **"William Smith as St. Ignatius").** The **full-length portrait of William Hamilton,** of Woodlands, and his niece, Ann Hamilton Lyle, is regarded by some as the most beautiful canvas of West in Philadelphia.

Stuart is represented by a **copy of the Athenaeum portrait,** one of the best of this type in existence. Here also are his **portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson.** The **portrait of Gilbert Stuart by John Neagle** is of more than passing interest, Neagle being twenty-nine and Stuart seventy when the portrait was made.

Charles Willson Peale is represented by his excellent **portrait of Franklin,** widely known through engravings. **Peale's Washington** is not to be overlooked. His **portrait of Mrs. Francis Hopkinson** also is regarded as a distinguished example of his work. **Sully's portrait of himself** and his **portrait of Bishop White** are chiefly of historic interest. Rembrandt Peale's **portrait of Martha Washington** is also of genuine historic interest. John Trumbull (1756-1843), ardent patriot and before twenty a colonel on Washington's staff, famous for his four large historical pictures in the Capitol at Washington, is represented by a **miniature on wood of Colonel William Jackson,** Washington's private secretary.

Before leaving the Historical Society see also **Sully's register of his work,** covering his whole artistic career, and recording the painting of two thousand five hundred and twenty pictures, for which he received $246,744, amounting to an average annual income of $3525.

In looking at the **historic portraits in Independence Hall,** usually valued primarily for their historic significance, it is well to remember that this collection is based upon the numerous canvases secured by the city from the famous Peale Museum. Scattered through the various rooms in these historic buildings are over eighty portraits by Charles Willson Peale. Except for interest in the **Signers of the Declaration** (usually found in the room to the immediate left on entrance), or in the **members of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania** (usually found in the room to the immediate right), one need go no farther than the hallway to see the great specimens of the most distinguished American artists represented here. The **full length portrait of Lafayette by Thomas Sully,** which remained unfinished until 1833, was painted in Philadelphia on the occasion of Lafayette's second and farewell visit in 1824. The **full length portrait of Chevalier Gerard,** the first French Minister accredited to the United States, is the **chef d'oeuvre of the original Peale collection.**

In **Congress Hall (1.8),** southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, is the important **collection of pastel portraits by James Sharpless** (1751-1811), an English artist, who came to this country about 1794, and made portraits of the distinguished people of the period,—military, literary, and civil. Historically invaluable, the collection artistically is one of great merit.

FIRST NATIVE BORN AMERICAN SCULPTOR

The original bust of William Rush (1756-1833), in possession of the Academy of Fine Arts, was carved by the sculptor himself from a pine knot.

MASTERPIECE OF WILLIAM RUSH

This unique statue of Washington, carved in wood, is preserved in the National Museum, Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Route 20—Souvenirs of the Early Artists—4.8 m.

INTERIOR OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

In the **old City Hall** (1.8), we find West's replica of his **"Penn's Treaty With the Indians."** West's colorful **full-length portrait of James Hamilton,** the Royal Governor of Pennsylvania, whose father, Andrew Hamilton, was the architect of the Old State House, has been removed to Independence Hall. This canvas was attributed for years to Matthew Pratt, West's distinguished pupil.

In the large south chamber of this building, second floor, as a stirring climax to this trip, may be seen relics of Stuart, Sully, and Trumbull. Preserved in a raised glass case is the **palette of Gilbert Stuart,** given by Thomas Sully to Christian Schuessels, and by him to Stephen James Ferris who passed it on to his son, the artist, J. L. G. Ferris, now so well represented in Congress Hall. In the same case is **Sully's painting stand** and his **palette,** also loaned by Mr. Ferris. A stirring relic is **John Trumbull's original paint box,** used by Trumbull when aid-de-camp to General Washington. The box is just as he left it, with palette, brushes, and pigments in bottles,—the blue pigment being especially noteworthy as true ultramarine, or lapis lazuli, said to be today almost non-existent as a color.

This trip may fittingly conclude with a view of the new **Philadelphia Art Museum** (3.8), still in course of construction. The Elkins Collection, now installed, is open for public inspection. **Memorial Hall,** West Fairmount Park, should be visited for the **Wilstach Collection,** founded in 1892, as the nucleus of a municipal art gallery. The **Johnson Collection,** No. 570 South Broad Street, is included in Route 18.

DOORWAY OF AVONDALE—HOME OF THOMAS LEIPER

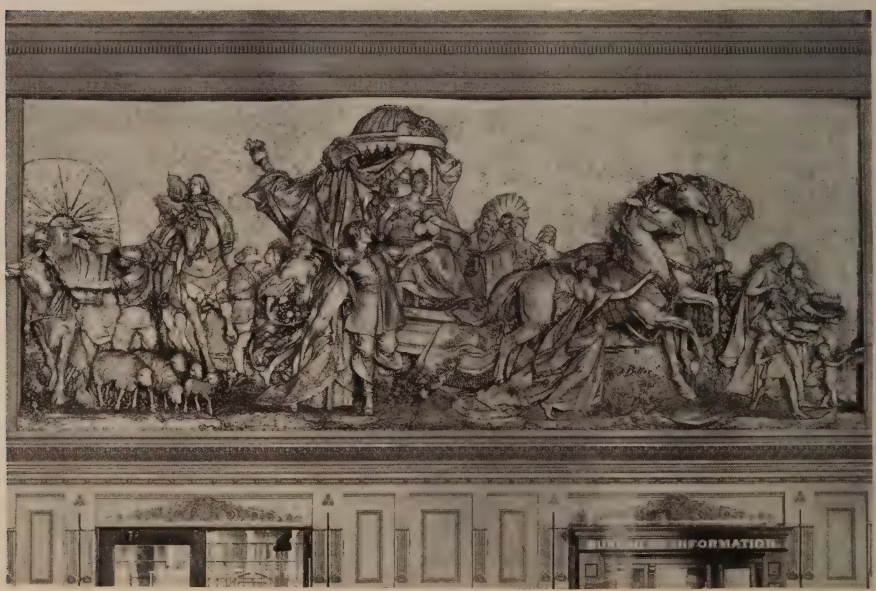
Hidden away in Crum Creek Valley is the most beautiful doorway in Delaware County.

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

A happy afternoon may be spent in and about Philadelphia in hunting up the beginnings of railroads, for Philadelphia is the original starting point of the first great railroad highway to the West, the birthplace of the model railroad system of the United States, the home if not the birthplace of the American locomotive, and the scene of the pioneer experimenting in railroading in America, which led to the building of the first railroad in Pennsylvania. This trip, after including many places of curious interest in the city, finally brings the tourist by an unusual but scenically attractive route to Avondale and the lovely old home on Crum Creek where Thomas Leiper, pioneer experimenter, built his first railroad.

AT the northwest corner of the City Hall Plaza see at the start the **statue of Matthias W. Baldwin (0.0),** founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and builder of "Old Ironsides," parent of American locomotives. "Old Ironsides" was the first steam-engine operated in Philadelphia, making its first trip November, 1832, from Ninth and Green Streets to Germantown. This is the famous engine that was not taken out in the wet, but on rainy days was displaced by horses!

Across the street from the Baldwin statue stands **Broad Street Station (0.0),** headquarters of the **Pennsylvania Railroad,** first organized April 13, 1846, and first opened as a through transportation line connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1852. Today the **Pennsylvania Railroad System** operates a total trackage of 27,662 miles, over half of which is west of Pittsburgh; and soon familiar Broad Street Station is to yield to the march of progress and be superseded by a great passenger terminal station on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, at Thirtieth and Market Streets. **Karl Bittig's masterly**



KARL BITTIG'S BAS-RELIEF IN BROAD STREET STATION

When the Pennsylvania Railroad Station was erected in 1878 it represented the highwater mark of railroad construction and the triumphal march of transportation.

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

Driving time about 3 hrs. An additional hour may easily be used for points of interest on the way, including 30 minutes at Avondale Place and Village, Thomas Leiper's home on Crum Creek. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, northwest plaza, at **statue of Mathias W. Baldwin.** Visit **Broad St. Station.** Start south, encircling City Hall, passing

0.2 The Wanamaker Store, originally **"The Grand Depot."** Go north on Broad St.

0.8 **Baldwin Locomotive Works,** Broad below Spring Garden St., on left.

0.9 Spring Garden St.; turn right.

1.4 One block to left, **"Ninth and Green Sts."** Pass under the **Philadelphia and Reading R.R.** bridge leading to the **Reading Terminal,** 12th and Market Sts.

1.7 5th St.; turn left. **2.1** Poplar St.; turn right.

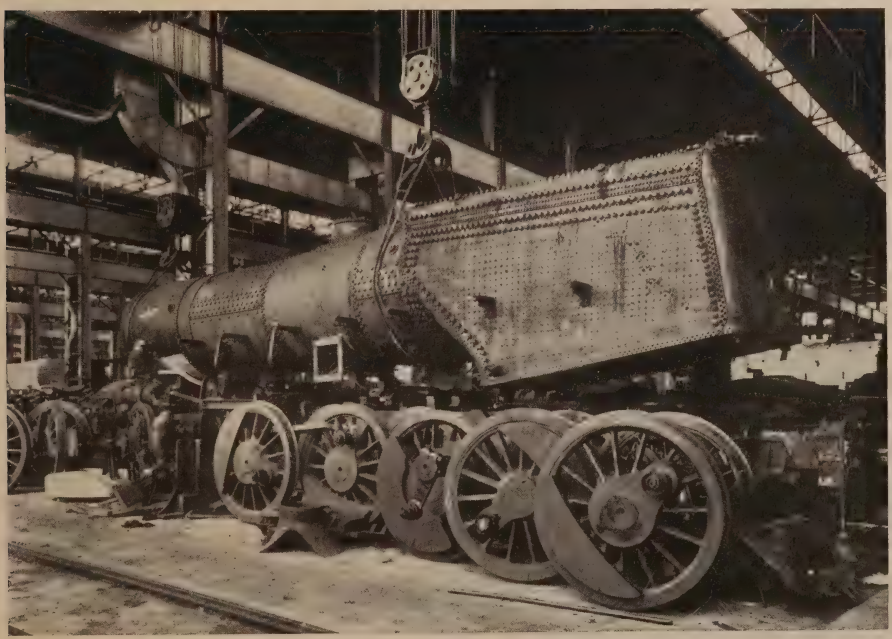
2.4 2nd St.; stop and visit **site of the Bull's Head Tavern,** 2nd St. above Poplar, east side (now a moving-picture theatre).

2.5 Front St.; turn left under Frankford "L." Stop, noting old houses at Nos. 914–16 and 932–36 North Front St. **2.9** Girard Ave.; turn left.

5.2 College Ave.; turn right. **5.3** Girard Ave.; turn left.

5.8 Cross **bed of old Columbia Railroad.** **6.0** Cross Girard Ave. bridge.

6.2 Right under R.R. bridge. **6.4** Right and immediately left onto West River Drive.



INTERIOR OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

The oldest locomotive works in America, and the largest builders of locomotive engines in the world, this company in 1918 finished eighty-seven locomotives in a single week.

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

THE READING TERMINAL

Successor of the station at "Ninth and Green," from which the Reading Railroad ran in 1832 the first engine operated in Philadelphia.

basrelief on the second floor of Broad Street Station, representing the triumphal march of transportation, deserves renewed appreciation before its removal.

Encircling the City Hall, note the Wanamaker Store **(0.2),** on the right, known in its early history as **"The Grand Depot,"** the original store building having been a capacious railroad station. Long before the days of city street cars, railroad cars, drawn by horses, were run on Market Street from Eighth to Broad, up Broad to Willow, and thence out to Fairmount and the Columbia Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill, there to be hauled up the inclined plane to Belmont, the starting point of the first railroad to the West.

Up Broad Street, on the left, extending to Spring Garden Street, stands the **Baldwin Locomotive Works (0.8),** a Philadelphia industry of international importance that has spread Philadelphia's name and fame throughout the civilized world. In 1831, the year the company was founded, Matthias Baldwin constructed an ingenious experimental toy engine big enough to drag two carriages, each holding two people, around a track laid in Franklin Peale's Museum, much to the joy and excitement of the public.

Going east on Spring Garden Street, at Ninth Street, we catch a glimpse, on the left, of **"Ninth and Green" (1.3),** for many years **the original terminal of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway;** incorporated in 1833, commenced in 1835, and first opened for the public use July 17, 1838. The Reading Railroad to Germantown, however, was first operated in 1832.

Second and Poplar Streets (2.4) is the **scene of the first experimental railroad in Pennsylvania.** The old **"Bull's Head Tavern,"** by the side of which Thomas Leiper in September, 1809, made his epoch-making experiment in railroad construction, has now disappeared. The story of Leiper's pioneer experiment is full of dramatic interest. It led, in the year 1809, to his building from his stone-quarries on Crum Creek, Delaware County, to his boat landing at Ridley Creek, one mile distant, what proved to be the first railroad in Pennsylvania and the second in the United States. By the side of the Bull's Head Tavern, and probably extending to Front Street, Leiper directed the building of a trial track one hundred and eighty feet long, with rails of wood, by means of which he demonstrated that a horse with ease could drag up an incline a car loaded with five tons. Of surpassing interest is the fact that the real factor in this experiment was John Thomson, a civil engineer of Delaware County, who built this track, and then secured the contract to build Leiper's railroad from quarry to creek. This John Thomson was the father of J. Edgar Thomson, destined to lead the way in American railroad development as engineer, and for twenty-two years (1852-1874) president, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Proceeding to Front Street **(2.5),** we pass more than one ancient house whose early occupants doubtless witnessed this epoch-making experiment.

Out Girard Avenue, shortly before reaching the bridge across the Schuylkill River, we cross the **bed of the old Columbia Railroad (5.8).** By this road cars were drawn from Broad and Market Streets across the old covered Columbia Bridge to the foot of

THE BULL'S HEAD TAVERN—ORIGINAL DRAWING BY FRANK H. TAYLOR

By the side of this old hostelry, once at Second and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia, Thomas Leiper, in 1809, set up the first experimental railroad in America.

COURTYARD OF THE BULL'S HEAD TAVERN—BY FRANK H. TAYLOR

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

THE INCLINED PLANE AT BELMONT

An old print shows how the cars were hauled to the top of Belmont plateau to be sent speeding over the first railroad to the West, 1834.

the inclined plane at Belmont. The Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, authorized by the Legislature March 24, 1828, was built by the State, and completed in October, 1834, supplanting the stage-coach, the conestoga, and the way-side inn.

By way of the West River Drive in Fairmount Park **(6.4),** we approach the modern railroad bridge **(6.7)** which now displaces the old Columbia bridge. An early traveller, writing in 1836, has left a description that fits the scene even today **(7.2).**

Beyond the Belmont Water Works we reach the **foot of the inclined plane (7.3).** This train "elevator" was more than nine hundred yards in length, had a perpendicular rise of about one hundred and seventy feet, and ran by Judge Peter's farm, on the summit of Belmont. Here was once a busy, bustling scene. The traveller of 1836 thus described it: "At the foot of the inclined plane the horses were loosed from the cars; several of which (the number being in the inverse proportion of the weight), were tied to an endless rope, moved by a steam engine placed on the top of the plane, and presently began to mount the acclivity with the speed of five miles an hour. No accident occurred, notwithstanding old Mrs. Redridinghood had frightened one of our company out of the car by a direful tale of broken ropes and necks and legs and arms. When the cars had all arrived at the top of the plane, some twelve or fourteen were strung together like beads, and fastened to the latter end of a steam tug, which was already wheezing, puffing and smoking, as if anxious to be off." Such a start did the erstwhile railroad traveller to the West have to make!

By a winding route by the side of Belmont plateau **(7.4),** passing through beautiful stretches of Park scenery, we reach Lansdowne Drive **(8.2),** and come soon, on the left, to **Sweet Briar Mansion (9.1),** built in 1797, the home for thirty-nine years of Judge Samuel Breck, whose delightful "Recollections" (1771-1862) have done so much to vivify "the good old days" in Philadelphia (See Route 19). It was Judge Breck's report to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1845, embodying the results of a

THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS IN 1876—NOW THE SITE OF THE WANAMAKER STORE

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

AVONDALE, 1785

On beautiful Crum Creek, in the heart of a picturesque glen, stands the home of the pioneer experimenter in railroading in America.

Mileage

6.7 View of Columbia Bridge, on right. **6.9** Old Canal, on right.

7.2 View up Schuylkill River, showing Peter's Island under new Columbia Bridge.

7.3 Belmont Water Works, on left. Bridge ahead. Turn left. **Foot of inclined plane,** at western end of Columbia Bridge, on right.

7.4 Bear left around Belmont plateau.

7.7 Turn left, and immediately left, passing Horticultural Hall, on right, encircling same to Japanese Garden.

8.2 Turn left, and immediately left, onto Lansdowne Drive.

8.4 Memorial Hall, on right. **8.7** Smith Memorial, on right. Turn left to

9.1 **Sweet Briar Mansion,** built by **Samuel Breck,** 1797. **9.3** Pass William Penn House.

9.4 **Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge** across the Schuylkill River; **line to New York.**

9.5 Turn right onto Girard Ave.

10.0 Lancaster Ave.; turn right, and immediately left onto Girard Ave.

11.9 61st St.; turn left. **13.6** Cross Cobb's Creek Boulevard.

13.7 Baltimore Ave.; turn right.

14.8 Union St.; turn left. **15.2** Lincoln Ave.; turn right.

15.5 Lansdowne Ave.; turn left, and immediately right onto Providence Road.

16.7 Pass Aldan Sta. on Sharon Hill trolley to 69th St. Sta.

17.0 Bear right, avoiding left fork.

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

survey he made of the railroads then existing in the country, that was used as a basis for the legislation that authorized the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and gave authority to extend the line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. It is amusing to find, however, that Mr. Breck some years before, when the railroad first began to usurp the coach, was not so enthusiastic over this new method of travelling. Writing in 1839, he said: "The modern fashion in all these things is 'to go ahead,' push on, keep moving, and the faster the better—never mind comfort or security or pleasure. Dash away, and annihilate space by springing at a single jump, as it were, from town to town, whether you have pressing business or not." And he concludes: "After all, the old-fashioned way of five or six miles an hour, with one's own horses and carriage, with liberty to drive decently to a decent inn and be master of one's movements, with the delight of seeing the country and getting along rationally, is the mode to which I cling, and which will be adopted again by the generations of after times."

Leaving Sweet Briar by automobile for the long but delightful ride through city and country to the glen of Avondale, speeding or lingering at will, the modern traveller enjoys more than the fulfillment of Mr. Breck's prophecy. At the rear of Sweet Briar we catch a glimpse of the **railroad in the glen (9.1),** which brings back Mr. Breck's early indictment of "the only way of travelling." "If one could stop when one wanted, and if one were not locked up in a box with fifty or sixty tobacco-chewers; and the engine and fire did not burn holes in one's clothes; and the springs and hinges didn't make such a racket; and the smell of the smoke, the oil and of the chimney did not poison one; and if one could see the country, and were not in danger of being blown sky high or knocked off the rails,—it would be the perfection of travelling."

Coming to the **Pennsylvania Railroad bridge (9.4)** across the Schuylkill River, near Girard Avenue, over which 631 trains pass daily, going and coming over the New York Division, conjures up the perfection of modern railroad service, with its extensive parlor car comforts and the luxury of twentieth century "limiteds."

The route out Girard Avenue to Sixty-first Street **(11.9),** thence to Baltimore Avenue **(13.7),** and then over this second turnpike route to Baltimore (first authorized in 1809), brings us by way of attractive by-roads past Strathhaven Inn **(20.9)** to the iron-bridge over Crum Creek, and to the winding road **(21.2)** by the side of the creek that leads to the glen where in 1809 was built the first railroad in Pennsylvania.

Avondale Place (21.5) is built on the side of a hill. A walk up to the worn doorsteps brings one face to face with **"the most beautiful doorway in Delaware County."** Behind the house may be seen a curious stone building, with narrow windows and iron-bound doors, built and used by Thomas Leiper as a **private bank vault.** On the creek road **(21.6),** to the left, is the **old Leiper quarry.** Nearby Leiper built a snuff mill, a cotton mill, and a grist mill, now mostly in ruins. The **old stone houses** built for his quarry-men still stand in **Avondale Village (21.6),** and are occupied by the present generation of Italian workmen.

On leaving Avondale we pass first under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad **(21.8),** a recent road and not to be confused with Leiper's railroad. About a mile from Avondale, on the Providence road, we turn into Lapidea Road **(22.7),** gaining shortly **(23.0),** on the left, a good view of **"Lapidea,"** with its modern mansion and up-to-date farm buildings. This estate, recently sold in part, is owned by Ex-Governor Sproul. The property and the old house that once stood on it belonged to Thomas Leiper's son, George Grey Leiper. Dipping down hill, we soon cross the track of the modern single track railroad skirting Lapidea, on its way from the Avondale quarry to Ridley Creek. This is the **original bed and right of way of Thomas Leiper's first railroad (23.3).** Leiper's first railroad was operated successfully for nineteen years. The first track was of wood. Later stone was substituted. Horses and oxen were used to draw the cars. The road was built in 1809, soon after Leiper's famous

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

Aerial photograph by Victor Dallin

LAPIDEA—SCENE OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA

At the upper left is Providence Road between Media and Chester. Hidden in the trees in the center is Lapidea, the estate of Ex-Governor Sproul. Skirting the extreme right is the original roadbed of Thomas Leiper's pioneer railroad (1809).

Mileage

17.9 Turn left, at Secane Sta. **18.0** Turn right. **19.0** Turn right.
19.1 Turn left at Morton Sta., following trolley.
19.8 Jog right and immediately left onto Yale Ave.
20.9 Strathaven Inn, on right. Cross iron bridge over Crum Creek. Bear left.
21.2 Turn left along Crum Creek into **Avondale Valley;** avoid right-hand road up grade.
21.5 **Avondale Place,** 1785. Stop. **21.6** **Leiper's quarry,** on left. **Avondale village.**
21.8 Pass under railroad bridge. **22.5** Providence Road; turn left.
22.7 Lapidea Road; turn left. Entrance to **Lapidea,** home of Ex.-Gov. Sproul.
23.0 Turn left; view of Lapidea on left.
23.3 **Original bed and line of Thomas Leiper's first railroad** (1809). Cross Crum Creek. Ruins of original canal and lock.
23.6 Fairview Road; turn right. **24.2** Cross railroad at **Eddystone Station.**
24.5 Chester Pike at **Leiperville;** turn left.
25.5 **Baldwin Locomotive Works,** Eddystone.
30.0 Darby. **31.9** The **J. G. Brill Car Shops.** **33.2** Gray's Ferry Road; turn right.
33.3 **Obelisk, P. W. & B. Railroad Monument,** to the right, on a hilly ridge high above railroad tracks.
33.7 On right, tracks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.
35.0 Turn left with trolley onto 23rd St.
35.5 Pass Chestnut St. On left, 24th and Chestnut Sts., **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sta.**
35.7 Market St.; turn right. **36.4** City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 21—Thomas Leiper and the Beginnings of Railroads—36.4 m.

P. W. & B. RAILROAD MONUMENT
Commemorates the first railroad communication with the South, 1838.

experiment at Second and Poplar Streets in Philadelphia. It reached from the quarry at Avondale to tidewater on Ridley Creek. It solved the big problem of the Leiper quarry—how to get its product to tidewater without ox-wagons and dirt roads.

As we cross Crum Creek, we get another view of the **Crum Creek canal and its fast disappearing lock (23.3).** This is **one of the two original locks** in the canal opened with great ceremony in 1829 by Thomas Leiper's son. As early as 1791 Thomas Leiper, without success, had sought legislative permission to cut a canal from his quarry to Ridley Creek. Foiled in his attempt, he built his historic railroad. Thirty-eight years after his first attempt, his son's efforts were crowned with success.

Turning right on the Fairview road **(23.6),** we pass through **Leiperville (24.5),** where a great-granddaughter of Thomas Leiper still lives. On the outskirts of **Leiperville (25.5),** we find at **Eddystone** the new and enlarged home of the **Baldwin Locomotive Works,** located here by geographic and economic advantage as well as by poetic and historic right.

Returning to the city by way of the old Chester Pike, we still meet with reminders of the beginnings of railroads, railways, and great industries that have sprung from their growth and development. The J. G. Brill Car Company at Sixty-second and Woodland Avenue **(31.9)** is a Philadelphia industry of national and international reputation and importance. The Philadelphian, when travelling in his own country or in distant lands, is repeatedly warmed by memories of home evoked by the name of "Brill." Brill cars are to be found the world over.

Crossing Gray's Ferry Bridge we spy out, on the right **(33.3),** on a rising bit of triangular ground, far beyond at the intersection of the railroads, the **obelisk-like monument** (mistaken often for a tombstone) that commemorates the substitution of the "iron steed" for the cumbersome coach, and **marks the opening of the first railroad communication with the South,** December 25, 1838. On the eastern face of this monument we find carved the names of the first officers and directors of the **Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad,** with the name of Matthew Newkirk at the head as president. On the base we are reminded that this railroad was formed in 1838 by a union of the several charters obtained from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and then (showing the sentiment of the men of this period) that the work was commenced July 4, 1835, and completed December 25, 1838. A final characteristic American touch, however, is the addition: "At a cost of $4,000,000."

At Chestnut Street and Twenty-third we pass the **station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (35.5),** which made its first entry into Philadelphia in August, 1886.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD STATION
Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets.

STATUE AND SARCOPHAGUS OF STEPHEN GIRARD

In the south vestibule of the Main Building of Girard College is the tomb of the founder, surmounted by Gevelot's life-size statue.

Route 22—Stephen Girard—Patriot and Philanthropist—14.4 m.

The climax of this trip is a visit to Girard College, which no one should fail to see. Justly regarded as one of the most notable institutions of Philadelphia, it is also one of the most noble. As a suitable background for a visit to the College this trip provides glimpses of historic spots here and there in old Philadelphia indelibly associated with the great patriot and philanthropist.

STEPHEN GIRARD, "mariner and merchant," enshrined in the hearts of the Philadelphia public for his long life of industry and patriotism as well as for his noble philanthropies, most appropriately is honored at the very central shrine of the city itself.

On the west plaza of the City Hall stands the heroic **statue of Girard (0.0),** presented by the Alumni of Girard College, May 20, 1897, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of boys into the college.

The **Girard Trust Company,** Broad and Chestnut Streets **(0.1),** honors in its name the industry, prudence, and fidelity of Stephen Girard. This institution, however, should not be confounded with the Girard National Bank, the successor of Girard's own private bank, still standing on Third Street below Chestnut.

Reaching Third Street **(1.3),** by way of Broad and Spruce, on Third Street below Walnut, east side, we visit old **St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (1.5),** built in 1762, and now abandoned to mission work. Here on June 6, 1777, Stephen Girard, a year after his arrival in Philadelphia, was married to the youthful Mary Lumm, daughter of a well-known ship-builder. The interior of the church should not be missed.

Farther up on Third Street, just south of Chestnut, on the west side **(1.6),** we come upon the oldest bank building in the United States, now the **Girard National Bank,** direct successor of **Stephen Girard's private bank** established in this building from 1812 until 1832. Originally the first United States Bank, this classic building was erected in 1797. In June, 1812, Girard bought the building and set up as a private banker. It was Stephen Girard and this bank that brought the United States safely through the War of 1812. When in 1814 the United States Government faced financial ruin, since a national loan of five million dollars evoked subscriptions amounting only to twenty thousand dollars, Girard subscribed the whole of the remainder, and made possible the successful conclusion of the war.

On Delaware Avenue, north of Market Street, west side **(2.0),** we pass the original **estate of Stephen Girard.** A short walk up the quaint narrow street here brings one to **Water Street,** where at No. 43 North Water Street, once stood **Stephen Girard's home.** Here Girard entertained many distinguished French refugees, including Talleyrand and Louis Philippe. The river front at this point Girard made the shipping centre of the city. The great modern concrete piers on Delaware Avenue north of Market Street, **Municipal Piers No. 3 and No. 5,** known as the **New Girard Group** (1923), are a partial realization of his vision of the City of Philadelphia as a world's port. In his will he gave the City a half million of dollars for the improvement of the river front. Four and one-half millions of dollars were spent by the City in building the Girard Group, which increased the port's cargo-handling capacity by two million tons annually.

The office of the Girard Estate, managed under the Board of City Trusts, is Room 512 Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets. Girard died one of the richest men in the country, leaving a fortune amounting to seven millions and a half. Two of these millions he left for the erection and endowment of Girard College, designed for the education of poor white male orphans; the City of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, his relatives, and various charitable institutions in and about Philadelphia were also beneficiaries.

A drive of four and a half miles brings us to the old farm and **farmhouse of Stephen Girard,** now preserved amid attractive sur-

Route 22—Stephen Girard—Patriot and Philanthropist—14.4 m.

Driving time about 1 hr. 15 min. An additional hour should be divided: St. Paul's Church, 10 min.; Girard's Bank, 5 min.; Girard Estate, Delaware Avenue, 5 min.; Girard's Farmhouse, 5 min.; Girard College, 35 min. Much longer time is required to inspect and enjoy Girard College adequately. Admission is by card, which may be obtained at the Girard Estate Office, Room 517, Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, or at the Mayor's Office. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, at **statue of Stephen Girard,** west plaza. Go south on Broad St.

0.1 Chestnut and Broad Sts., northwest corner, **Girard Trust Co.**

0.4 Spruce St.; turn left.

0.9 8th St., **Pennsylvania Hospital.** Continue on Spruce St.

1.3 3rd St.; turn left.

1.5 **St. Paul's P. E. Church,** 3rd St. below Walnut, east side.

1.6 **Girard's Bank** (1812–32), 3rd St. south of Chestnut, west side; originally the first U. S. Bank, and now the Girard National Bank. Stop.

1.6 Chestnut St.; turn right.

1.9 Delaware Ave.; turn left.

2.0 **Estate of Stephen Girard,** Delaware Ave. north of Market St. Stop.

2.1 Arch St.; turn left.

2.6 Sixth St.; turn left.

3.2 Pine St.; turn right.

4.0 Broad St.; turn left.

5.9 Shunk St.; turn right.

6.5 21st St. and Shunk, entrance to **Girard Park,** and **Farmhouse of Stephen Girard.** Turn right and continue on 21st St. to

6.8 Passyunk Ave.; turn right.

7.0 **Girard School,** Passyunk Ave., west of 18th St.

NEW GIRARD GROUP OF MUNICIPAL PIERS

Built opposite the Girard Estate on Delaware Avenue, they are a partial realization of the great merchant's vision of Philadelphia as a world's port.

GIRARD COLLEGE—FOUNDED 1831—FIRST OPENED 1848

Magnificent in design and proportions, and eminent for the beauty of its spacious colonnade of thirty-four Corinthian columns, this imposing structure has been called "the most perfect Greek Temple in existence."

Route 22—Stephen Girard—Patriot and Philanthropist—14.4 m.

Mileage

7.4 Broad St.; turn left.
10.7 **Girard Ave.,** turn left.
11.4 **Girard College;** main entrance, Girard Ave. opposite Corinthian Ave. Stop. Continue west on Girard Ave.
11.7 Bear right onto Poplar St.
11.8 Turn right onto West College Ave., turn right into North College Ave.
12.4 Ridge Ave.; turn right.
12.5 Thompson St.; turn left.
12.9 Broad St.; turn right.
14.4 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

FACADE OF GIRARD STATUE, CITY HALL PLAZA

The statue was erected by the Alumni of Girard College in 1897 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of boys to the college.

Route 22—Stephen Girard—Patriot and Philanthropist—14.4 m.

THE GIRARD FARMHOUSE

Located in Girard Park, Twenty-first and Shunk Streets. Here Girard drew up his celebrated will.

roundings in **Girard Park,** Twenty-first and Shunk Streets **(6.5).** In this old farmhouse, when he was eighty years old, Girard held many conferences with his lawyer, arranging the terms of his famous will. All of his belongings once in the old house are now at Girard College. Girard spent even his leisure hours working on his farm, for he believed in the gospel of work, once saying: "The love of labor is my highest ambition." The extensive land belonging to the original farm has now been converted into the **"Girard Estate,"** the trustees of the Girard fund having used this great trust to demonstrate the possibilities of modern housing.

On Passyunk Avenue, west of Eighteenth Street, we pass the old **Girard School (7.0),** still in use, and quaintly preserved under the shadow of a magnificent modern elementary school building honoring the name of Girard. The old school was a gift of Girard to Passyunk township.

Less than a mile west of Broad Street **(7.4),** out Girard Avenue, opposite Corinthian Avenue, is the **entrance to Girard College (11.4),** the first impression of which is one of magnificent beauty. It is generally regarded as **one of the finest specimens of Greek architecture in the world.** It was not opened until 1848, seventeen years after Girard's death; the cornerstone of the main building having been laid July 4, 1833. Of distinguished beauty is the spacious colonnade of thirty-four Corinthian columns. The college grounds contain forty-one acres. From the opening to the present day the college has sent forth graduates who have distinguished themselves in varied branches of private and public life. Visitors are cordially welcomed, although a peculiar provision in Girard's will caused considerable stir in early days by its restrictions upon the clergy even as visitors. The college has on the average about 1500 boys enrolled, and the sight of them at study and at play is a great inspiration.

In the main building is the astonishingly life-like **statue of Girard** by N. Gevelot. The statue surmounts a **sarcophagus** in which rest his ashes. Standing before Girard's tomb, one may recall that his gospel of life-work was the "love of labor," but one may also bear witness that this gospel resulted in a marvellous "labor of love." Such is the power of example that Stephen Girard has become the fore-runner and father of the nation's great philanthropies. The total invested capital of the Girard Estate December 31, 1924, was $61,755,720.97 and the income for 1924 was $11,067,168.50.

Passing through the **Library,** in the main college building, we reach a room containing a bizarre **collection of personal relics of Girard.** Pictures, furniture, personal effects, counting-house ledgers, and many curios of fascinating interest are here found, including the well-known one-horse shay in which Girard used to drive down Broad Street to his farm.

THE GIRARD SCHOOL

Gift of Girard to Passyunk township, it is quaintly preserved under the shadow of a great modern elementary school bearing Girard's name.

THE LAWN AT CEDARCROFT

One mile from the centre of Kennett Square, its gate always open to visitors, stands Bayard Taylor's cherished home, hid deep in grounds covered with exotic trees and shrubbery.

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

Few trips in or about Philadelphia equal the scenic and historic charm of this trip to Kennett Square, the birthplace and home in later life of Bayard Taylor. Over the beautiful West Chester Pike, so notable for memorable associations with Taylor, this route leads first to historic West Chester, where stirring memorials of Bayard Taylor may still be seen. From West Chester the drive to Kennett Square by way of the Brandywine and Unionville is a series of pastoral pictures of uninterrupted enchantment, the landscape being of such unbelievable loveliness as to match the perfection of scenery of the English mid-land counties. Even the long ride home over historic ground sustains the unbroken pleasure of a day of exceptional delight.

A DAY spent in reviving memories of Bayard Taylor—long Pennsylvania's greatest representative in the field of letters, is a day of unforgetable charm.

The Taylor enthusiast will find joy even in going first to the modern home of the *Saturday Evening Post,* in the Curtis Building, facing Independence Square, if only to recall that in the *Saturday Evening Post* Taylor's first poem appeared in 1840. A lad of sixteen Taylor walked from West Chester to Philadelphia with the precious poem in his pocket. "My intention had been," he tells us, "to deliver the letter at the office of the paper as if I had been simply its bearer, and not its author. But after I had mounted two dark steep flights of steps, and found myself before the door, my courage failed me. . . . I laid the letter hastily on the floor, at the door of the office, and rushed down to the street. Without looking around, I walked up Chestnut Street with a fearful impression that somebody was following me, and, turning the corner of Fourth, began to read the titles of the books in Hart's window."

At Sixty-third and Market Streets **(4.7),** we turn onto the **West Chester Pike,** indelibly associated with Bayard Taylor. It was over this old highway that Taylor walked to Philadelphia on the memorable trip that put in his pocket the money for his cherished voyage of discovery to Europe, ending in the publication of the famous *Views Afoot.* "Mr. Patterson, at that time publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post,* offered me fifty dollars in advance for twelve letters, with the promise of continuing the engagement, if the letters should be satisfactory. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, editor of 'The United States Gazette,' then made me a similar offer. Mr. George R. Graham also paid me liberally for some manuscript poems, and I returned home in triumph with a fund of one hundred and forty dollars, which at that time seemed sufficient to carry me to the end of the world." It is not surprising that Taylor with his cousin Franklin Taylor, *walked* a hundred miles to Washington to secure a passport! And then walked home again!

The **Millbourne Mills (4.8),** built in 1757, still standing at 63rd and Market, although the sound of the grinding has ceased, was a welcome landmark to Taylor as he neared the end of his journey to the Quaker City. The ground on which this old mill stands, and the ground for a mile out on the West Chester Pike belonged from the days of William Penn to the Sellers family, still distinguished in the annals of Philadelphia industry. Taylor's own paternal ancestor came over with William Penn on the ship "Welcome," but settled near Brandywine Creek.

Along the West Chester Pike are passed from time to time numerous old houses that were flourishing licensed taverns in Taylor's boyhood days: still to be seen are the **Howard House,** now apartments; **Manoa Inn,** at Eagle Road **(8.6);** old **Drove Tavern** (1728), now a tea-room and grocery **(10.9).** At one point, high on the road, on the left, stands the dilapidated and abandoned **"Sons of Temperance Hall" (9.3),** built in 1847; the **date stone** indicates principles that have not been abandoned but that now struggle for acceptance with the force of constitutional foundation.

Nearly four miles beyond Darby Creek **(9.5),** we come to venerable **Newtown Square (13.1),** planned by William Penn to be "the first inland town west of Philadelphia," but drawn upon by Bayard Taylor for some of the best incidents in his best novel, *The Story of Kennett.* "Sandy Flash," the exciting

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

The tourist should make a day's outing of this trip, lunching at West Chester and dining at Kennett Square. About five hours are needed for driving time. An hour for stops should include: Castle Rocks, 10 min.; West Chester Public Library, 20 min.; Unionville, 10 min.; Cedarcroft, 15 min.; Longwood Cemetery, 5 min. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall. Go south on Broad St. (For detour to the *Saturday Evening Post,* Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, go east on South Penn Square to Juniper St., thence right to Chestnut St., left to 6th St., right to Walnut, and right to Broad and Walnut Sts.)

0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.

4.5 63rd St., turn right.

4.7 Market St.; turn left.

4.8 Pass, on right, **Millbourne Mills,** 1757.

6.4 Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, right.

7.4 Llanerch; 4 corners, straight through.

8.3 Llanerch Country Club; left.

8.6 Cross Eagle Road; Manoa Inn, on left.

8.9 Old Stone House; right.

9.3 **Sons of Temperance Hall;** built 1847; left.

9.5 Darby Creek.

10.9 **Drove Tavern,** 1728; now a tea-room and grocery.

12.4 Octagonal School House, on left.

CASTLE ROCKS, WEST CHESTER PIKE

Beyond Newtown Square are these rocky caves where the original of "Sandy Flash" hid his booty in Revolutionary days.

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

robber of Taylor's novel, had a real counterpart in James Fitzgerald, notorious highwayman, blacksmith, and deserter from the army, whose daring deeds in early Revolutionary days had terrorized the good people of Chester County from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, and whose capture finally took place near Newtown Square in 1778.

Turning aside, to the right, on the ancient road that runs northwest from Newtown Square, and passing the carefully preserved **Newtown Meeting (13.5),** built in 1791, we come to the northeast corner of the intersection of the Newtown and Goshen roads **(13.8),** now only an open plot of ground. Here once stood a tavern, known at one time as Pratt's House, doubly interesting because in its early history it was kept by Benjamin West's father, and because here was employed the real accomplice of the infamous Fitzgerald, the Irish hostler of the Unicorn Tavern in Bayard Taylor's story.

Back on the West Chester Pike, we soon pass the new bridge over **Crum Creek (16.6),** with its original **date stone of 1805,** and shortly reach on the left the ruins of an abandoned stone-crusher, beyond which, at the "Car Stop" **(16.9),** we may follow the wagon road afoot up the hillside for about 200 yards into the woods, where surprisingly and picturesquely placed, we find the great high boulders known as **Castle Rocks.** The riven rocks and the wooded ravine nearby are surprisingly romantic. In just such a place might a bold robber hide his booty, and in these rocky fissures or caverns indeed Fitzgerald was long believed to have hidden his plunder. Not far from here, on the farm on which the rocks are located, the real Fitzgerald was captured. Ellwood Garrett of Chester County, standing on these rocks in 1851, spoke of writing a story about Fitzgerald, but afterwards suggested the theme to Bayard Taylor, who in 1866 translated the traditions of Fitzgerald into the exciting episodes of Sandy Flash in *The Story of Kennett.*

After a stretch of pastoral scenery of rare beauty, we drive into patriarchal **West Chester,** welcomed by the still flourishing **Green Tree Inn,** 1786 **(25.8).** We forget, however, for the time-being all the other history and charm of the city, and remember only that here Joseph Taylor, Bayard Taylor's father, brought his family in the years 1837-40, while he held office as Sheriff of Chester County.

At the **Court House (25.9),** put up in 1846, we learn from a **memorial stone and tablet** marking the site, that here stood the original Court House and jail.

Around the corner on Market Street, however, we come upon the now walled and enlarged **West Chester County Jail (26.1),** newly put up in 1838, where Sheriff Taylor lived with his family. A boyish **colored drawing of this old jail,** made by Bayard Taylor, may be seen in the Public Library at West Chester. In the office of this old jail Bayard Taylor once sat on a high stool, "a lank, long-legged half-grown boy" (this in 1839), when Dr. Thomas Dunn English, afterwards celebrated as the author of "Ben Bolt," but then a fresh graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturing in West Chester on phrenology, said to the father, after glancing at the boy's head,—"You will never make much of a farmer of that boy, that boy will ramble around the world, and furthermore, he has all the marks of a poet."

The most hurried tourist must see at the **West Chester Public Library (26.7)** its fascinating **memorials of Bayard Taylor.**

Here is preserved the **"Bayard Taylor Collection,"** the gift of Mrs. Bayard Taylor, in 1893. Many of the mementos pertain to the poet's early youth, and some of them have a close connection with the years he spent in West Chester. **Books** used by him in boyhood days, with his initials and dates; **copy-books; school exercises; albums; sketches** of the West Chester Court House, of the Prison, and the printing press used in the "Record" Office; these are but a few of the treasures. Most notable among the relics is **Bayard Taylor's knapsack,** well-worn and dilapidated, and additionally noticeable for the exposed economic "lining" of French school exercises, with references to Washington and Franklin and the Boston tea-party.

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, UNIONVILLE

Once a private academy, here Bayard Taylor learned Latin and French, and grappled with algebra and surveying.

MAIN STREET, UNIONVILLE

In this quaint old village lived the original of "Martha Deane" in the *Story of Kennett.*

Mileage

13.1 **Newtown Square;** turn right on Newtown Road.
13.5 Pass **Newtown Meeting House,** 1791.
13.8 Goshen cross-roads; **old Newtown Square; site of Pratt's House.** Reverse to
14.6 West Chester Pike; turn right. **15.4** Bear left with trolley.
16.6 Bridge over Crum Creek.
16.9 Ruins of stone-breaker on left; beyond, at "Car Stop," **entrance road to Castle Rocks.** Stop. Continue on West Chester Pike.
18.1 Old house, once Penn Hotel; beyond is an old **milestone** entwined in the roots of a tree.
20.1 Willis Town Inn.
22.7 Pass through Mill Town.
23.5 Goshen Church; bear left with trolley. **24.3** West Chester Fair Grounds, on left.
25.8 **Green Tree Hotel** (1786), West Chester, on right. **25.8** High St.; turn left.
25.9 **Court House, stone and tablet,** right.
25.9 Market St., turn right. On left, **Turk's Head Inn,** 1747.
26.1 **West Chester County Jail,** Market and New Sts.
26.2 New St.; turn right. **26.2** Gay St.; turn right. **26.4** Church St.; turn left.
26.7 **West Chester Public Library,** Church and W. Fayette Sts., **"Bayard Taylor Memorial Collection."** Stop. **26.7** W. Fayette St.; turn right. **26.7** High St.; turn right.
27.4 Price St.; turn right. **28.1** Avoid left turn, leading to Lenape.
28.3 Dead end; turn left.
29.5 Avoid right fork. On the right, **views of the winding east branch of the Brandywine.**
30 9 Turn right through covered bridge.
31.7 Bear left through covered bridge. **31.8** Dead end; turn right.
32.0 Caution; grade crossing. **33.4** Turn right. **33.5** Bear left, avoiding right fork.
36.4 **Main St., Unionville;** left-hand corner, **site of original of "The Deane Mansion"** in Taylor's *Story of Kennett.* Turn right on Main St. to
36.8 **Old Unionville Public School;** once an old "private academy," where Bayard Taylor was educated. Reverse on Main St. to
37.1 Old inn (1734); original of the **"Unicorn Inn."**
37.2 Large brick house; **last home of original of "Martha Deane."**

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S KNAPSACK

In the West Chester Public Library is preserved this well-worn companion of the first great European traveler.

The greatest treasure of the West Chester collection is the **original manuscript of "The Story of Kennett,"** with its clear and striking hand-writing. There is also the **manuscript of "Hannah Thurston";** manuscripts of numerous **lectures;** and some pages of the **translation of "Faust."** The whole collection is full of thrills for the literary enthusiast.

We leave West Chester by way of High and Price Street **(27.4),** on the way to Unionville, where Taylor got much of his schooling, and where he gathered rich material for his *Story of Kennett.*

A landscape of unbelievable beauty soon meets our view **(28.3).** Here is mid-land England. The rolling country—perpetually diversified; the pastoral loveliness; the wooded slopes; the narrow valleys; the flanks of low hills; the curling and curbing roads; the way-side hedges of hawthorne; all reflect the perfection of quiet English scenery. At one point, deep meadows on each side of the tranquil Brandywine, solemn cattle browsing along its winding ways, rich sweet woodlands, wealth of trees and shrubbery, and shining church spire—suggest Stratford-on-Avon itself.

Crossing the **east branch of the Brandywine (30.9),** by a covered bridge, we are reminded that in 1840, Taylor with two of his fellow students made a tramping trip from Unionville to the battlefield of the Brandywine, the first of his travels, and the account of this trip which appeared in the "West Chester Register" was his first publication. "To the Brandywine," published in the *Saturday Evening Post,* brought him first under the notice of Rufus W. Griswold, editor of the famous *Graham's Magazine.*

At the **left hand corner of the road into Unionville (36.4),** where it meets the Main Street of the village, to the rear of the modern residence now standing there, once stood the home of Ruth Baldwin Wilson, the "original" of Martha Deane in Taylor's *The Story of Kennett.* The memory of Ruth Baldwin is still lovingly cherished in the quaint little town. The house that once stood on this corner Taylor had in mind when he described **"The Deane Mansion,"**—a triumph of architecture, with its squared logs from the forest dove-tailed and overlapping at the corners, with its front plastered and yellow-washed, with its small portico covered with a tangled mass of eglantine and coral honeysuckle, a bench at either end, with its space between door and front paling devoted to flowers and rose-bushes, and at each corner of the front an old, picturesque, straggling cedar tree.

Turning right onto the **Main Street,** we see, on the left, the modern remains of an **old inn, built in 1734 (37.1),** which Taylor had in mind as the **original of the "Unicorn Tavern."** Once a bustling cattle-market, Unionville has lost its early importance as

OLD INN, UNIONVILLE, 1734

Original of the "Unicorn Inn" in the *Story of Kennett.*

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S STUDY AT CEDARCROFT

Here was written the *Story of Kennett,* and here was made the famous translation of Goethe's *Faust.*

Mileage

37.3 Unionville Cemetery, left; **grave of Ruth Baldwin Wilson, original of "Martha Deane."**

37.8 3 corners; turn right. **39.0** **Willowdale;** turn left.

41.0 **Red Lion Inn,** with date-stone, 1789; now private residences; bear right encircling house, and return to **43.0** Willowdale; turn left.

44.0 **Cedarcroft,** Kennet Square; **home of Bayard Taylor** (1860–1878). **Tablet.** Stop.

45.0 State and Union Sts., **Kennett Square;** turn left. **Tablet,** northeast corner, marking **site of Bayard Taylor's birthplace.**

45.6 Pass **Barton Road,** right. **47.5** 3-corners; turn left.

47.6 **Longwood Cemetery; Bayard Taylor's grave.** Stop. **47.7** Dead end; turn right.

47.8 4-corners; straight through on concrete. **48.5** Avoid right fork.

48.9 **Kennett Square Meeting House.** Stop.

51.9 Cross bridge over **Brandywine Creek at Chadd's Ford.** **52.1** Chadd's Ford.

52.8 Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of Brandywine, left.

53.2 Lafayette's Headquarters at the Battle of Brandywine, left.

55.9 Concordville; avoid right fork. **59.6** Pass under R. R. at Wawa.

62.9 Bridge over Crum Creek.

63.3 Turn right uphill onto Washington St., Media.

64.2 Providence Road; turn right.

well as its early picturesqueness. The old town was built on high banks along the highway from Wilmington to Coatesville, and traces still may be seen of its pretty little houses with their porches and round pillars embowered in trees.

At the west end of the town **(36.8),** we find the old **"private academy"** (now an age-worn public school) where Taylor learned Latin and French and grappled with algebra and surveying. The **old bell** in the belfry is the one that rang when Taylor was a student here, and it is said its clear tones can be heard on favorable days in Kennett, four miles away.

Returning through the village, we pass on the left the **old brick house (37.2)** in which the beloved original of Martha Deane died at a venerable age.

In the **old cemetery,** reached by a lane on the left **(37.3),** Ruth Baldwin Wilson lies buried. Some characteristic old-time "acrostics" on her name and the name of her daughter, written by Bayard Taylor, in his own handwriting, are in possession of descendants of the related Seal family, and may still be seen by the privileged.

On the way to Kennett, at **Willowdale (39.0),** a straight-away detour may be made to **(41.0)** the **Red Lion Inn,** 1789 (now private residences). Here "Sandy Flash" was seen riding on that memorable afternoon when the bold highwayman turned up at the "Unicorn" in Kennett Square, and flouted all his pursuers.

FORMERLY THE RED LION INN

Memorable for its associations with the bold Highwayman, "Sandy Flash."

Returning to Willowdale **(43.0),** we pass by the Unionville road into **Kennett Square.**

Before reaching Kennett, one mile out from the center of the town, on the trolley line from West Chester, we come upon **Cedarcroft (44.0),** nobly built and nobly dreamed by Bayard Taylor. A **bronze tablet** at the lodge gate marks the entrance to the well-preserved estate, the lawns of which are filled with exotic trees and shrubbery. The gate is "always open," and visitors to the grounds are welcomed.

Cedarcroft stands deep in the grounds and is hidden by trees. In 1860, Taylor with his wife moved into this new home, big enough to hold also father, mother, and two sisters. The lofty tower of Cedarcroft, and the high ground upon which the house stands recall what Taylor once said in his youth: "When I build a house, I shall build it upon a ridge, with a high steeple from the top of which I can see far and wide." Once also he wrote: "In looking back to my childhood I can recall the intensest desire to climb upward so that without shifting the circle of my horizon, I could yet extend it, and take in a far wider sweep of vision. I envied every bird that sat swinging upon the topmost bough."

Within Cedarcroft is a broad hall with a wide oaken staircase. Here came as welcome friends and guests the celebrated and great in literature and in art, among them Emerson, Curtis, Stedman, Aldrich, Greeley, and Stoddard. On the left of the house, facing south, is the splendid library, where Taylor wrote *The Story of Kennett,* and made his translation of Goethe's *Faust.*

At **State and Union Streets (45.0),** the heart of modern Kennett, is set up a **tablet** marking **Kennett Square,** and this very corner, as **the birthplace of Bayard Taylor.** Taylor's childhood home, a two-story gray stone house, with wooden porch and rustic-door yard, once stood at the end of a long

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

65.0 Kate Jayne Furness Public Library, Wallingford. Adjoins driveway into **Lindenshade** suburban home of the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness.
65.1 Turn left, after crossing R. R. bridge. **65.2** Wallingford at R. R. station.
65.3 On left, across railroad, **path to Lindenshade.**
65.4 Dead end; turn right, and immediately left.
66.3 Dead end; turn left crossing bridge over Crum Creek; bearing left immediately beyond.
66.7 Chester Road; turn left on concrete through Swarthmore.
67.1 Cross R. R.; Swarthmore College on left. **67.2** Benjamin West's birthplace.
67.6 Bear right. **67.9** Baltimore Pike; turn right with trolley.
73.6 61st St.; turn left. **74.7** Walnut St.; turn right.
78.3 23rd St.; turN left. **78.4** Market St.; turn right.
79.1 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

THE GRAVE OF BAYARD TAYLOR, LONGWOOD CEMETERY

Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor—79.1 m.

KENNETT SQUARE MEETING HOUSE, BALTIMORE PIKE

line of tall old cedars. Here Whittier and Lowell came in olden days to see the poet.

The tourist who has time and interest may visit and identify many places associated with *The Story of Kennett* not set down here. A drive over the road to Toughkenamon and Avondale rewards with a sight of the lovely pastoral scenes that Bayard Taylor knew by heart and in his writings copied field for field and tree for tree.

Going back to Philadelphia **(45.0),** we recall that Taylor, when nineteen years of age, walked more than once the thirty-odd miles to the Quaker City, to negotiate for the publication of his first book of poems. In these long and lonely walks, Taylor tells us, he wrestled much with his Quaker conscience, trying to reconcile his passionate desire to travel abroad into the world with his sense of duty to friends and family in the narrower life at home. "I sat down by the roadside, for it was then dark," he once wrote, "and looking to heaven through my blinding tears, fervently prayed for strength of spirit to sustain me in my conflict with the world. And the struggle in my heart ceased, and I felt that the path which was to lead me onward and upward was that which was the choice of my soul." There are hallowed spots on the road from Kennett to Philadelphia.

Two miles and a half from Kennett Square, on the Baltimore Pike, returning to Philadelphia, we reach **Longwood Cemetery (47.6),** the Quaker burial ground, where lie the mortal remains of Bayard Taylor. The cemetery lies back from the high-road, directly opposite the **Longwood Meeting House.** The small iron gate is always open. On the right, midway on the central path, will be found **Taylor's grave, marked by a Greek altar,** and a bronze **medallion portrait** on the tomb, surmounted by a wreath of oak leaves and bay.

On the tomb is Taylor's message to his country and the world,—*"To find in endless growth all good,—In endless toil, beatitude."* Here one should read Longfellow's perfect elegy: "Let the lifeless body rest! He is gone, who was its guest." Taylor is gone, but his message remains.

A big mile beyond Longwood we pass the **Kennett Square Meeting House (48.9),** conspicuous in *The Story of Kennett.*

Crossing the **Brandywine at Chadd's Ford (51.9),** we recall Taylor's love for this beautiful but turbulent stream, and his penetrating appreciation of the surrounding historic soil, where "though the fight was lost, the cause was won."

On the long journey back to the city one may find satisfaction in reflecting that Bayard Taylor met fully Thomas Wentworth Higginson's idea of the true cosmopolitan,—a man who is also at home in his own country. Taylor was verily at home everywhere in the wide, wide world. He has been credited with coining the felicitous German word—*Welt-gemüthlichkeit.*

At **Wallingford (65.0)** we pass **"Lindenshade,"** summer home of the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness, pre-eminent Shakespearean and editor of the *Variorum.* It is pleasant to recall that at "Lindenshade" Taylor spent some of the golden hours of his later life. His verses in German, "Cedarcroft to Lindenshade," exquisitely translated by the genial Furness still sing in the tops of the linden trees:

> "Attuned was each heart to the other,
> Our thoughts and our fancies flowed free,
> Ah! these are the blooms that are fragrant
> When summer has long ceased to be."

THE OLD ARCH STREET THEATRE

Built in 1828, and once the resort of the élite of the city, it is ever memorable for its cheerful associations with the Drew family.

Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days—30.3 m.

A drive about Philadelphia with theaters and actors of olden times uppermost in mind revives persons and places of genuine historic interest and importance. Birthplace of Joseph Jefferson—of Rip Van Winkle fame, and of Edwin Forrest—among the greatest of Shakespearean tragedians, Philadelphia also boasts of being the home of the oldest existing play-house in the United States. A visit to the Edwin Forrest Home for retired actors, with which this trip concludes, takes one the length of the beautiful Roosevelt Boulevard, and is an inspiration in itself.

THE glamor and glory of the early stage in Philadelphia have passed away leaving only a few bright and a few somber reminders of cheerful days of old.

We go first to the **old Arch Street Theatre (0.7),** on Arch Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth, built in 1828, and remind ourselves that here the élite of the city came to see and hear the brilliant Drew Family,—John Drew, the elder, appearing first in 1853, and playing again in 1862, up to the hour of his death. Mrs. Louisa Drew, mother of Sidney Drew and the present John Drew, cast the spell of her sparkling personality over this house by reviving in her old age the early charm of "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals."

At Ninth and Walnut Streets, northeast corner, stands the **Old Walnut Street Theatre (1.3),** the oldest existing theatre in America, first opened in 1809. At one time it was theatre and circus combined. Junius Brutus Booth, father of Edwin Booth, made his first appearance in Philadelphia at this theatre. Here Edmund Kean played Richard III. Edwin Forrest made his first appearance on the stage of the Walnut when he was fourteen, and here in 1871 he made his last appearance in Philadelphia.

OLD CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE IN 1855

Its site was the present No. 605 Chestnut Street. Here, April 25, 1798, was first sung "Hail Columbia."

At No. 605 Chestnut Street we pass **(1.7)** a **tablet** marking the **site of the first Chestnut Street Theatre,** built in 1793, burned down in 1820, and rebuilt in 1822. Here Jenny Lind sang in 1850. The old theatre made way for office buildings in 1855. Joseph Jefferson's grandfather, the original Joe, a great comic actor, who came to Philadelphia in 1796, for thirty years was a leading member of the old Chestnut Street Theatre Company. In the old theatre, April 25, 1798, was first sung Joseph Hopkinson's *"Hail Columbia."* William Rush's two figures *Tragedy* and *Comedy* were long features of the old building and the new.

At the southeast corner of Eighth and Locust Streets (2.0) stands the former **home of Dr. Horace Howard Furness,** eminent Shakespearean scholar of modern times.

Musical Fund Hall (2.1), on Locust Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, was erected by the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, instituted February 29, 1820.

A **tablet** on the substantial old house standing at the southwest corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets (2.3) records that here was the **birthplace of the actor Joseph Jefferson;** born February 20, 1829. The tablet makes certain that this was the Joe Jefferson of Rip Van Winkle fame.

In the front graveyard, south side, of old St. Paul's Church, Third Street south of

Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days—30.3 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. An extra hour will cover necessary stops, but almost all of this will be needed for the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.
0.0 Arch St.; turn right.
0.7 No. 609 Arch St.; **old Arch Street Theatre** (1828).
0.8 4th St.; turn right.
1.0 Walnut St., turn right.
1.3 9th and Walnut Sts., **Walnut Street Theatre** (1809), oldest existing playhouse in America. Turn right on 9th St. to
1.4 Chestnut St.; turn right.
1.7 No. 605 Chestnut St., **site of the original Chestnut Street Theatre** (1793). **Tablet.**
1.7 6th St.; turn right.
1.9 South Washington Square; turn right. Beyond 7th St. bear right and immediately left onto Locust St.
2.1 Locust and 8th Sts.; southeast corner, former home of Dr. Horace Howard Furness.
2.1 **Musical Fund Hall,** Locust St. west of 8th.
2.1 8th St.; turn left.
2.2 Spruce St.; turn left.
2.3 6th and Spruce Sts., southwest corner, **birthplace of Joseph Jefferson** ("Rip Van Winkle"). **Tablet.**
2.6 3rd St.; turn left.
2.7 No. 225 South 3rd St., old St. Paul's graveyard; **tomb of Edwin Forrest.**

OLD WALNUT STREET THEATRE, 1809

The oldest playhouse in America has had a distinguished history. Edwin Forrest made his first appearance here when he was fourteen.

Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days—30.3 m.

BIRTHPLACE OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON

At the southwest corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets "Rip Van Winkle" was born in 1804.

Walnut (2.7), we find the family **tomb where Edwin Forrest lies buried.**

At the **southwest corner of South Street and South Leithgow** (once Apollo Street), the first narrow thoroughfare west of Fourth Street (3.2), now occupied by modern stores and buildings, once stood the **Old Southwark Theatre,** partly destroyed by fire in 1821. Here was produced on the 24th of April, 1767, **the first American play ever publicly acted** in the Colonies, the "Prince of Parthia," written by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., a Philadelphian and the son of the inventor of the quadrant. Built for Lewis Hallam's English Company, the theatre was formally opened November 12, 1766. In 1773, Hallam's "American Company" produced "The Conquest of Canada; or the Siege of Quebec," the second original American drama ever performed on the stage. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, a famous drop curtain, representing a waterfall in a forest glade, was painted for this theatre by Major André. Here President Washington came January 5, 1791, to see his favorites,—"The School for Scandal," and a two-act comedy called "The Poor Soldier." An annalist says: "The last stage-box in the South Street Theatre was fitted up expressly for the reception of Gen. Washington. . . . Mr. Wignell, in a full dress of black, hair powdered and adjusted to the formal fashion of the day, with two silver candlesticks and wax candles, would thus await the General's arrival at the box-door entrance and, with great refinement of address and courtly manners conduct this best of public men and suite to his box. A guard of the military attended. A soldier was generally posted at each stage-door and four were posted in the gallery, assisted by the high constable of the city and other police officers, to preserve something like decorum among the sons of social liberty."

The **Academy of Music,** Broad and Locust Streets (4.4), long the finest structure in the city for operatic performances, and now the home of the Philadelphia Orchestra, although at times used for theatrical purposes, by a sacred Philadelphia tradition is never classed in a list of theatres. Begun in 1855, it was opened for use in 1857, with a concert and a splendid ball, since when the rich and mellowing associations of the place with all phases of public life in Philadelphia—social, intellectual and political—have endeared it in a way to make it a sacred and unique institution in the history of the city. In the green room, and in the entrance hall will be found portraits and relics of distinguished celebrities who have made history in and for the Academy. In the Academy were long held the Assembly Balls, the most ancient and honored social institution in Philadelphia, founded as the Dancing Assembly in 1748.

On Broad Street, the home of numerous modern theatres, we pass, at the southeast corner of Sansom Street, the **Forrest Theatre,** aptly named and placed, since on Sansom Street in 1806 (then known as George Street) Edwin Forrest was born.

At the **Academy of Fine Arts,** Broad and Cherry Streets (5.0), we stop only long enough to admire the few **notable paintings commemorating actors** identified with Philadelphia and the history of the Philadelphia stage. Conspicuous is Thomas Sully's life-size portrait of the English actor **George Frederick Cooke, as Richard III,** given to the Academy about 1811. Cooke's acting so

Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days—30.3 m.

EDWIN FORREST HOME FOR ACTORS, HOLMESBURG

In this delightful retreat for the veterans of the stage are paintings, books, and relics of extraordinary fascination.

Mileage

2.7 Walnut St.; turn left. **2.8** 4th St.; turn left. **3.2** South St.; turn right.

3.2 South Leithgow and South Sts., southwest corner, **site of old Southwark Theatre,** where the first American play was produced in 1767.

4.1 Broad St.; turn right.

4.4 **Academy of Music,** Broad and Locust Sts., dates to 1857; home of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

4.6 Turn right and left around City Hall to North Broad St.

5.0 **Academy of Fine Arts,** Broad and Cherry Sts. Stop.

6.3 Last **home of Edwin Forrest** (now Philadelphia School of Design for Women), Broad and Master Sts., southwest corner. Stop.

9.3 Turn right into Roosevelt Boulevard.

13.1 Oxford Circle; curve around, continuing on Roosevelt Boulevard.

16.0 4-corners; straight through.

16.1 Holme Ave.; turn right. Crossing bridge over creek at 16.6

17.1 Welsh Road; turn right. **17.6** Cross bridge over creek.

18.0 Frankford Ave., Holmesburg; turn right.

18.7 Follow road on left, by letter-box, to

18.8 **Edwin Forrest Home for Actors.** Opened 1876. Stop. Follow drive to lower gate.

19.0 Frankford Ave. turn left. **19.1** Cottman St.; turn right.

20.0 Roosevelt Boulevard; turn left.

25.7 Broad St.; curve left, continuing south on Broad St. to

30.3 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days—30.3 m.

EDWIN FORREST'S PHILADELPHIA HOME

Located at Broad and Master Streets, it has been used since 1880 by the School of Design for Women.

stirred the young artist Charles Robert Leslie (1794-1859) that he has preserved for us the stage costume and spirit of the time in the form of three **water color sketches of Cooke, Cooper, and Warren,** in their most striking poses as Othello, Falstaff, and Richard. Another canvas by Leslie is **"The Murder of Rutland,"** based on a passage in Shakespeare's "Henry VI." Still more attractive are **Sully's portraits of Fannie Kemble,** portraying her with great vivacity and piquancy in two of her best Shakesperean roles (See Route 20). Of more than passing interest is the full length **portrait of Modjeska,** the celebrated Polish tragedienne, whose great success in Shakespearean parts in English on the Philadelphia stage is still vividly remembered, and whose son is the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Delaware River Bridge. Gilbert Stuart's **portrait of George Plumstead,** youngest son of William Plumstead, a former mayor of Philadelphia, is interesting as a reminder that when "Hallam's Company" first arrived from London in 1754, it opened their "new theatre in Water Street" in a store of William Plumstead's, corner of the first alley above Pine Street.

At the southwest corner of Broad and Master Streets **(6.3),** now occupied by the **Philadelphia School of Design for Women,** marked by a **tablet,** is the **home of Edwin Forrest** during the years of his prosperity.

A fitting climax to this trip is a visit to the **Edwin Forrest Home for Actors,** Bristol Pike, Holmesburg **(18.8).** The house and grounds were once the country seat of Caleb Cope. Visitors are cordially welcomed and here may be seen paintings, books, trophies, and relics of exciting interest, cherished as mementos of the great tragedian. Under a glass case is dramatically preserved the charred remains of a **Shakespeare's First Folio,** almost completely destroyed in a fire at Forrest's Home on Broad Street. Another treasure is **Stuart's portrait of Edwin Forrest at twenty-one.** This was the last portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart, undertaken when the great artist's eyesight had failed and his daughter had to mix the colors for him. The property of the home has recently been sold but no new site selected.

CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN (1771-1810)—FIRST AMERICAN NOVELIST

This contemporary pastel portrait of the author of *Wieland* is found in the James Sharpless Collection in Independence Hall.

Route 25—Literary Curios and Landmarks—23.7 m.

Birthplace of Charles Brockden Brown—the first American novelist, and home of the late Horace Howard Furness—greatest of Shakespearean scholars, Philadelphia has notable literary associations from the days of its early supremacy to the present hour. In this route is listed a number of literary curios and landmarks of more than passing interest. Followed as planned, the trip is an exceptionally enjoyable experience.

THE **Union League,** Broad and Sansom Streets **(0.1),** southwest corner, was the **last home of George H. Boker** (1823-1890), poet and play-wright, who in early days divided honors with Thomas Buchanan Reed as one of Pennsylvania's two greatest poets, and who gained fame for his "Francesca di Riminyi," staged by Lawrence Barrett.

At No. 1424 Walnut Street **(0.1)** was the **home and professional office of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,** author of *Hugh Wynne* and other celebrated stories.

On Eleventh Street, between Walnut and Chestnut **(0.7),** near George Street (now Sansom), lived **the first American novelist Charles Brockden Brown,** who was born in Philadelphia in 1771, and died here in 1810. The long neglect of the name and abode of Charles Brockden Brown is one of the freaks of literary history. Possibly Brown is partly responsible, for in "The Scribbler" he says: "Perhaps, reader, you want to know my name and dwelling. Now these are the only things that I am anxious to hide. My character and history I have no objection to disclose, nay, it would give me pleasure to tell you, but I do not wish to be known by name and abode."

In the old Portuguese Hebrew Burial Ground (1740), Spruce Street, east of Ninth **(1.5),** sleeps Rebecca Gratz, original of "Rebecca" in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

In the **First Presbyterian Church,** Washington Square **(1.6),** is a **tablet** to the memory of John Blair Linn, D.D., pastor of this church (1799-1804), brother of Charles Brockden Brown's wife.

The old **Penn Club,** Locust and Eighth Streets, southeast corner **(1.7),** was formerly the **home of the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness,** pre-eminent Shakespearean scholar, and editor of the Shakespeare "Variorum."

In the famous old **Continental Hotel,** Ninth and Chestnut Streets, now replaced by the modern **Benjamin Franklin Hotel (2.0),** Thomas Buchanan Reed, under dramatic circumstances, composed his most celebrated poem, *"Sheridan's Ride."*

At the southwest corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets **(2.2),** until recently stood the building of the **Philadelphia Press,** where Richard Harding Davis served his apprenticeship as a reporter, and gained local color for his first famous short story *"Gallegher."*

In **Independence Hall,** Chestnut below Sixth Street **(2.3),** in a second floor room, may be seen a **pastel portrait of Charles Brockden Brown,** the first American novelist, taken from life by James Sharpless, a contemporary artist.

Passing through **Franklin Court,** now Orianna Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and extending from Chestnut to Market, we pass the **site of Benjamin Franklin's home (2.5),** where he finished writing the immortal *Autobiography,* the chief literary product of the seventeenth century.

At No. 3 **Letitia Court,** south of Market, and between Front and Second Streets, in 1799, was published Charles Brockden Brown's *Arthur Mervyn,* the second great work of the first American novelist, containing memoirs of the year 1793, when Philadelphia was afflicted with the devastating yellow fever plague.

At Fourth and Arch Streets, northeast corner **(2.9),** is the old colonial house famous both as the residence of Provost Dr. William Smith and as **James Russell Lowell's "Honeymoon Hotel."**

In the next block, in Christ Church graveyard, southeast corner of Fifth and Arch Streets **(3.0),** is the **grave of Benjamin Franklin,** author of the *Autobiography,* and *Poor Richard's Almanac,* and publisher of the first monthly magazine in America. Here is the place to read Franklin's own epitaph, written when he was *22*:

Route 25—Literary Curios and Landmarks—23.7 m.

Driving time about 2 hrs. 30 min. Additional time will be determined by one's interest. The Poe house is worth a visit, and the manuscripts at Drexel Institute should not be missed. The new Henry C. Lea Memorial Library at the University of Pennsylvania claims additional time and interest. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go south on Broad St.

0.1 **Union League,** Broad and Sansom Sts., **club home of the poet and dramatist George H. Boker** (1823–1890).

0.1 Walnut St.; turn right.

0.2 No. 1424 Walnut St.; **last home of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.**

0.2 15th St.; turn left.

0.4 Spruce St.; turn left.

0.7 11th St.; turn left. Between Walnut and Sansom Sts. (formerly George St.) was the home of **Charles Brockden Brown,** the first American novelist.

1.0 Chestnut St.; turn right.

1.1 10th St.; turn right.

1.4 Spruce St.; turn left.

1.5 Old Portuguese and Spanish **Hebrew Burying Ground** (1740); here lies Rebecca Gratz, original of "Rebecca" in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

1.6 7th St.; turn left; on right, southeast corner South Washington Square, **First Presbyterian Church.**

1.6 Turn left on Washington Square, and immediately left onto

1.7 Locust St.; at Eighth and Locust Sts., southeast corner (until recently the Penn Club), **former home of Horace Howard Furness.**

1.9 9th St.; turn right.

2.0 Chestnut St.; turn right. Ninth and Chestnut Sts., new **Benjamin Franklin Hotel,** formerly **Continental Hotel,** where Thomas Buchanan Reed wrote "Sheridan's Ride."

THE LAST HOME OF "REBECCA"

The original of Scott's heroine sleeps in the old Portuguese Hebrew Burial Ground, Spruce Street below Ninth.

LOWELL'S HONEYMOON HOTEL

Fourth and Arch Streets, northeast corner, is also known as the home of Dr. Smith, first provost of the University.

"FRANKLIN AT HOME"

Based by the artist, Henry Bacon, on Dr. Manasseh Cutler's vivid description of his visit to Franklin, July 13, 1787. The house stood in Franklin Court, now South Orianna Street, where Franklin finished the *Autobiography*. See Route 7.

POE'S PHILADELPHIA HOME

In this rear building Poe wrote some of his masterpieces, including "The Goldbug" and, some believe, "The Raven."

SEVENTH AND BRANDYWINE STREETS

Many pilgrims come to this corner to pay homage to the memory of Edgar Allen Poe.

Route 25—Literary Curios and Landmarks—23.7 m.

THE GODFREY FARMHOUSE

On Church Lane, opposite Lambert Street, stands the home of Thomas Godfrey, Jr., the first American dramatist (1736-1763).

Mileage

2.2 7th and Chestnut Sts., southwest corner, site of old **Philadelphia Press** building, scene and inspiration of Richard Harding Davis's celebrated short story, "Gallegher."

2.3 **Independence Hall,** Chestnut below 6th; Sharpless's **portrait of Charles Brockden Brown.**

2.5 **Franklin Court** (now South Orianna St.), opposite Carpenter's Hall. Here Franklin finished the immortal *Autobiography.*

2.6 3rd St.; turn left. **2.8** Arch St.; turn left.

2.9 4th and Arch Sts., northeast corner, **Lowell's Honeymoon Hotel.**

3.0 5th and Arch Sts., southeast corner, **grave of Benjamin Franklin,** author of the "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanack." Turn right on 5th St.

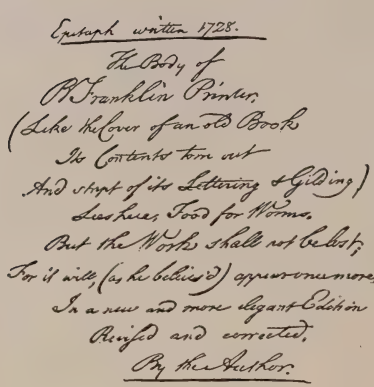
3.6 Spring Garden St.; turn left.

3.8 7th St. Stop; walk north to 7th and Brandywine Sts., rear of northeast corner, **home of Edgar Allen Poe.** Continue on Spring Garden St.

4.4 Broad St.; turn right. Broad and Green Sts., **Central High School**—notable graduates.

5.1 Broad and Girard Ave., Widener Branch, Philadelphia Free Library. Stop to see **the largest book in the world.**

9.8 Cross Olney Ave., bearing left with trolley onto York Road.


Epitaph written 1728.
The Body of
B. Franklin Printer,
(Like the Cover of an old Book
Its Contents torn out
And stript of its Lettering & Gilding)
Lies here, Food for Worms.
But the Work shall not be lost;
For it will (as he believed) appear once more,
In a new and more elegant Edition
Revised and corrected,
By the Author.

On the north side of Brandywine Street, immediately adjoining the northwest corner of Seventh and Brandywine **(3.8),** stands the modest brick rear **house in which Edgar Allen Poe lived in Philadelphia,** and in which it is believed he wrote "The Raven," "The Goldbug," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and—to Christopher Morley's honor be it recorded—"The Black Cat." Here Poe was brought to the brink of madness by the threatened death of his wife, who in this house ruptured a blood-vessel one evening while singing. Poe also lived in another Philadelphia house, **No. 2502 Fairmount Avenue.**

In the Alumni **Memorial Library of the Central High School,** Broad and Green Streets, southwest corner **(4.4),** is a picture of **Frank R. Stockton, the novelist,** a member of the nineteenth class. Here also may be seen a portrait and the classroom of **Albert Henry Smyth,** Shakespearean scholar and litterateur, who edited the definitive edition of Franklin's *Works* in ten volumes. In the president's office is a **Visitor's Book,** containing **autographs** of Thackeray, William Butler Yeats, and other celebrities.

At York Road and Olney Avenue **(10.0)** stood until recently **Butler Place,** the home of Owen Wister, lawyer and novelist.

At Church Lane and Lambert Street **(10.8),** standing back from the street, high on the left, is the old **Spencer farm house,** birthplace of Thomas Godfrey, inventor of the quadrant, and home of his son Thomas Godfrey, Jr., who wrote the first American drama ever publicly produced (See Route 24).

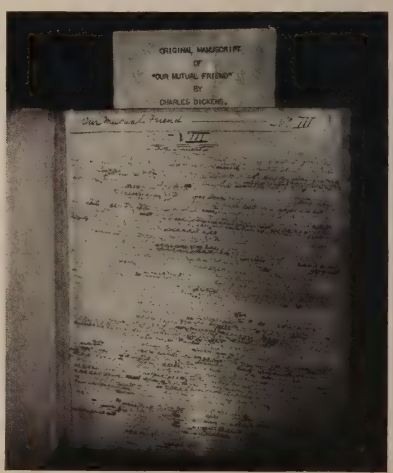
The **Masonic Hall** in Germantown **(12.1)** now occupies the site of No. 5425 Main Street, where the distinguished authoress **Louisa M. Alcott** was born November 29, 1832.

At No. 5261 Main Street **(12.3)** lived **Sally Wister,** a daughter of the house in Revolutionary days, who wrote the ever charming diary.

No. 5253 Main Street **(12.3),** was the **boyhood home of Owen Wister.**

At No. 5203-05 Main Street, formerly one-dwelling house, **Owen Wister,** the popular novelist and story-writer, was born July 14, 1860.

On the West River Drive, in Fairmount Park, just north of the Reading Railway bridge **(16.6),** high on the embankment, is the quaint low cottage known as **"Tom Moore's Cottage";** where it was long popularly believed Tom Moore, the Irish genius, lived and wrote poetry when he visited Philadelphia in 1805.



A DICKENS' MANUSCRIPT

One of the highly prized treasures of the Childs' Collection at the Drexel Institute.

Route 25—Literary Curios and Landmarks—23.7 m.

Mileage

10.0 **Butler Place,** York Road and Olney Ave., left, until recently **home of Owen Wister,** the novelist; displaced by modern houses.

10.3 Church Lane (Spencer Street), intersecting York Road at Branchtown; turn left.

10.5 Avoid Limekiln Pike, on right.

10.8 Church Lane and Lambert Street, old Spencer farm-house, high on left, birthplace of Thomas Godfrey (inventor of the quadrant), and **home of Thomas Godfrey, Jr., first American dramatist.**

12.1 Germantown Ave.; turn left (Right for **No. 5909 Main St.,** where Henry Van Dyke, author and diplomat, was born November 10, 1852).

12.1 No. 5425 Germantown Ave., now occupied by the Masonic Hall, site of house in which was born **Louisa M. Alcott,** 1832.

12.3 No. 5261 Germantown Ave., John Wister House, **home of Sally Wister.**

12.3 No. 5253 Germantown Ave., **site of the home and printing plant of Christopher Sower;** the large dwelling in the rear (now hidden by store-fronts), was the **boyhood home of Owen Wister, the novelist** (1860–1870).

12.3 Queen Lane; turn right.

13.4 Stokley St.; turn right, passing Carlton on the right.

13.5 Midvale Ave.; turn left.

14.7 East River Drive; turn right.

14.8 Turn left across Falls Bridge over Schuylkill River.

14.9 End of bridge; turn left onto West River Drive.

15.6 Keep left on River Drive.

16.6 **"Tom Moore's Cottage";** high on embankment on right.

17.1 Turn right, passing under R. R., and immediately left.

17.5 Turn right going through Smith Memorial Arch onto North Concourse.

18.0 Turn left on Belmont Ave., which becomes 44th St.

19.2 Dead end; turn left.

19.4 42nd St.; turn right.

19.8 Market St.; turn right.

19.9 43rd St.; turn left.

20.6 Chester Ave. and 43rd St.; northwest corner, Clark Park, bronze **statue of Dickens and Little Nell.** Turn left on Chester Ave.

20.8 Entrance (if closed, use Main Gate) to Woodlands Cemetery; turn right.

21.0 Woodlands Mansion; bear right to front of house; curve to right and immediately left along river drive-way to McDaniel Chapel Vault on right.

21.1 Stop and walk (right) on river path; immediately beyond the Leonhardt obelisk is the **grave of Frank R. Stockton** (1834–1902); inscription **on rear** of carved tomb stone.

21.1 Continue on drive-way (avoiding left turn at 21.2) to

21.3 Taber obelisk on left. Stop and walk up slope (no path) about thirty yards; spacious iron-railed lot, with ivy-grown **grave of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell** (1829–1914).

21.3 Continue on drive-way, bearing right at 21.4; and turning right at the next turn; and right at the next turn; and immediately left on winding road to

21.6 Main Gate Entrance, 39th and Woodland Ave.; turn right.

22.1 Woodland Ave., west of 34th St., park and visit the **Library, University of Pennsylvania.** Continue on Woodland Ave. to

22.3 Chestnut St.; turn right.

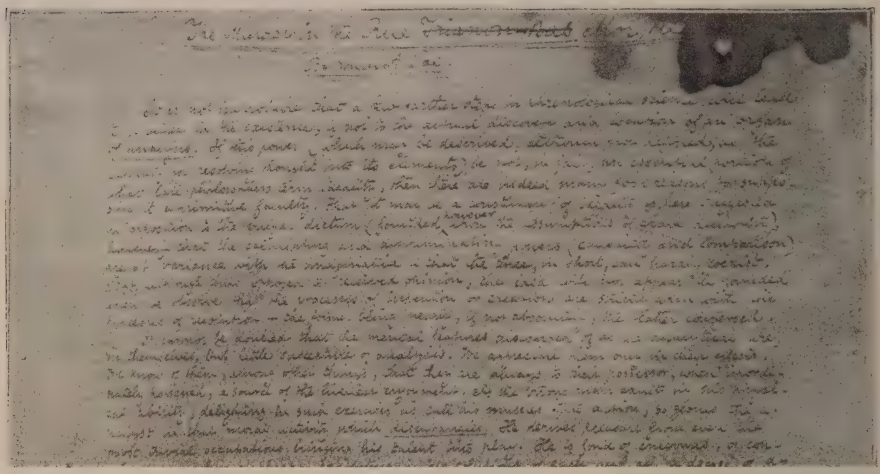
22.4 **Drexel Institute,** 32nd and Chestnut Sts.; Art Gallery (second floor), **G. W. Childs' Collection of Manuscripts.**

23.5 16th St.; turn left.

23.6 Market St.; turn right.

23.7 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 25—Literary Curios and Landmarks—23.7 m.



MANUSCRIPT OF "THE MURDERS IN THE RUE MORGUE"

In the George W. Childs' Collection at the Drexel Institute is the only one of Poe's manuscripts known to be in existence.

The captivating bronze **statue of Dickens and Little Nell (20.6),** in Clark Park, near Forty-third and Chester Avenue, West Philadelphia, is the finest literary statue in the city.

In the Woodlands Cemetery, Thirty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue **(21.1),** is the **grave of Frank R. Stockton** (born in Philadelphia in 1834), who holds a unique position among American makers of humorous fiction. **Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's ivy-grown grave** is also in Woodlands Cemetery **(21.3).**

In the **Library of the University of Pennsylvania,** Thirty-fourth and Locust Streets **(22.1),** may be seen an impressive **portrait of the great English poet William Wordsworth,** painted from life in 1844 by the artist Henry Inman for his friend Professor Reed of the University of Pennsylvania.

At the **Drexel Institute (22.4)** one may enjoy a rare treat in inspecting the **notable collection of manuscripts** given by Mrs. George W. Childs. Included in the collection, remarkably full and representative, are autograph manuscripts of Thackeray (Lecture on George III), by Sir Walter Scott ("Chronicles of the Canongate"), and many other celebrities. The priceless treasures in this collection are the autograph manuscript of **Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue,"** and the autograph manuscript of **Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."** How the Poe *Ms.* was saved is a dramatic story.

FRANK STOCKTON'S GRAVE

In Woodlands Cemetery, West Philadelphia.

T. MORRIS PEROT, JR.

President of the oldest business house in America, founded in Philadelphia in 1687, and conducted uninterruptedly by members of the same family for 238 years.

ELLISTON PEROT

Vice-president of the oldest business house in America. Mr. Perot and his cousin are lineal descendants of the founder in the eighth generation.

FRANCIS RAWLE

Head of the oldest law firm in America, Mr. Rawle, last of the three founders of the American Bar Association, is the oldest active member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.

Primarily historic in its purpose, taking the tourist to the door-steps of sixteen ancient business houses of Philadelphia that are all older than the Constitution itself (1787), this trip gives in addition an exceptional survey of industrial Philadelphia. Beginning in the leading down-town retail and wholesale business streets, and passing from the river front to West Philadelphia, the trip includes a sight of the great up-town manufacturing industries and the great textile mills of Kensington. The concluding part of the trip, to and from the Landreth Nurseries at Bristol, Pa., is an auto-outing over two of the finest rural highways into Philadelphia.

IN Philadelphia eighty-six business houses have been in continuous operation for more than a hundred years.

Thirty-one of these ancient houses antedate the year 1800; sixteen of them antedate the founding of the national government; one dates back to 1687, having the unprecedented record of 238 years, being older than the Bank of England. Fifty of these centenary firms are still in the hands of the original families, the oldest existent firm in America being represented today by a lineal descendant in the eighth generation.

The sixteen oldest industries in continuous existence in Philadelphia are: brewing and malting (1687); leather and leather goods (1702); publishing and printing (1728); book-making (1738); lumber (1751); fire insurance (1752); white lead (1762); white lead (1772); boat transportation (1774); augers (1774); chemicals and oils (1778); banking (1781); law (1783); fire insurance (1784); seeds (1784); and books (1785).

Following the order of the mileage itinerary, important facts are given regarding Philadelphia's sixteen oldest industries. Throughout this trip are gained impressive glimpses of Philadelphia's great modern manufacturing industries, its great modern textile mills, and its great wholesale and retail centres, and occasional references to these will be found in the "Mileage Itinerary."

Francis B. Rawle, Esq., whose law offices are located in the Packard Building, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets **(0.0),** is the living representative of a distinguished family that finds mention on many pages of the annals of Philadelphia, the first ancestor of the Rawle family setting out for Philadelphia from Plymouth 2 mo., 24th., 1686, entrusted with money by William Penn. The present law business dates from 1783.

The first book published in America relating to insurance, printed by Franklin in 1725, was written by Francis Rawle, advocating the establishment by the Legislature of an Insurance Office in Philadelphia, for the purpose of providing Marine Insurance for the merchants. In 1733, the first gift of books to the Philadelphia Library Company, six volumes of Spenser's poems, was made by a Rawle. The secretaryship of the Library Company has almost been a hereditary office in this family, the first William Rawle being secretary from 1786 to 1792. This William Rawle, the elder, was a "counsellor-at-law" in Philadelphia in 1783, with office and residence on Arch Street, between Second and Third. In Watson's *Annals* (pp. 318-21) he has left a vivid description and characterization of his contemporaries, the early distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar. The present Francis B. Rawle, distinguished also at the Philadelphia bar, was a classmate of ex-President Eliot at Harvard, and a recent president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

Lea and Febiger, South Washington Square and Sixth Street **(0.9),** carry on one of the two historic publishing houses in Philadelphia directly traceable to the famous Matthew Carey, who began the business of printer and publisher in Philadelphia in 1785.

In 1829 the firm of Carey, Lea, & Carey was divided and two firms established, the present representative of one being Henry Carey Baird & Co., and the other present representative being Lea and Febiger. Henry C. Carey, forbear of the latter firm, became widely known the world over as a great writer and leader of a school of political economy. Isaac Lea of this firm also gained wide reputation as a writer on scientific subjects. As Lea & Blanchard, the firm became widely known as the first as well

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.

Driving time about 5 hrs. 45 min. Two extra hours are needed for stops and dining. The last part of the trip to the Landreth Nurseries, including the return to the city, can be covered in an hour and a half, and is worth while both for the superior roads and the scenery. Stops may be made suitable to one's interest. For full details see "Descriptive Itinerary."

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go east on South Penn Square.

0.0 **Law offices of Francis B. Rawle, Esq.,** 1783; now in the Packard Building, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.

0.0 Juniper St.; turn right. Wanamaker Store on left. **0.1** Chestnut St.; turn left.

0.7 6th St. and Chestnut; turn right. Southwest corner, new home of the *Public Ledger*, recently merged with the *North American*, the oldest daily newspaper in America, founded by Franklin.

0.8 6th and Walnut Sts., northwest corner, **Curtis Building,** home of Saturday Evening Post, founded by Franklin, 1728.

0.9 **Lea & Febiger, publishers,** 1785, Locust and 6th Sts., southwest corner.

1.0 Spruce St.; turn left. **1.1** 5th St.; turn left.

1.1 Locust and 5th Sts. Stop; walk east on Locust St. to 4th St.

No. 212 South 4th St. (north of Locust), **Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.** Founded by Franklin, 1752.

No. 240 South 4th St. (south of Locust), **Mutual Assurance Company, insurance,** 1784.

1.1 Continue on 5th St.

PHILADELPHIA AT WORK—FIVE O'CLOCK IN WINTER TIME

This original drawing by Frank H. Taylor shows the commercial heart of the city as seen across the elevated railroad tracks leading into Broad Street Station.

as the largest firm in the United States engaged in the publication of medical and surgical works. Later Henry C. Lea turned aside from the business to write the historical works that have given him distinction among scholars the world over.

At No. 212 South Fourth Street **(1.1)** is the oldest Fire Insurance company in America, the **Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire,** founded in 1752, the outcome of the early interest and efforts of Benjamin Franklin to protect the citizens of Philadelphia from the devastation of fire.

The Philadelphia Contributionship is familiarly known as the **"Hand-in-Hand";** and the badge or mark of four hands united, conspicuous on many old Philadelphia houses, has been the seal of the Company since the first meeting of the Directors in May, 1752. The domestic charm of the present office building, erected in 1835, grows out of the fact that until the advent of safe deposit companies the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company was required to live here as custodian of the securities. In the rear of the building is a beautiful garden, the only one left in the heart of the city. One of the most impressive historic documents in Philadelphia is "The Articles of Association" or deed of settlement of the Contributionship, written on fifteen feet of parchment, and signed with 1774 names, beginning with James Hamilton, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and Benjamin Franklin, a first director of the company, continuing with the autographs of almost all the early distinguished families in the annals of Philadelphia since the days of William Penn.

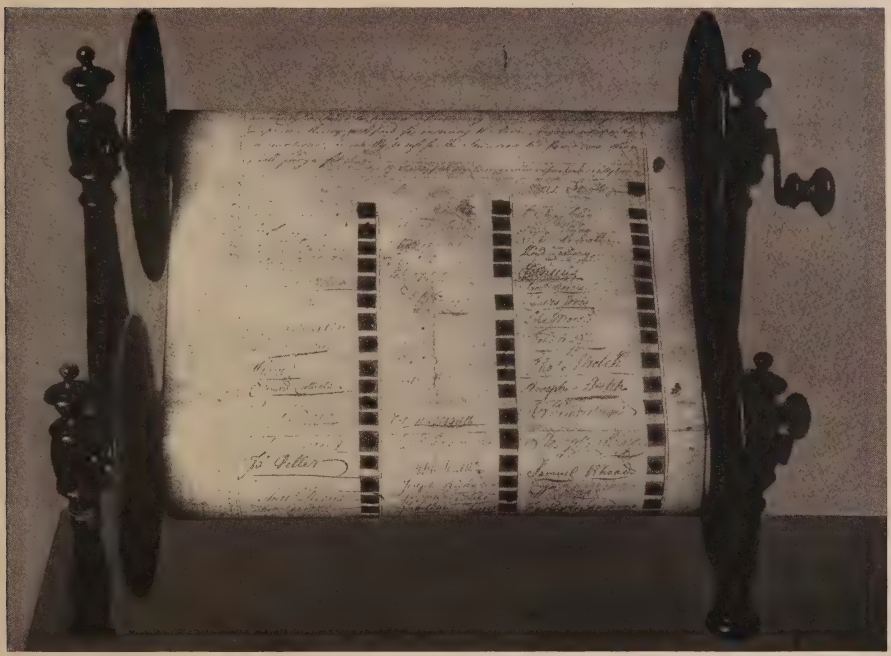
At No. 240 South Fourth Street is the ancient competitor of the Contributionship, the **Mutual Assurance Company (1.1),** founded in 1784, whose fire-mark, the **"Green Tree,"** is also conspicuous on many old Philadelphia houses. This badge or house mark was adopted to show the liberality of the new rival company, since in 1781 the cautious directors of the Contributionship resolved that "no Houses having a Tree or Trees planted before them shall be Insured or Re-insured," and in this way threatened to do away with William Penn's "little green towne."

The Mutual Assurance Company took possession of its present buildings November 1, 1912. For fifty-six years its headquarters were at No. 526 Walnut Street, and from 1812 until 1856 it occupied its own building at No. 54 Walnut Street. The house now occupied by the company once belonged to the distinguished Cadwalader family. A unique tradition, preserved for over a century at the monthly dinner of the board of trustees, is a standing toast to George Washington, continued from the memorable monthly dinner in 1799 when news came of the death of that great man.

In the Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, northeast corner **(1.3),** is the office of **The Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company,** the oldest existent business house in America. Founded in 1687, this business has descended from father to son for eight generations, and has the unique distinction of being in continuous existence for 238 years, antedating even the Bank of England.

Anthony Morris was the founder of the the business, and the present representatives are Elliston Perot and T. Morris Perot, Jr. In Peter Cooper's painting of "The Southeast Prospect of the City of Philadelphia," to be seen in the hallway of the Philadelphia Library Company at 13th and Juniper Streets, may be located the original Morris malt house and brewery, which was erected on the east side of Front Street, below Walnut, facing the Delaware River. The Morris family later established another malt house and brewery in the rear of a lot on Second Street, between Arch and Race Streets, and to this business Francis Perot finally succeeded after his marriage to Elizabeth Morris, to whose father he had been apprenticed before going into the malting business for himself. The Philadelphia manufacturing plants have long been abandoned for lack of capacity to handle the great volume of business. The malt house is now at Buffalo, New York, but the office of the company is continued in the city of its foundation.

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.



SCROLL OF THE "HAND-IN-HAND" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

It contains the autographs of 1,774 directors of "The Philadelphia Contributionship," organized in 1752. Franklin's name heads the list.

Mileage

1.3 Chestnut and 5th Sts., Lafayette Building, northeast corner.
Francis Perot's Sons Malting Co., 1687.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., white lead, 1772.

THE OLDEST FIREMARK IN AMERICA, 1752

This badge is No. 506, and was placed in 1760 on No. 274 South Second Street.

THE FIRST GREEN TREE FIREMARK, 1784

This badge is No. 1 and was placed on the McCall house at Second and Delancey Streets.

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.

Both the Morris and the Perot families have participated in notable ways in the public life of the city and the nation. Anthony Morris was killed at the Battle of Trenton; Samuel Morris, Captain of the First City Troop, was a notable and important figure in Revolutionary days; Thomas Morris was a founder of Westtown Friends' Boarding School, and a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; T. Morris Perot was for forty years the president of the Mercantile Library Company, and for over thirty years president of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first Woman's Medical College in America.

Located for more than a hundred years at No. 231 South Front Street, and installed since 1909 in a commodious suite of offices on the seventh floor of the Lafayette Building, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets **(1.3),** the **John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.,** manufacturers of white lead and kindred products, established in 1772, is a notable old Philadelphia business house that has recently celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth year of progress and prosperity under five generations of management by members of the Lewis family.

This firm goes back to the days when Mordecai Lewis became a member of the original firm of Neave, Harman, and Lewis, in 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence and fifteen years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In the office of the company hangs a highly-prized letter written by the president of the Bank of North America, the oldest bank in this country, first opened January 7, 1782, stating that the John T. Lewis & Bros. Company possess the oldest continuous bank account on the American continent, since Mordecai Lewis & Co., the predecessors of the present firm, first opened their account with the Bank of North America January 16, 1782, and the account has been active and continuous ever since.

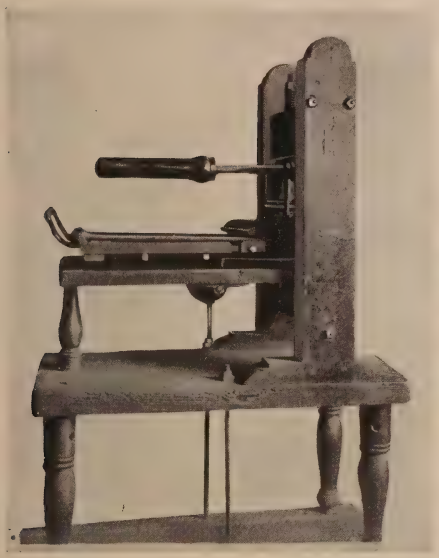
The secretary of the present company is Leonard T. Beale, great-great-grandson of Mordecai Lewis, and the president is Edward F. Beale, son-in-law of John T. Lewis, in whose name the business was consolidated in 1856, and incorporated in 1888. In 1889 the company was affiliated with the National Lead Company.

In its early history the firm imported various commodities besides white lead, but in 1820 it bought a plant and commenced the manufacture of white lead and lead oxides. In 1849 it removed its factory to Thompson and Huntingdon Streets, the site of its present extensive works. The machinery for separating and grinding has been brought to such perfection that white lead is now produced so fine that it requires a hundred grains to cover the point of a pin. The extended uses of lead oxides, and the extensive uses of the company's other by-products, bring this historic manufactory in touch with a most diversified range of modern industries. During the recent war, besides other notable services, it supplied to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving chrome colors for printing Liberty Bonds, and also the colors used in printing the one-cent postage stamp and the dollar bill.

At No. 518 Ludlow Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets, and Fifth and Sixth, on the south side **(1.4),** is the modern plant of the **Franklin Printing Company,** the business of which began with Benjamin Franklin in 1728.

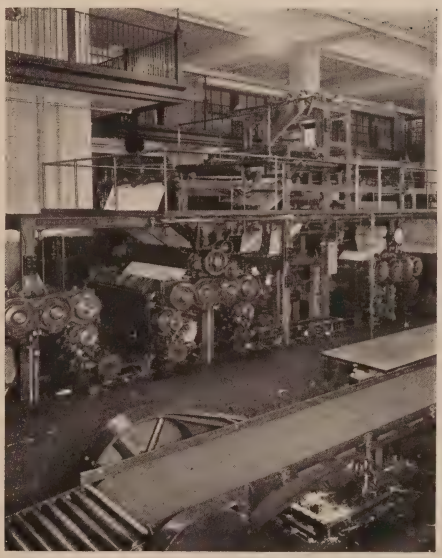
In 1744 the firm name was Franklin and Hall. In 1766 it became Hall and Sellers. About 1810 the name became Hall and Pierie. From 1815 until 1821, Hall and Atkinson conducted the business. The successors of this firm were Atkinson and Anderson, who on the venerable foundation of Franklin's paper, the "Pennsylvania Gazette," began the publication of the "Saturday Evening Post," the first issue of which was August 4, 1821. In 1827 the plant was moved to No. 112 Chestnut Street, then between Second and Third. From 1833 until 1840, the business was continued at 36 Carter's Alley by Samuel C. Atkinson, who had become the sole proprietor in 1828. In 1840 the business was bought by John S. Du Salle and George R. Graham, and removed to the old "Ledger" Building at Third and Chestnut Streets. When Charles J. Peterson displaced Du Salle, the business was continued

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRINTING PRESS

It is owned by the Franklin Printing Company, who represent the unbroken continuation of Franklin's printing business, begun in 1728.



"PUBLIC LEDGER AND NORTH AMERICAN" PRESS

Owners also of the "Saturday Evening Post," the Curtis interests now represent the unbroken continuation of Franklin's publishing business.

Mileage

1.4 Ludlow St., directly opposite the **Philadelphia Bourse,** on right. Stop; walk to No. 518 Ludlow St., **Franklin Printing Company,** 1728.

1.4 Continue on 5th St. to **1.4** Market St.; turn right.

1.5 4th St.; turn right. **1.6** Chestnut St.; turn left.

1.7 **Bank of North America and Trust Co.,** chartered 1781; No. 307 Chestnut St.; standing on the original site. **1.7** 3rd St.; turn left.

1.9 No. 12 North 3d St., **J. E. Rhoads & Sons, leather,** 1702.

2.0 Arch St.; turn right. **2.2** Delaware Ave.; turn left.

2.3 Pier 10, North Wharves, **George W. Bush & Sons Co., transportation,** 1774. Reverse to

2.5 Arch St.; turn right, crossing Broad St. at **3.8.** **4.2** 18th St.; turn right.
No. 124 North 18th St., **Christopher Sower Co., publishers,** 1738.

4.2 Turn diagonally left on Parkway, curving completely around Logan Circle to

4.5 19th St.; turn right. Academy of Natural Sciences on right.

5.0 Walnut St.; turn right.

5.2 Pass No. 2032 Walnut St., home of the late John Wanamaker.

5.6 Facade of the Commercial Museum (34th below Spruce Sts.) far on left.

5.7 30th and Walnut Sts. (Westinghouse Electric Co.); stop. Walk down bridge steps on right to No. 126 South 30th St., **Wetherill & Brother, white lead,** 1762.

5.7 Continue on Walnut St. to **6.0** 33d St.; turn right.

6.1 Turn sharp right into Chestnut St. **6.2** 32nd St.; turn left.

6.2 Ludlow St.; turn right. **6.3** **Job T. Pugh, augers,** 1774, 31st and Ludlow Sts.

6.3 31st St.; turn left by R. R. track to **6.4** Market St.; turn left.

6.5 Bear right onto Lancaster Ave., and immediately right onto 32nd St.

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.

until 1843 as George R. Graham and Company, when it was sold to Samuel D. Patterson & Co., who in five years turned it over to Edmund Deacon and Henry Peterson. These proprietors moved the plant to No. 66 South Third Street, Peterson at the time editing the "Saturday Evening Post" so successfully as to reach a circulation of 100,000 weekly. The "Post" passed through various vicissitudes and various hands, and finally was bought in 1898 by the Curtis Publishing Company. After the retirement of Henry Peterson and the death of Edmund Deacon, E. Stanley Hart took over the business in 1877, continuing it as the Franklin Printing House, and in 1889 the present Franklin Printing Company was incorporated. Among the historic relics still cherished by the firm is Franklin's old printing press. Another Franklin foundation, traceable back to his "Pennsylvania Gazette," was the *North American,* the oldest daily newspaper in America, recently purchased by the Curtis interests, and merged with the *Public Ledger.*

The Bank of North America, No. 307 Chestnut Street **(1.7),** founded in 1781, is not only one of Philadelphia's oldest corporations but it is the oldest bank chartered on the American continent.

The present bank building occupies the site of the bank's first home, originally the commodious store of its first cashier—Tench Francis. Forerunner of the banking system of the United States, this famous old bank was the direct outcome of the plan presented to Congress by Robert Morris, May 17, 1781, and is a monument to his financial genius. The Bank of North America by virtue of its historic pre-eminence enjoys a unique distinction—it is the only national bank in the United States which does not have the word "National" in its title. The bank has recently changed its corporate title to the Bank of North America and Trust Company, and now has an up-town office in the Commercial Trust Building.

At No. 12 North 3rd Street **(1.9), J. E. Rhoads & Sons,** lineal descendants, carry on the business in leather and leather goods established by John Rhoads, of Derbyshire, England, who came to America in 1699, and first established his tanyard in Chester County in 1702. Members of the family possess ancient ledgers showing the early transactions in hides, bark, and leather, with entries as early as 1723. When the old homestead and tannery were sold, a tannery was purchased and operated in Wilmington, Del. The firm first opened its store in Philadelphia at Nos. 229-33 North Third Street in 1889, and after various changes finally established the headquarters of the business at No. 12 North Third Street.

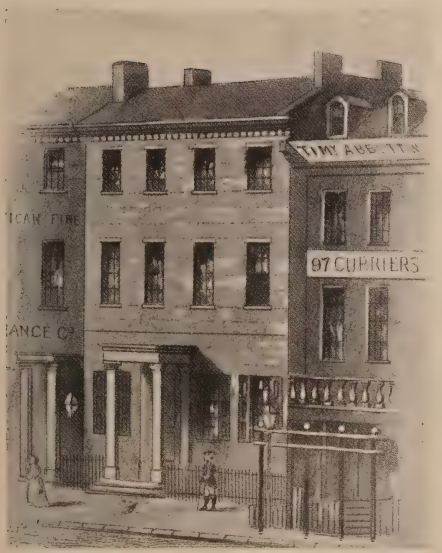
At Pier 10 North Wharves **(2.3)** is the office of the **George W. Bush & Sons Company,** transportation and coal shippers, who have operated boats between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware, since 1774.

From 1774 until 1790, Samuel Bush, the son of an old West India trader, made weekly trips between Wilmington and Philadelphia in the "Arm," a sloop of thirty tons burden. Then came larger boats, and more frequent service, until by 1865 daily trips were made to take care of the increased freightage. The business has been enlarged from time to time by the addition of departments for coal and lumber. The firm is now rounding out one hundred and fifty years of history under the continuous management of direct descendants of the founder.

At No. 124 North Eighteenth Street **(4.2),** Albert M. Sower, president of the **Christopher Sower Company,** incorporated in 1888, carries on the publishing business established in 1738 by his ancestor, the great Germantown pioneer printer and publisher, Christopher Sower.

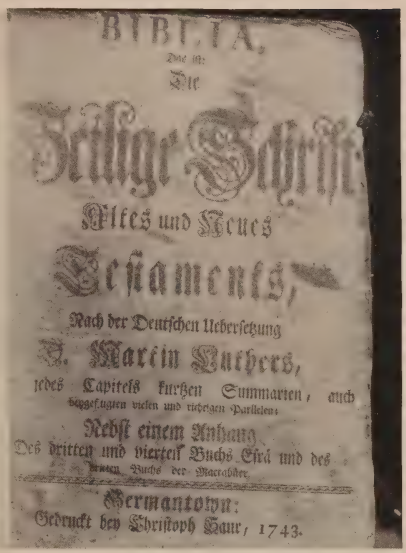
In 1739 Christopher Sower established a newspaper in Germantown, and between 1743 and 1777 printed three editions of the Bible and seven editions of the New Testament. Christopher Sower in 1770 printed Christopher Dock's famous *Schul-Ordnung,* the earliest American treatise on school management, and the only picture we have of a colonial school. Sower cast his own type, made his own paper and printers' ink, and bound the books he printed. Christopher Sower the second continued the business

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.



THE FIRST BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 1781

The Bank still occupies the site of its original building, the commodious store of its first cashier.


BIBLIA,
Die ganze
Heilige Schrift
Alten und Neuen
Testaments,
Nach der Deutschen Uebersetzung
D. Martin Luthers,
jedes Capitels kurtzen Summarien, auch
Nebst einem Anhang
Germantown:
Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1743.

TITLE PAGE OF THE SOWER BIBLE, 1743

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania preserves this copy of the handiwork of the pioneer Germantown printer.

Mileage

6.9 Powelton Ave.; turn right and immediately left on 31st St. Skyline of skyscrapers and industries on right; tracks of Pennsylvania Railroad.

7.1 Spring Garden St.; turn right onto Spring Garden bridge over the Schuylkill River.

7.6 Keep left curving onto Spring Garden St., and passing the Art Museum on left.

7.8 23rd St.; turn left.

8.3 Poplar St.; turn left. Girard College visible on right.

8.5 West College Ave.; turn right. **8.7** North College Ave.; turn right.

9.0 22nd St.; turn left.

10.1 York and 22nd Sts., **R. A. & J. J. Williams Co., lumber,** 1751. Turn right onto York St., and immediately left onto Glenwood Ave.

11.0 Pass North Philadelphia Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on left. Along Glenwood Avenue are big **manufacturing industries**—furniture, baking, lace, knitting, etc.

11.7 Allegheny Ave.; turn right; noteworthy for its great **modern textile mills**—woolens, worsteds, silk, ribbons, hosiery, upholstery, tape, tapestries, rugs, and carpets.

13.3 Pass under Frankford L, bearing right and keeping on Allegheny Ave.

13.7 Amber St.; turn right.

13.9 No. 3047 Amber St., **W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Mfg. Co., chemicals and oils,** 1778.

14.0 Elkhart St.; turn right.

14.1 Frankford Ave.; turn right.

16.5 Turn diagonally left onto Oxford Ave., joining trolley.

17.5 Castor Circle; curve right around, crossing Roosevelt Boulevard, onto Castor Road.

20.6 Bear left with trolley onto Bustleton Pike. **22.0** 3-corners; bear right.

22.2 **Bustleton,** right-hand street; turn right onto Grant Ave.

24.1 4-corners; turn left onto Academy Road.

26.4 Right-hand road; turn right onto Andalusia Road.

and became minister and bishop of the ancient Church of the Brethren, or Dunkards, still existing at No. 6613 Main Street, Germantown. The firm has occupied various buildings in Philadelphia since 1844, and the firm name has also undergone various changes until the incorporation of the company in 1888.

The old firm of **Wetherill & Brother,** white lead manufacturers, at No. 126 South Thirtieth Street **(5.7),** traces its history to 1762 when Samuel Wetherill, the great grandson of one of Penn's first settlers in 1683, established himself as a builder in Philadelphia.

Samuel Wetherill, one of the founders of the Religious Society of Free Quakers, known as the Fighting Quakers, whose meeting house is at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets, was read out of meeting by the Society of Friends for his business dealings with the government during the Revolution. Drugs, paints, and chemicals were added to his other business activities in 1778, and from 1783 until 1809 he imported white lead from London. Samuel Wetherill & Son in 1804 erected the first white lead works in the United States, which stood at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, on the site now occupied by the Girard Trust Company. This first white lead works in the United States was destroyed by fire under circumstances conducive to the belief that this means was adopted by the foreign manufacturers to destroy competition. When the new white lead works were built in 1808, at Twelfth and Cherry Streets, the Wetherills were warned to construct their works so that they might be easily altered into a brewery, as the agent of the foreign manufacturers had instructions to crush the "infant industry" by cutting prices. The Wetherill business is interesting as one of the "infant industries" that was saved after the War of 1812 by the institution of tariff measures and the principle of protection.

In the office of William H. Wetherill, the venerable surviving head of the firm, are numerous portraits and prints commemorative of the founder and of distinguished early members of the firm, including John Price Wetherill. The firm possesses complete office files extending back to 1762. In 1847 the plant was established in its present site on Thirtieth Street below Chestnut. One of the historic features of the equipment is the original walking-beam engine, installed in 1847, probably the oldest stationary engine in the United States, still in active daily service, and doing its work well.

At Thirty-first and Ludlow Streets, northwest corner, occupying its original site **(6.3),** is the auger manufactory of **Job T. Pugh,** founded in 1774, two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

This old firm prides itself on the fact that the holes in the yoke of the old Liberty Bell were bored with a Pugh bit. The original Job T. Pugh was not only the first auger manufacturer in the United States, but also the oldest manufacturer of tools in the country. Seventy-four operations are required in making an auger, and all the work is done by hand. When the business was started, all augers were for hand use; today, the greater number are for machine use. The first Job Pugh invented the first double-twist auger, which saves time by conveying chips the full length of the twist. The second Job Pugh, a grandson, invented the coarse single-screw auger, which is the only auger that will bore the hardwood of the tropics. The Pugh augers and bits have since had a world-wide reputation.

The **R. A. & J. J. Williams Co.,** Twenty-second and York Streets **(10.1),** carry on the lumber business founded in 1751 by Samuel Williams, who came from Cornwall, England, in 1733, and first set up his business on Walnut Street, when much of even old Philadelphia was wooded wilderness. The lumber yard has moved from time to time following the "frontier line" as represented in the growth and development of the city, finally being established in its present location in 1882. The business was incorporated in 1907, but, with one exception, the corporation is still owned and managed by direct descendants of Samuel Williams.

The house of **W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr.,** chemicals and oils, located at No. 3047 Am-

OLD LANDRETH NURSERIES, 1788-1847

A modern schoolhouse at Twenty-third and Federal Streets occupies the site of this old Philadelphia industry, now transplanted to Bristol, Pa.

Mileage

28.2 Cornwell Heights. 4-corners; turn left, meeting trolley.
29.7 Through Eddington. At 30.0 cross R. R. switch.
31.4 Fork; bear left with trolley. Through Croydon 31.5.
31.8 Bear right with trolley.
33.3 Bear right under R. R. onto Otter St., **Bristol.**
34.2 Pond St., Bristol, turn left.
34.4 Turn left on Beaver St. across R. R. tracks.
34.5 Keep right to 34.6, **D. Landreth Seed Co., seeds,** 1784. Visit office and warehouse. Reverse to
34.9 Pond St.; turn right.
35.1 Otter St.; turn right; crossing iron bridge at 35.2.
35.9 Pass under R. R., leaving trolley, and at Fork turn right; sign "Hulmeville"; cemetery on left.
37.5 Small tree in fork; bear right across stone bridge at 38.2.
38.3 Fork; bear right upgrade.
38.7 Newportville, 4-corners; straight through.
39.7 Turn left.
40.3 **Hulmeville,** P. O. on left.
40.4 Hulme St.; turn left.
40.5 Dead end; turn right.
41.5 Lincoln Highway at South Langhorne; turn left.
48.5 3-corners; through.
50.6 Pass onto Roosevelt Boulevard.
56.1 Pass on right Sears, Roebuck Co.
58.7 Bear left on Hunting Park Ave.
58.9 Broad St.; turn left.
60.4 North Philadelphia Station, on right.
62.9 Baldwin Locomotive Works, on right.
63.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route 26—Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—63.5 m.

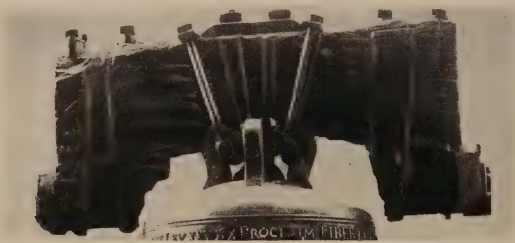
ber Street **(13.9),** was founded in 1778 by Godfrey Haga, the uncle of John Jordan, who succeeded to his uncle's business in 1793.

Godfrey Haga was an early philanthropist, bequeathing a quarter of a million dollars to the Moravian Church for missionary purposes, and $27,000 to Philadelphia charities. The firm, through the associations of John Jordan, became the fiscal agents for the Moravians in the United States for over a century. John Jordan's wife was a granddaughter of William Henry, of Lancaster, Assistant Commissary-General of Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary War, member of the Continental Congress, and notable for his early influence on the boy artist West, whose portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Henry are now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A great grandson of the Henrys was Dr. John W. Jordan, the distinguished Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One of the members of the Jordan family for nearly thirty years was president of the Manufacturers National Bank.

The D. Landreth Seed Company, seed farmers and merchants, whose nurseries are now located at Bristol, Pa. **(34.6),** began business in Philadelphia in 1784, when David Landreth, founder of the business, son of a Northumberland farmer, set himself up here in the tree-growing business.

The first business place was on High Street, on the present site of Nos. 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then a location well out in the country. In 1789 the Landreth nursery and seed garden was established in the "Neck." In 1847 the old mansion on the nursery grounds at Twenty-third and Federal Streets became a public school, and was subsequently replaced by the present Landreth Public School building.

The Landreth nurseries have supplied many of the fine trees that now embellish the old country seats around Philadelphia. Some of the oldest ashes, elms, birches, oaks, and buttonwoods still to be seen in Washington and Independence Squares are fine examples of their trees, first planted about the beginning of the last century. The first David Landreth began in 1832 the issue of the *Floral Magazine,* the first agricultural journal ever published in America. The second David Landreth was one of the founders in 1827 of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the mother of all similar societies in the United States. Mr. Burnet Landreth, grandson of the founder, and head of the present company, was a moving spirit in the organization of the **Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States,** organized in the office of D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, in 1889, and became the first president of that remarkable association of firms and corporations established and conducted by the same family for over one hundred years. This association numbers eighty-seven establishments, fifty of which are continued in Philadelphia. Mr. Landreth, who was Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Centennial Exposition, is the last surviving member of the group of officers who carried through successfully the International Exposition of 1876.



THE HOLES IN THE LIBERTY BELL YOKE WERE BORED WITH A PUGH BIT

Philadelphia's Oldest Industries—Complete List of Centenary Firms

The long list of business firms and industries in Philadelphia that have been in continuous existence for more than one hundred years is an honor roll of which the whole Nation may be proud. As one enthusiastic writer has said: "These houses date back long before the days of coal, gas, railroads, electricity, telephones or telegraphs—some long before the days of steam or banks, and even before there was a State of Pennsylvania. Some of them were old, very old, when the Nation was born. And they are in business to-day! What a background of traditions, of honest, worthy merchandising! . . . No other city in America ranks with Philadelphia in this regard."

Following is the complete list for 1925 of Philadelphia's centenary firms, including the sixteen already described in detail:—

1687 The Francis Perot's Sons Malting Co.
1702 J. E. Rhoads & Sons, *Leather.*
1728 Franklin Printing Co., *Printers.*
1728 Saturday Evening Post, *Magazine.*
1738 Christopher Sower Co., *Publishers.*
1751 R. A. and J. J. Williams Co., *Lumber.*
1752 Phila. Contributionship Insurance Houses from Loss by Fire.
1762 Wetherill & Bro., *White Lead.*
1771 The North American, *Newspaper.*
1772 John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., *White Lead.*
1774 Job T. Pugh, Inc., *Augers.*
1774 Robert Smith Brewery, *Brewers.*
1774 Geo. W. Bush & Sons Co., *Transportation.*
1778 W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., *Chemicals and Oils.*
1781 Bank of North America and Trust Co.
1783 Francis Rawle, *Lawyer.*
1784 D. Landreth Seed Co., *Seeds.*
1784 The Mutual Assurance Co., *Insurance.*
1785 Lea & Febiger, *Publishers.*
1788 Joseph Oat & Sons, *Coppersmiths.*
1790 Shryock Bros., *Paper.*
1790 Nathan Trotter & Co., *Tin Merchants.*
1791 T. S. Johnson Sons Co., *Roofers.*
1792 J. B. Lippincott Co., *Publishers.*
1792 Insurance Co. of North America, *Insurance.*
1792 Thomas & George Ross, *Lawyers.*
1793 Harrison Bros. & Co., *White Lead.*
1793 Harry L. Buckius, *Meats.*
1794 The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
1794 Charles Warner Co., *Transportation.*
1798 J. Gibson McIlvain Co., *Lumber.*
1800 Brown Brothers & Co., *Bankers.*
1800 Kirk and Nice, *Undertakers.*
1803 Philadelphia National Bank, *Bankers.*
1803 R. D. Wood & Co., *Iron Merchants.*
1804 Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., *Inks.*
1804 E. W. Woolman, *Milk.*
1805 Samuel T. Freeman & Co., *Auctioneers.*
1806 William and Harvey Rowland, Inc., *Springs.*
1807 C. Bockius Co., *Glazed Kid.*
1807 H. M. and C. B. Siner, *Brick Manufacturer.*
1807 George D. Wetherill & Co., *White Lead.*
1808 John R. McFetridge & Sons, *Printers.*
1810 George C. Child & Son, *Jewelers.*
1810 N. and G. Taylor Co., Inc., *Tin Plate.*
1811 Edward K. Tryon Co., *Firearms.*
1812 Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
1812 Proctor & Schwarz, Inc., *Woolen Machinery.*
1812 Janney Lumber Co., *Lumber.*
1813 Frank A. Hookey, *Undertaker.*
1813 William Whitaker & Sons, *Cotton Goods.*
1814 H. O. Hurlburt & Sons, *Wholesale Jewelers.*
1814 National Bank of Germantown.
1814 George P. Pilling & Son Co., *Surgical Instruments.*
1815 The Edwards China Co., *China and Glassware.*
1815 Horace T. Potts & Co., *Iron and Steel.*
1815 C. Schrack & Co., *Varnishes and Colors.*
1815 Adam Pfromm & Co., *Wholesale Drugs.*
1816 Belz-Duncan Co., *Electrotypers.*
1816 William H. Horstmann Co., *Uniforms.*
1816 Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.
1816 Armstrong, Wilkins & Co., *Shoe Manufacturing Goods.*
1817 Monroe Bros. & Co., *Boots and Shoes.*
1817 William Barnett & Sons, *Starch.*
1817 Fire Association of Philadelphia.
1818 Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Co., *Chemists.*
1818 Riggs & Bro., *Jewelers.*
1819 George D. Feidt & Co., *Chemicals and Laboratory Supplies.*
1819 Charles Lennig & Co., Inc., *Manufacturing Chemists.*
1820 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., *Machinery.*
1820 Hastings & Co., *Gold Leaf.*
1820 Wm. F. Murphy's Sons Co., *Stationers.*
1821 Horrocks & Bro., *Dye Works.*
1821 Edwin A. Smith & Son, *Builders Supplies.*
1822 R. R. Bringhurst & Co., Inc., *Undertakers.*
1822 Douredoure Brothers, *Merchants.*
1822 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
1822 Bullock Brothers, *Wool.*
1823 E. Bradford Clarke Co., *Groceries.*
1823 John B. Ellison & Sons, *Cloths and Woolens.*
1824 Jacob Reed's Sons, *Clothing.*
1824 John Sidebotham, Inc., *Tapes.*
1825 Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, *Insurance.*
1825 Southwark National Bank.
1825 Walter F. Einwechter, *Bricklayer.*
1825 Riehle Brothers Testing Machine Co., *Machinery.*

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, PHILADELPHIA—ADJOINING SITE OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Occupying 923 acres, the largest Navy Yard in the world, with its monster drydocks and mammoth machine-shops, League Island is one of the wonders of the nation. South Broad Street runs through it, terminating at the Delaware River. At the left is League Island Park and directly opposite the site of the new Municipal Stadium, both included in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Grounds. Go south from City Hall on Broad Street to 3.7 m., entrance to Navy Yard.

The National Government in Philadelphia

The historic memorials of the United States Government in Philadelphia include many places besides Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and Carpenters' Hall,—already described. In addition to the Post Office and the Custom House, numerous national institutions in Philadelphia have seen daily service almost from the foundation of the government. Here are the Philadelphia Navy Yard, League Island, the oldest navy yard in the United States and the largest in the world; the historic Schuylkill Arsenal, the bulwark of every war in the nation's history since the Revolution; the Philadelphia Quartermaster's Depot, where the modern Betsy Ross still makes "Old Glory"; the United States Mint, the first and oldest in America, and the largest in output in the world; and the Frankford Arsenal, where the manufacture of arms and ammunition has been carried on for over a century. The mileage from the City Hall, and necessary directions how to reach each of these places of importance, will be found under the illustrations.

SOME of the activities of Uncle Sam in Philadelphia may be classified among the wonders of the nation and the world. The sight-seer in making trips should follow the bent of his interests as well as the necessities of the time at his disposal. The Philadelphia Navy Yard, the making of "Old Glory" at the Quartermaster's Depot, and the United States Mint should not be missed.

The following summaries will be found useful in carrying out whatever trips are made:

The **Philadelphia Navy Yard,** League Island, at the end of south Broad Street, is the largest navy yard in the world. It occupies 923 acres. During the last months of the war its average daily population was 25,000. Its monster dry-dock is the biggest in the world, accommodating vessels 1000 feet long. Its equipment of great shops and ways, and powerful machinery, includes all the marvels

THE MODERN BETSY ROSS AT WORK ON "OLD GLORY"

At the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Twenty-first and Oregon Avenue, are made all the flags used by the United States Army. Go south on Broad Street from City Hall to Oregon Avenue 2.3, turning right. At 2.8 turn left; at 2.9, right. Entrance to Depot 3.0 m.

GATEWAY TO THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, 1799

At No. 2620 Gray's Ferry Road is the oldest landmark of the National Government in Philadelphia. Go south on Broad Street from City Hall to South Street, 0.5, turning right. At 23rd Street, 1.2, turn left onto Gray's Ferry Road. At 1.8, entrance to Arsenal.

of naval construction. Its naval aircraft factory was one of the wonders of the war. A regiment of marines is always stationed at the yard, and usually there are as many as 7000 sailors. When the yard was first reopened to visitors after the war nearly 100,000 persons passed through the gates in one day.

League Island itself was first put upon a map by the Swedish engineer Peter Lindstrom in 1654-55. It was bought by the city of Philadelphia in 1862, and presented to the United States Government for a new navy yard. The old Navy Yard was located on the Delaware at the foot of Federal Street, and for nearly a century was the only navy yard of the United States. It was originally the site of the shipyard of Joshua Humphries, who built the frigate United States, and who became the nation's first naval constructor.

The **Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot,** Twenty-first Street and Oregon Avenue, is the modern home of the modern "Betsy Ross." Here, in the successor of the historic Schuylkill Arsenal, are made "Old Glory" and all the flags used by the United States Army. In 1906 the Schyulkill Arsenal became officially known as the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department. During the World War the designation became the Philadelphia Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, coincident with the opening of the extensive new plant at Twenty-first and Oregon, occupying sixty-six acres. With the opening of the new depot, the manufacturing and other activities formerly centered at the old arsenal were transferred to the new plant.

The making of "Old Glory" at the Philadelphia Depot is a stirring sight not to be missed. Thirteen operations are now necessary to the manufacture of the once handmade Stars and Stripes. After inspection the bunting is marked and cut with an electric-driven cutting machine into strips of two lengths for making the flag. One hundred stripes are cut in a single operation. The blue field for the stars is cut in the same way.

THE UNITED STATES MINT—BUILT 1901—ESTABLISHED 1792

On Spring Garden Street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth is located the oldest mint in the United States and the largest in output in the world. Go north on Broad Street from City Hall, reversing at Green Street (0.7) for west turn on Spring Garden Street. At 1.0 m., entrance to Mint.

The material for stars is stamped out with a steel-cutting die, also on an electric-driven stamping machine. In the operating room the alternate red and white stripes are joined together on a double-needle sewing machine. Each blue bunting field is carefully marked for its stars, and the stars are stitched on with a zig-zag machine. Numerous other operations complete the process.

The **Schuylkill Arsenal,** Gray's Ferry Road and Washington Avenue, is the chief landmark in the history of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. Purchased by the Secretary of War in 1799, the grounds of the Arsenal have been under continuous control of the United States Government ever since. The first building erected is still standing showing the date-stone of 1800. With the opening of the Frankford Arsenal, in 1818, the Schuylkill Arsenal began to lose its character as an "arsenal," since that time becoming the great workshop, storehouse, and centre of distribution of clothing for soldiers, including everything connected with the uniform—coats, shirtings, pantaloons, stockings, overcoats, shoes, gloves, mittens, caps, helmets, plumes and cap ornaments, and also bedding, blankets, tents, and other camp equipage.

The Schuylkill Arsenal has been the bulwark of every war in the nation's history since the Revolution. Indeed, records at the Arsenal begin with 1781 and include numerous transactions previous to 1800. Among the historic documents on file are the records of "the annuities" paid to the Indians in early days; the records of the shipments of "gifts" or annuities sent to the Barbary "pirates;" and the records of the equipment furnished the famous Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803, which resulted in the exploration and annexation of the Great Northwest.

The **United States Naval Asylum,** situated on Gray's Ferry Road, at the corner of Bainbridge Street, is occupied by old sailors. The attractive buildings in their spacious grounds of twenty-five acres were formally dedicated in 1831. Here was first established the United States Naval Academy, which was removed to Annapolis, Maryland, in 1845.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Extending on Ninth Street from Market to Chestnut, it is built on ground occupied by the University of Pennsylvania from 1802 until 1873. Go east from City Hall on Market Street to 0.4 m.

The **United States Naval Hospital,** although located on the grounds of the Naval Asylum, is under different management. The hospital was built in 1864-68.

The **United States Mint,** now located on Spring Garden Street, and extending from Sixteenth to Seventeenth, is the oldest mint in the United States and in output is the largest in the world. The Philadelphia Mint was established by act of Congress, April 2, 1792. David Rittenhouse was the first Director. The original Mint stood on the east side of Seventh Street above Market (1792-1833), and was the first building erected in any part of the United States under the authority of the National Government. From 1833 until 1901, the Mint occupied the present site of the Widener Building, Juniper and Chestnut Streets. The Grecian columns that graced the portico of the Chestnut Street Mint now stand on the grounds of the Jewish Hospital, Old York and Tabor Roads.

The operations of coinage are open to public inspection as well as the largest and most valuable collection of coins and medals in the United States. Among the coins are some dating to 2000 years before the Christian era. The "widow's mite," found near the site of the temple at Jerusalem, is one of many coins of surpassing interest. United States copper cents were first coined in 1793, silver dollars in 1794, and gold eagles in 1795. The first gold received from California was deposited in the Philadelphia Mint, December 8, 1848.

The **United States Post Office,** Ninth Street, from Market to Chestnut, began business on this site in 1884. The corner-stone of the building was laid in 1873, on ground occupied by the University of Pennsylvania from 1802-1873. One of the University buildings was the so-called "presidential mansion," built by the State of Pennsylvania in 1792-97 for Wash-

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE

Located on Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, in one of the finest specimens of Doric architecture in the world. From City Hall, go east on Market Street to Sixth, turning right to Chestnut Street; left on Chestnut to 1.1 m.

ington, but never occupied by him. Boyle's statue on the Chestnut Street front commemorates Franklin as Postmaster General.

The upper stories of the Post Office building are occupied by the United States circuit and district courts, United States district attorney, marshal, court clerks, and other officers of the National Government.

The **United States Custom House,** Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth, occupies a building originally constructed for the second United States Bank, 1819-1824. The building is considered one of the finest specimens of Doric architecture in the world, and was modeled after the Parthenon at Athens. It was first used by the Custom House in 1845. In early times the collectors of revenue occupied their own residences or stores. Carpenters' Hall was rented for Custom House purposes from 1802 until 1817. From 1817 until 1845 the Custom House occupied its own building on Second Street below Dock, west side.

The **United States Arsenal** at Frankford, popularly known as the **Frankford Arsenal,** is located at Tacony Road and Bridge Street, near Bridesburg. Originally a plot of twenty acres, bought by the National Government in 1816, the grounds of the Arsenal have recently been increased to over 62 acres. The manufacture of small arms and ammunition has gone on at the Frankford Arsenal for over a century. Occasionally big ordnance has been manufactured here. During the late World War 6100 persons were employed in the various processes of manufacture.

The complete activities of the United States Government in Philadelphia are too extensive even to enumerate here. The full list, with addresses, will be found in the Bell Telephone Directory.

CITY HALL SQUARE AS IT LOOKED JULY 4, 1812

This captivating view of our ancestors in the early days of the republic was painted by John Lewis Krimmell, and the original is at the Academy of Fine Arts. See page 198.

THE "CITY HALL" AS IT LOOKED IN 1682

This is Birch's well known print of Penn's original home on Letitia Street, where the government of the City and the State began.

The William Penn Sight-Seeing Tour—20.7 m.

Arranged especially for visitors limited in time, this sight-seeing tour of Philadelphia, based on Historic Route 2—Memorials of William Penn, embraces some of the best scenic and historic features of the Quaker City.

Beginning with a view of the city from City Hall Tower, it leads through sections of old Philadelphia that are still full of the charm of Colonial days; it includes colorful pictures of streets and buildings, modern and ancient; it gives sweeping glimpses of ships and shipping on the Delaware River front, together with an impressive view of the new Delaware River Bridge; it shows where Penn landed in 1682; where he made his famous treaty with the Indians, and the house in which he lived—the first brick house in Philadelphia; it allows time for brief visits to Old Swedes' Church, Girard College, Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall, the Aquarium; it provides time to see at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania celebrated historic paintings and stirring personal relics of Penn, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln; and others; after a magnificent view of the city from Belmont Hill, it concludes with a drive through romantic Fairmount Park, showing the picturesque beauties of both sides of the lovely Schuylkill; and finally, after passing the memorials to Grant, Lincoln, and Washington, ends in the perfect panorama of the Parkway, said to be the most beautiful promenade in America.

A full morning or afternoon is necessary for this trip. Two hours are required for actual driving-time, but adequate additional time must be allowed if stops are made at City Hall, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Old Swedes' Church, Penn Treaty Park, Memorial Hall, the Aquarium, or other places of interest.

Mileage

0.0 **CITY HALL, Philadelphia,** south side. After visiting City Hall Tower, go east on South Penn Square.

City Hall.—Long noted as the largest single building in the world, this home of the municipal government occupies ground dedicated by William Penn for public uses at the foundation of the city. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1874, and the statue of Penn was raised in place in 1894. This statue weighs 53,348 pounds, and is 37 feet high. The main tower is 548 feet high.

City Hall Tower.—Guides for visiting the tower will be found on the first floor, east corridor.

0.0 Juniper St.; turn right. On left

The Wanamaker Store.—Founded by John Wanamaker, originator in the development of the department store in America, this great Philadelphia institution is a daily international exposition of the choice products of the world. The Wanamaker organ, originally exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition and since enlarged, is the largest and most majestic instrument in the world.

0.1 Cross Chestnut St. **0.2** Cross Walnut St.

0.3 Stop to visit the following, and then continue on Juniper St.

Philadelphia Library Company (northeast corner of Locust and Juniper).—Established on its present site in 1880, this is the library founded by Franklin in 1731—the oldest public library in America. In the niche over the doorway is the Lazzarini statue of Franklin, presented in 1792. William Penn's desk, electrical apparatus used by Franklin in 1746, and relics of Washington are to be found immediately on entrance.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Locust and 13th Sts., southwest corner).—Instituted in 1824, the society possesses a rich collection of books, manuscripts, historic portraits, and relics. Not to be missed are the portrait of "Penn in Armor," Penn's famous Indian Wampum Belt, Washington's desk, Franklin's composing-stick, and Lincoln's law library. For other details see General Index.

0.4 Spruce St.; turn left. Between 13th and 12th Sts., cross

Camac Street.—A famous little street that has earned the name of the "Greenwich Village" of Philadelphia. Its quaint old houses have been made over into old-fashioned clubs, studios, and places for adventures in eating.

0.8 Spruce St., east of 9th, north side

Portuguese Hebrew Burying Ground, 1740.—Rebecca Gratz, the original of Scott's heroine in "Ivanhoe," lies buried here.

0.9 8th St.; turn right to main entrance of the

Pennsylvania Hospital, 1754.—Aside from its humanitarian and scientific importance, this institution is of great historic interest. The cornerstone with the quaint inscription written by Franklin in 1754, the great scion of the Penn Treaty Elm, Benjamin West's "Christ Healing the Sick," the beautiful Colonial stair-case and woodwork, and the antique library at the top of the building are all of exceptional interest.

FOOT OF MARKET STREET IN 1890

Mileage

1.0 Pine St.; turn right. Colonial house on left; spire of St. Peter's Church visible down Pine St. Midway in block, on right

Statue of William Penn.—Given by Penn's grandson, John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, England, in 1804.

1.1 9th St.; turn right. Immediately on left is passed **Clinton Street,** charming relic of the old Quaker City, and sometimes called the most restful street in Philadelphia.

1.2 Spruce St.; turn right.

1.4 6th and Spruce Sts., southwest corner

Birthplace of Joseph Jefferson.—A tablet records the birth of "Rip Van Winkle," February 20, 1829. **Holy Trinity Catholic Church,** 1789 (northwest corner).—On the north side of this quaint red and black brick building is a small cemetery where Stephen Girard was first buried. Here also, says tradition, is buried the original of Longfellow's Evangeline.

1.6 No. 336 Spruce St., south side, east of 4th St.

Lewis-Fisher-Wharton House, 1796.—A beautiful old house with an important family history. See Route 19.

1.9 Front St.; turn right. Conspicuous for its old houses, brick and wooden.

2.1 Front below Lombard, west side—

Pastorius Tablet.—Marks the site of the cave-house built here in 1683 by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown. See Route 3.

2.1 Cross

South Street.—The southern boundary of the City of Philadelphia down to 1854, when by act of consolidation city and county became coterminous. On this street stood the Old Southwark Theatre, frequently attended by Washington, where in 1767 was produced the first American play ever publicly acted, written by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., a Philadelphian, son of the inventor of the quadrant.

MARKET STREET AT SECOND IN 1709

Mileage

2.4 Cross **Catharine Street,** named for Catharine Swanson, whose family was the original Swedish owner of the greater part of South Philadelphia.

2.4 Cross **Queen Street,** still notable for its long line of **old Swedish houses.** The name, like that of Christian Street, is commemorative of Queen Christina of Sweden.

2.5 Christian St.; turn left.

2.6 South Water Street; turn right to entrance.

Old Swedes' Church, 1700.—On the gallery is the oldest public record of the use of the Swedish language in America; in the vestry room are Philadelphia's earliest American naturalization papers, granted by Penn to the builder and first pastor of this church, now the oldest church edifice in Philadelphia. Among the old tombstones is one of a member of the Swanson family, original Swedish owners of most of South and West Philadelphia. Here lies buried Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist. See Route 1.

Continue on South Water St. to Washington Ave., turning left; and immediately left again (bearing right across R.R. tracks) onto

Delaware Avenue.—The International Mercantile Marine Co., Piers Nos. 53 and 55, is representative of the big shipping interests on the Delaware River water-front. With 20 miles of water frontage on the Delaware, the port of Philadelphia ranks second in the United States, although less than one-half of the river front is improved. A feature of this great avenue is the continuous Belt Line Railroad, with direct track connections with all piers and connecting with the three great trunk line railroads, eliminating the necessity of lighterage.

Municipal Piers.—Since the creation of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in 1907, the development of Municipal Piers has been rapid. Over one hundred ocean-going steamers and a like number of coast-wise and river craft can be accommodated in the 267 wharves of all sizes that line the river front.

3.4 South Street Ferry.—Reading Railway Ferry to Camden and Seashore Resorts.

3.6 Dock St. and Delaware Ave.; turn left, passing on left

Old Dock Street Market.—The original centre of Philadelphia's produce and fruit supply, now grown so great as to necessitate the use of the whole of Dock Street and many surrounding streets.

3.7 Dock and Front Sts., northwest corner.

Blue Anchor Inn.—The present building, no longer an inn, was a successor of the original "Blue Anchor," which stood at the spot where Penn landed when he first came up the Delaware in 1682.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

At Second and Chestnut Streets, in the block in which Penn built his first home and laid the foundations of the city, stands this financial representative of the great business interests that have grown up in this historic region.

Mileage

3.7 Curve right on Dock St.

3.8 Cross 2nd St.; visible on right, 2nd and Walnut Sts., northeast corner

Old Krider Gun-shop, 1754.—On this spot in 1680 was born Edward Drinker, the first white child born on Philadelphia soil.

Seamen's Church Institute (2nd and Walnut Sts.). Attendance in Recreation Rooms (5 mos.) 51,611.

3.9 Walnut St.; turn left.

Insurance Company of North America. Founded 1792.—The gigantic new building of the oldest marine insurance company in America is being erected on the Parkway.

Old Stock Exchange Building.—This dignified old structure, the first home of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, was opened for business in 1834. During the Civil War it was the financial centre of the United States.

4.0 3rd St.; turn right.

First United States Bank (Third St. opposite Dock).—The present occupant of this classic marble structure, erected in 1797 for the First United States Bank, is the **Girard National Bank,** which began business here in 1832 as the Girard Bank. From 1811 until 1831 the building was occupied by Stephen Girard as a private bank. It is the oldest banking building in America.

4.0 Chestnut St.; turn right.

4.1 Chestnut and 2nd Sts., northeast corner, **Corn Exchange National Bank,** Main Office.

Aerial photograph by Victor Dallin

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE FROM THE CAMDEN SIDE

Compare the river front along Delaware Avenue, above Market Street, with its great modern piers, and the foot of Market Street in 1709, as shown in the illustration on page 265.

Mileage

4.2 Letitia St.; turn left at No. 115 Chestnut St.

Letitia Street.—Named for Penn's daughter, who owned for many years the block from Front to Second and half-way to Chestnut St. On the west side, near Market St., stood the "Letitia House," removed in 1883 to West Fairmount Park, and now generally called the William Penn House.

4.3 Market St.; turn right.

Camden Ferries. (To New Jersey and Seashore Resorts.)—Market Street Ferry—Pennsylvania Railroad. Chestnut Street Ferry—Philadelphia & Reading R.R.

Franklin and Market Streets.—At the foot of Market Street Benjamin Franklin landed in Philadelphia one Sunday morning in October, 1723, and made the memorable walk up Market Street, penny roll in hand, which so amused the pretty young woman who afterwards became his wife.

4.4 Delaware Ave.; turn right and reverse immediately on Delaware Ave.

Stephen Girard Estate.—Delaware Avenue, north of Market, west side, was the original estate of Stephen Girard. It extended through to Water Street, where stood Girard's home, in which he entertained Talleyrand and Louis Philippe, and many distinguished French refugees.

4.6 Cross Arch St.

Delaware River Bridge.—This largest suspension bridge in the world is to be formally opened July 4, 1926. The estimated cost is $35,000,000. The central span is 1750 feet long, and the height of the towers is 375 feet.

North Delaware Avenue.—Recently developed into a magnificent commercial boulevard, from Market Street to Port Richmond, this great highway gives a wonderful picture of steamboat and steamship lines, great terminal freight stations, gigantic storage warehouses, and many diversified commercial and manufacturing plants. The new Municipal Piers are again a striking feature. At **Pier No. 10** is the **Bush Line,** between Philadelphia and Wilmington, operated by the **George W. Bush & Sons Company** since 1774.

5.3 Fork; keep on Delaware Ave. **5.9** Turn to right on Beach St. with R.R.

6.0 Columbia Ave. and Beach St.

Penn Treaty Park and Monument.—Here was the scene of Penn's famous treaty with the Indians —"not ratified by an oath" and "never broken." The nearby monument, erected in 1827, commemorates the treaty and marks the site of the "Treaty Elm," blown down in 1810.

6.0 Continue, by turning left on East Columbia Ave. **6.2** East Girard Ave.; turn left.

PENN TREATY ELM AT SHACKAMAXON

The great twenty million dollar plant of the Philadelphia Electric Company now bounds the site of Penn's Treaty with the Indians. See illustration on page 75.

Mileage

7.7 Cross Broad St.; City Hall Tower and Penn Statue on left.

8.3 Corinthian and Girard Aves., Entrance Lodge to

Girard College.—Founded by Stephen Girard for orphan boys and first opened in 1848. The beautiful Main Building, magnificent in design and proportions, with its spacious colonnade of thirty-four Corinthian columns, has been called "the most perfect Greek Temple in existence." The grounds of the college occupy forty acres. In the Main Building is a fascinating collection of personal relics of Girard. See Route 22.

8.7 Bear right on Poplar St.

8.7 West College Ave.; turn right. **8.8** Girard Ave.; turn left.

9.2 Cross bridge over R.R.

9.5 Cross Girard Ave. bridge.

Fairmount Park.—Extending for many miles along both sides of the lovely Schuylkill River and for four miles along picturesque and historic Wissahickon Creek, embracing over 3600 acres, Fairmount Park is the largest and most beautiful city park in America. The name "Faire Mount" was given by Penn's surveyor-general to the region since known as "The Old Park." The West Park was the scene of the Centennial City in 1876.

9.7 Turn left for entrance to the

Zoological Garden.—This attractive collection of wild animals, birds, and reptiles from all parts of the world, now occupying 33 acres, was first opened July 4, 1874, on the historic grounds of Solitude. It is one of the show places of Philadelphia.

9.9 By continuing to this point on the drive at the side of the Zoological Garden may be seen within the grounds

Solitude, 1785.—Built by William Penn's grandson, John Penn, who resided here after the Revolution and at one time owned half the province of Pennsylvania. The building and the grounds were bought from Penn's great-grandson in 1852, this transaction ending the proprietorship of the Penn family in Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL HALL—WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK

This permanent memorial of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 is a treasure house of industrial arts, paintings, antiques, and curios.

Mileage

9.9 Reverse, bearing diagonally right at 10.0 through right-hand arch under R.R. onto Lansdowne Drive, West Fairmount Park.

10.1 **William Penn House.**—Removed from Letitia Street to Lansdowne Drive in 1883, this humble house, built in 1682 by Penn for his daughter Letitia, is venerated as the oldest brick building in Philadelphia, Penn's first home in the "City of Brotherly Love," and the first Statehouse in Pennsylvania.

Continue on Lansdowne Drive down grade, then curve up steep grade, passing

10.5 **Sweet Briar Mansion,** 1797.—Judge Samuel Breck, who built this house and lived in it to the ripe age of ninety-one years, spanned in his life the entire period of American history from the war for Independence to the war for Union. Thaddeus Stevens saved, but Samuel Breck founded the common school system of the State of Pennsylvania (1836). See Route 19.

Avoid left-hand road just beyond 10.5.

10.7 4-corners; straight through. Bear right at fork just beyond; then at crossroad keep left. On the left the Smith **Civil War Memorial.**

10.9 **Memorial Hall.**—In this permanent memorial of the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is a complete and fascinating model of the grounds and buildings of the Centennial City. Here is installed the **Pennsylvania Museum** of the School of Industrial Art, a collection of ceramics, medals, metals, furniture, and textiles of surpassing interest. Housed here also is the **Wilstach Collection** of paintings, founded in 1892 as the nucleus of a municipal art gallery.

11.0 **General Meade Statue;** by Alexander M. Calder.

11.2 Turn right, with **Japanese Garden and Temple Gate** (a relic of the Centennial Exposition) on left; immediately right to

11.5 Entrance to Horticultural Hall. Immediately opposite is the Jewish **Monument to Religious Liberty,** erected by the B'nai B'rith in commemoration of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence.

Horticultural Hall.—Famous for its collection of magnificent tree ferns and other tropical plants, and for its **sunken garden** at the west end of the building. Horticultural Hall was one of the original main buildings of the Centennial Exposition.

11.5 Encircle Horticultural Hall to

The William Penn Sight-Seeing Tour—20.7 m.

Mileage

11.7 Fork; turn right; up grade onto Belmont Hill. Magnificent view of the distant city.

12.2 **Belmont Mansion,** 1745.—Originally the mansion of an early colonial plantation, and the home of a staunch patriot in Revolutionary days, Belmont is rich in memories of the remarkable Judge Richard Peters, who entertained here Washington and many distinguished guests. The beautiful colonial interior should not be missed. See Routes 5 and 10.

12.5 Turn right, crossing stone bridge over trolley onto old Speedway.

13.1 Turn right, curving down steep hill. **13.1** At top of grade, turn right.

13.5 **Greenland;** the old mansion on the right, is the relic of a lost village.

13.6 Turn left down hill, leaving trolley bridge on right.

13.8 Turn left, at foot of hill, onto

West River Drive.—One of the loveliest sections of Fairmount Park's one hundred miles of drives and foot-paths.

14.6 Turn right over Falls of Schuylkill bridge. **14.8** Turn right onto

East River Drive.—Vies in beauty with its west bank rival. Along its shores gay crowds gather to witness the American Henley and other races.

15.3 **Tomb of Elisha Kent Kane,** ruggedly placed on the hillside, near the walled embankment of Laurel Hill Cemetery. A steep path at this point leads to

The Grave of Charles Thomson.—The obelisk of this great Revolutionary patriot, who was the first Secretary of Congress and the first American translator of the Bible, commands a view of exceptional beauty. See Route 11.

15.9 Turn left up hill, leaving River Drive.

16.1 On the heights at the left is **Strawberry Mansion.**

16.2 Statue of **The Medicine Man.** At 4-corners, straight through; also at 16.4

16.8 **Ormiston,** a revolutionary mansion once belonging to a noted loyalist.

16.9 Fork; keep right.

17.0 **Rockland,** built in 1810. An early American merchant's home.

17.2 **Benedict Arnold's Mansion.**—The most beautiful of all the historic mansions in Fairmount Park, Mt. Pleasant, built in 1762, and owned at the outbreak of the Revolution by Benedict Arnold and his wife Peggy Shippen, has many charming associations. See Route 10.

17.2 Curve around and turn right. **17.4** Foot of hill, turn right. Pass under R.R.

17.6 East River Drive; turn left. **Equestrian Statue of General Grant.** By Daniel C. French.

18.0 Frederick Remington's **Cow Boy.** **18.1** **Rock Tunnel.**

18.3 Visible on hill on left is **General Grant's Cabin,** used as his headquarters at City Point, Virginia. On the right, lighthouse and picturesque boat-houses of the Schuylkill Navy.

18.6 **Lemon Hill and Mansion,** on left; acquired by the city in 1844; the original estate of 42 acres was owned by Robert Morris during the Revolution and was occupied by him up to 1797.

18.8 **Lincoln Monument.** Erected in 1871. Turn right, passing around fountain to

19.0 **The Aquarium.**—Begun in 1911 and established in 1916 in the old Fairmount Water Works, famous for its Grecian architecture, this exhibit of food and other fishes in ingeniously lighted tanks includes aquatic reptiles, turtles, and terrapin. The turtle "Old Tut" weighs 820 pounds and is over 500 years old.

19.0 Reverse to fountain, turning right. **19.3** Pennsylvania Ave.; turn right.

19.4 On passing the **Washington Monument,** keep to the right. The largest bronze sculpture in the United States, this great equestrian monument by Siemering was erected by the Society of the Cincinnati in 1897; soon to be removed to the Parkway facade of the Art Museum.

The Philadelphia Art Museum.—Still under construction, this magnificent architectural acropolis, overlooking and dominating the entire Parkway, is to cost upwards of $15,000,000. The George W. Elkins collection of paintings is already housed in it.

19.5 Turn right and then left onto

The Parkway.—The Parkway is the crowning feature of Philadelphia's system of beautiful boulevards, leading directly through Fairmount Park to the Roosevelt Boulevard at the north, and connecting through West Philadelphia with the Cobb's Creek Boulevard. Stretching from the City Hall to Fairmount Park and already flanked by buildings of rare beauty, representative of

THE PARKWAY AT LOGAN CIRCLE

This comparatively recent picture is valuable for making clear the great changes taking place in this rapidly growing centre of the city. The mammoth building of the Insurance Company of North America is conspicuous by its absence.

Mileage

industry, science, literature, art, and religion, this great central boulevard promises to be the most beautiful promenade in America.

20.1 **The New Free Library.**—Facing Logan Square and dominating by its beauty this region of the Parkway, the new Main Building of the Free Library of Philadelphia has shelving capacity for more than 1,500,000 volumes. The library was established in 1891 and ground for the new building was broken in 1917. Twenty-nine branch libraries extend the usefulness of the library to every quarter of the city.

20.1 Curve around **Logan Circle,** once Logan Square, named for William Penn's confidential friend and secretary, who was one time governor of Pennsylvania.

20.2 **The Academy of Natural Sciences.**—Founded in 1812, the museum contains a remarkable collection of birds, animals, insects, shells, fossils, minerals, and Indian relics. There is a notable gallery of portraits of American naturalists and scientists.

20.3 **Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.**—The corner-stone of this beautiful brownstone structure was laid in 1846, and the first religious service in it was held Easter Sunday, 1862. Its imposing dome and beautiful facade of Corinthian columns are striking features of the Parkway. The remains of most of Philadelphia's venerable Bishops and Archbishops are interred beneath the grand altar.

20.4 **Industrial Buildings on the Parkway.**—Conspicuous as among the first industrial buildings to be erected on the Parkway are the **Bell Telephone Company Building** (20.4), and (20.5) the new building of the **Insurance Company of North America.** (Founded 1792.)

20.6 **Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station.**—Here are the headquarters and general offices of the **Pennsylvania System,** which has a total of 27,795 miles of trackage, with 6549 miles west of Pittsburgh. Trains are run from this station, via the Delaware River railroad bridge, direct to Atlantic City and other seaside resorts. A magnificent new station in West Philadelphia at the Schuylkill River is planned and under construction.

20.7 **CITY HALL, Philadelphia.**

THE CROSSING OF BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

Dominating the scene is the superb Girard Trust Company Building. At the extreme right is a corner of the City Hall, Broad and Market Streets, where all routes in this book start and terminate.

The George Washington Sight-Seeing Tour—32.0 m.

Arranged also especially for visitors limited in time, this sight-seeing tour, based on Historic Route 8—George Washington in Philadelphia, covers and completes the important historic sections of Philadelphia not included in Summary Route A.

It takes the visitor first to Independence Hall and the other great historic shrines, and finally to every important corner of the city. As Washington is associated in some striking way with every leading street and great highway of old Philadelphia the trip is remarkably all-inclusive. Beginning in the heart of the city, with its kaleidoscopic street scenes, the trip sweeps the length of busy Broad Street to historic Germantown; embraces the lovely Wissahickon boulevard, and picturesque roads of West Fairmount Park; crosses the lively thoroughfares of modern West Philadelphia; courses the length of the new Cobb's Creek boulevard; and returns to the city by way of the oldest highroad in Pennsylvania, affording opportunity to visit the University of Pennsylvania, notable for the first Law School in the United States and the oldest Medical School in America. Opportunity is taken to list on this trip most of the noteworthy buildings or places of interest, ancient or modern, found on the way.

As an exclusively sight-seeing tour this trip can be covered in about four hours. It should be planned, however, for a whole day, allowing ample time for stops and dining. The morning should include stops at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Christ Church, Betsy Ross House, and Masonic Temple, where the first part of the trip may conclude. The afternoon drive should include stops at the Academy of Fine Arts, Stenton, Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society, Bartram's Garden, University of Pennsylvania Museum, Commercial Museum, or other places of special interest to the visitor.

Mileage

0.0 CITY HALL, Philadelphia. Go south on Broad St.

South Broad Street to Spruce.—Lining both sides of South Broad St. are many of the finest and most important buildings in the city.

	WEST SIDE	EAST SIDE
	(Between South Penn Square and Chestnut)	
	West End Trust Co. Building	Lincoln Building
	Girard Trust Company Building	Liberty Building
	(Between Chestnut and Walnut)	
	Land Title Building	Real Estate Trust Co. Building
0.1	Union League	North American Building
	Manufacturers' Club	Forrest Theatre
	(Between Walnut and Locust)	
0.2	Bellevue-Stratford Hotel	Ritz-Carlton Hotel
	Philadelphia Art Club	
	(Between Locust and Spruce)	
	Academy of Music	Hotel Walton
	Shubert Theatre	Broad Street Theatre
	Atlantic Building	Hotel Stenton

0.3 Spruce St.; turn left. **0.4** 13th St.; turn left.

0.5 Locust and 13th Sts. Stop. The **Historical Society of Pennsylvania** and the **Philadelphia Library Company** are included in this trip for the benefit of tourists who have not undertaken **Summary Route A.** See page 263.

0.6 Philadelphia Club, Walnut and 13th Sts., northwest corner; one of the oldest and most exclusive social organizations in Philadelphia; founded in 1830.

0.7 Chestnut St.; turn right.

Chestnut Street to Ninth.—Chestnut Street is still the main shopping street of the city and here stores and shop-windows abound. Chestnut below 13th St. is the **Hotel Adelphia.** At No. 1218 Chestnut St. is the **Bailey Banks and Biddle Co.** jewelers and silversmiths. The **Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Co.,** 12th and Chestnut, northwest corner, occupies in part the site of the house in which Robert Morris died in 1806. At 1224 Chestnut St. is the retail department of the hat manufacturers, **John B. Stetson Co.**

0.8 Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre.

0.9 Old Chestnut Street Opera House, No. 1021 Chestnut St.

0.9 Philadelphia Electric Company, Main Office, 10th & Chestnut Sts., southwest corner.
The Philadelphia Record, No. 917 Chestnut St.

1.0 United States Post Office, Federal Building, Ninth and Chestnut Sts. Boyle's **Statue of Franklin.**

The George Washington Sight-Seeing Tour—32.0 m,

Mileage

1.0 Chestnut Street and Ninth.

1.1 **Benjamin Franklin Hotel.**

1.1 **Gimbel Brothers.**—Under construction, **the Largest Department Store in the World.**

1.1 8th and Chestnut Sts., northeast corner, **Green's Hotel.**

1.3 No. 605 Chestnut St., now occupied by the **United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company;** site of the original Chestnut Street Theatre (1793–1855), where April 25, 1798, was first sung "Hail Columbia."

1.3 Sixth and Chestnut Streets; turn right. Southwest corner, new **Public Ledger Building;** adjoining, on Sixth St., facing Independence Square, is the **Curtis Building,** the home of *The Ladies' Home Journal, The Saturday Evening Post,* and *The Country Gentleman.* The **Curtis Building** alone is the largest structure devoted to the printing of periodicals in the world.

1.4 Walnut St.; turn right. Sixth and Walnut Sts., southeast corner, is the notable building of the **Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.**

Washington Square, south side of Walnut St., west of 6th St., was originally Southeast Square, planned and dedicated by William Penn. Used as a potter's field from 1706-1794, it contains the unmarked graves of hundreds of Continental and British soldiers, buried here during the Revolution. Across the Square, and facing it at Seventh Street, is seen the colonnaded facade of the **First Presbyterian Church,** founded in 1692, and removed to this site in 1825. In this church originated Princeton University. At 7th and Walnut Sts., southwest corner, is the **Philadelphia Savings Fund Society,** founded in 1816, the oldest and first institution of its kind in Philadelphia. At the northwest corner of 7th and Walnut is the oldest Bible society in the United States, the **American Bible Society,** founded in 1808.

1.5 7th St.; turn right. **1.6** Chestnut St.; turn right.

1.7 Pass in review **"State House Row":**

1.7 **Congress Hall** (Sixth and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner).—In this building, built in 1789, met the Congress of the United States from December 6, 1790, until 1800, when the seat of government was removed to Washington. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives; the upper by the Senate. Here Washington was inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States, and here he delivered the famous "Farewell Address" in 1796. Here, too, John Adams was inaugurated, March 4, 1797. Among other historic relics and paintings is the important exhibition of popular colorful historic paintings by J. L. G. Ferris.

1.7 **Independence Hall.**—Begun in 1732 as the State House of Pennsylvania, Independence Hall has been the scene of the greatest event in the nation's history. In **Independence Chamber** July 4, 1776, was made the American Declaration of Independence. The **Old Liberty Bell,** which first proclaimed the nation's freedom, hangs here upon its original beam. In Independence Chamber Washington was made General George Washington; and here in 1787 was adopted the Constitution of the United States. The beautiful old building is rich in relics and portraits of Revolutionary days.

1.8 **Old City Hall** (Fifth and Chestnut Sts., southwest corner).—Completed in 1791, this building was for nine years the home of the First United States Supreme Court (1791–1800). Here is preserved an important collection of Indian relics and curios, and West's celebrated painting, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians."

1.8 **American Philosophical Society** (Fifth St. below Chestnut).—Built in 1789, and founded by Franklin in 1743, this world-wide celebrated institution possesses many historic treasures, including more than a thousand Franklin manuscripts and many other mementos of the practical philosopher.

1.8 Fifth and Chestnut Sts.,

Drexel Building (southeast corner).—In a house once standing on this site Gilbert Stuart painted the celebrated full-length portrait of Washington known as the "Lansdowne Washington."

1.8 **Lafayette Building** (northeast corner).—In this building is the office of **The Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company,** the oldest existing business house in America, founded in 1687, and represented today by a lineal descendant of the founder in the eighth generation. A century older than the Constitution of the United States, older even than the Bank of England, this venerable business house stands at the head of Philadelphia's oldest industries and numerous centenary firms.

Also in this building is the office of **The John T. Lewis & Bros. Company,** manufacturers of white lead, established in 1772, and managed by five successive generations of the Lewis family. Depositors in the Bank of North America since its foundation in 1781, this firm possesses the oldest continuous bank account on the American continent.

1.8 **United States Custom House,** originally built for the second United States Bank, 1819–24.

THE UNION LEAGUE—BROAD AND SANSOM STREETS

Mileage

1.8 No. 421 Chestnut St., **Philadelphia National Bank.** Founded in 1803.

1.9 Fourth and Chestnut Sts., southeast corner, **Brown Bros. & Co.,** bankers. Founded in 1800. In the building at the southwest corner of 4th and Chestnut Sts. is another Philadelphia centenary firm, **R. D. Wood & Co.,** iron merchants, established in 1803. Deep in the rear of No. 322 Chestnut St.

1.9 **Carpenters' Hall.**—Built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company, founded in 1724, the oldest of all the trade bodies in Philadelphia. Here met the First Continental Congress in 1774. Here in the most illustrious body of patriots ever assembled Patrick Henry won fame and Washington his spurs.

1.9 Directly opposite Carpenters' Hall is

Franklin Court (South Orianna Street).—Midway toward Market Street stood the house in which Franklin died in 1790, and in which he prepared the final draft of the immortal **Autobiography.** In this street James Gordon Bennett began his career as a newspaper publisher, and here Woodrow Wilson's father was a printer.

1.9 No. 313 Chestnut St., **Philadelphia Clearing House.**

2.0 No. 307 Chestnut St., **Bank of North America**—the oldest bank on the American continent. Chartered in 1781, it still occupies its original site.

2.1 Chestnut St. and 2nd, northeast corner, **CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,** Main Office. Central City Office, Nos. 1510-1512 Chestnut Street.

2.1 **Letitia St.** See Route 2.

2.2 Front St.; turn left. No. 46 South Front St., **Bullock Bros.,** wool merchants, a centenary firm (1822).

2.3 Cross Market St.
No. 36 North Front St., **Nathan Trotter & Co.,** metals, a centenary firm (1790).

2.4 Arch St.; turn left. No. 113 Arch St., **Geo. D. Wetherill & Co.,** white lead, a centenary firm (1807). On the Wetherill building is a **tablet to Capt. Thomas Holme** (1624–1695), William Penn's first surveyor-general, who lived near this spot.

Mileage

2.5 2nd St.; turn left.

2.6 **Christ Church.**—An Episcopal church building was on this site in 1695. The present building was begun in 1727 and completed in 1744. Here are the tombs of Robert Morris, Bishop White, and many others distinguished in Revolutionary days. The pew occupied by Washington and his family throughout his presidential years (1790–1797) in Philadelphia is carefully preserved.

2.8 **Tablet,** marking site of the **Slate Roof House,** in which William Penn lived with his family on his second visit to Philadelphia (1699–1701). Here was born John Penn, "the American," the only child born to the founder in the new world. South of the **Keystone Telephone Co.** building is a plot of ground, now Moravian St., set aside in 1755 by Penn's grandson as an **Indian reservation.**

2.8 **Old Krider Gun-shop,** 2nd and Walnut Sts., built in 1751 by John Drinker. On this spot was born in 1680 Edward Drinker, the first white child born on Philadelphia soil.

2.9 Cross Dock St.

3.1 Pine St.; turn right. The **Old Second Street Market,** on the left, dates back to 1745. Many fashionable families of the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods here did their marketing.

3.2 No. 224 Pine St., the **Stamper-Blackwell-Bingham House,** built in 1768, has had a notable family history. See Route 19.

3.2 3rd and Pine Sts.; turn right.

St. Peter's Church.—Built in 1763, this church shared with Christ Church the honors of "court church" in Revolutionary days. Washington's pew is still pointed out, and in the beautiful churchyard is a monument to Commodore Stephen Decatur.

3.4 No. 244 South 3rd St., the **Powel House,** home of Samuel Powel, last Mayor of Philadelphia under the proprietary charter, and first Mayor under the new United States. Here Washington frequently "dined," "danced," and "drank tea."

3.4 **Willing's Alley.** Hidden away in this narrow street, midway between Third and Fourth Sts., is the oldest Catholic church in Philadelphia, **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church,** founded in 1733.

St. Paul's Church (Third St., below Walnut).—Built in 1762. In the churchyard, at the right, is the tomb of the great tragedian Edwin Forrest. Stephen Girard was married in this church, June 6, 1777.

3.5 Walnut St. and Third, old home of the **Insurance Company of North America,** founded 1792.

3.5 **First United States Bank,** afterwards Stephen Girard's Bank. See Routes 12 and 22.

3.8 Arch St.; turn left. Stop; walk back to

Betsy Ross House (No. 239 Arch St.).—Tradition names this quaint old house, once the home of Elizabeth Ross, "The Birthplace of Old Glory." The Stars and Stripes first became the national flag in Philadelphia by act of Congress assembled in Independence Hall, June 14, 1777.

3.9 4th and Arch Sts.; the **Arch Street Friends' Meeting House,** the stronghold of the Quakers in Philadelphia; the direct successor of the "'Great Meeting House," built in 1695.

3.9 4th St.; turn left. At the northeast corner of 4th and Arch is Lowell's "Honey-Moon Hotel." Here lived in earlier days Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. On 4th St. above Arch, at the southeast corner of Cherry St. stood until 1870 Old Zion Lutheran Church, forever memorable as the spot where General "Light-horse Harry" Lee first proclaimed Washington—"*First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

4.0 At No. 62 North 4th St., second alley-way, is a **tablet** marking the **site of the Old Charity School and Academy,** founded by Franklin in 1740, which became in 1779 the University of Pennsylvania. **4.1** Market St.; turn right.

4.1 Visible on 5th St. below Market, east side, the **Philadelphia Bourse,** founded in 1890.

4.2 No. 528–30 Market St., **tablet** high on second floor front, was the **site of the "first White House."** Here Washington lived with his family, 1790–1797.

4.3 7th and Market Sts., southwest corner, **Penn National Bank, site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Tablet.**

MASONIC TEMPLE—BROAD AND FILBERT STREETS

BROAD STREET STATION—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Mileage

4.3 Extending from 7th to 8th St., on Market, **Lit Brothers,** Department Store.

4.4 8th and Market Sts., occupying the block bounded by Market and Chestnut, 8th and 9th, **Gimbel Brothers,** Department Store.

4.4 8th and Market Sts., **Strawbridge & Clothier,** Department Store.

4.7 11th to 12th, south side of Market St., **N. Snellenburg & Co.,** Department Store.

4.7 12th and Market Sts., **Reading Terminal**—Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.

4.8 13th and Market Sts., **The Wanamaker Store.** John Wanamaker, Founder.

4.9 Turn right, around **CITY HALL,** passing on the right the **Evening Bulletin Building,** Filbert and Juniper Sts. On left, **Broad Street Station.** Stop to visit

Masonic Temple (Broad and Filbert Sts.)— The interior of this beautiful specimen of Norman architecture is one of the sights of Philadelphia. Oriental Hall, Ionic Hall, Egyptian Hall, Norman Hall, Renaissance Hall, and Gothic Hall, as well as the grand staircases and the banquet-hall, are distinguished for their impressive architecture. The museum is rich in portraits, books, and historic relics relating to freemasonry, first introduced into Philadelphia about 1730.

5.0 Broad St.; turn right.

North Broad Street.—Broad Street is the longest straight street in the world. It reaches from League Island Navy Yard on the south to the city limits on the north, a distance of over twelve miles. It has a width of 113 feet throughout its entire length. Four miles from the City Hall it crosses Germantown Avenue, and a half mile farther on connects with the Roosevelt Boulevard, the great northeast highway. Beginning with the **Masonic Temple,** northeast corner of Broad and Filbert Streets, North Broad Street is conspicuous for its many beautiful and important buildings.

5.1 Arch St., northwest corner, **United Gas Improvement Company Building.** Adjoining this building, on Arch St., is the central building of the **Young Men's Christian Association.**

5.1 Broad and Cherry Sts., east side, the **Lyric Theatre;** immediately adjoining, the **Adelphi Theatre.** Nearly opposite is the

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.—Founded in 1805, this is the oldest art academy in America. The notable permanent collection is enriched by the largest and finest collection of historic por-

Mileage

traits in this country, including the most remarkable group of portraits by Gilbert Stuart to be found anywhere. See Route 20.

5.2 **Hahnemann Medical College,** west side.

5.3 Vine St., northeast corner, the first **Catholic High School.** 5.4 The **Elks Building.**

5.5 The **Elverson Building,** the new home of **The Philadelphia Inquirer.**

5.5 **The Baldwin Locomotive Works.**—A Philadelphia industry of international importance that has spread Philadelphia's name and fame throughout the civilized world. Including the plant at Eddystone, the company at capacity employs over 20,000 men, making normally 3000 locomotives a year. Founded in 1831 by Matthias W. Baldwin, it is the oldest locomotive works in America.

5.6 Spring Garden St., northeast corner, **Spring Garden Institute,** a pioneer school for mechanics. Adjoining, on Spring Garden St., the **Lu Lu Temple,** and the **Philadelphia Normal School.**

5.6 East side, **The Apprentices' Library,** founded in 1820.

5.7 West side, **Central High School,** founded in 1836, the first free public high school established outside of New England. Among many notable graduates were Frank R. Stockton, the novelist; and Elihu Thompson, scientist and inventor. The Lick Observatory and the Yerkes Observatory trace their inspiration and origin to this school.

6.1 **Metropolitan Opera House,** Broad and Poplar.

6.4 **La Salle College,** No. 1240 North Broad St.

6.5 Broad and Master Sts., southwest corner, **School of Design for Women,** organized 1844. The building was the last home of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian.

6.5 **Mercantile Club,** Broad above Master.

6.8 **Keneseth Israel Temple,** No. 1717 North Broad Street.

6.9 **Temple University,** Broad and Berks.

7.0 **The Baptist Temple.** 7.3 **Second Regiment Armory.**

7.5 **Dropsie College,** Broad below York.

Mickve Israel Temple, Broad and York Streets.

7.8 Broad and Huntingdon Sts., **Philadelphia National League Baseball Park.**

8.0 Glenwood Ave., on left, **North Philadelphia Station,** Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

8.6 **Masonic Home of Pennsylvania.** 8.6 **Samaritan Hospital.**

9.6 **Widener Memorial School for Girls.**

9.6 On the right, starting point of the **Roosevelt Boulevard.** over twelve miles long and 300 feet wide, the most magnificent section of the Lincoln Highway to New York. One of the sights of the boulevard is the extensive plant of **Sears, Roebuck & Co.,** the Philadelphia home of the world's largest store.

9.9 Courtland St.; turn left.

10.2 18th St.; turn right, and immediately right into

Stenton.—Built in 1728 by James Logan, secretary and confidential friend of William Penn, this charming house is the finest and best-preserved specimen of an early Colonial home in Philadelphia. See Route 5.

10.3 Reverse on 18th St. to 10.5 Courtland St.; turn right.

10.7 20th St.; curve left, and immediately right onto Wingohocking St., and immediately right onto 10.8 Germantown Ave. (**Main Street**).

10.8 Pass under R.R., **Wayne Junction Station,** Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co.

10.9 Apsley and Germantown Ave., high on the brow of Neglee's Hill,

Loudoun.—Built in 1801, and now occupied by descendants of James Logan, this beautiful mansion stands on ground once belonging to one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown.

10.9 From this point **old Germantown houses** abound, right and left.

11.2 East Logan and Main Sts.,

Lower Burial Ground.—Dates to 1693. The date of the oldest tombstone is 1707. Here are graves of the earliest settlers, and of British officers killed at the Battle of Germantown.

11.4 No. 5109 Main St., **Thones Kunder's House,** where in 1688 was made the **first public protest in America against human slavery,** presented to the Friends' Meeting by Francis

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN THE UNITED STATES—FOUNDED IN PHILADELPHIA, 1894

Mileage

Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown. Thones Kunder, one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown, numbers among his descendants Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Steamship Line.

11.6 **No. 5140 Main St.,** in 1796 occupied by Gilbert Stuart, when in a near-by studio he painted the celebrated "Athenaeum" portrait of Washington.

11.6 No. 5267 Main St., the **Wister House,** early known as Grumblethorpe, the home since 1744 of a family distinguished in the annals of Philadelphia. Here lived Sally Wister who wrote the famous Diary with its ever charming account of Revolutionary days and events.

11.8 Just beyond Coulter St. is the pathway leading to the **Germantown Friends' Meeting House,** now hidden by the new school building. The old graveyard at the right of the path dates to 1693, and in it is the unidentified grave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown in 1683.

11.9 No. 5542 Main St., the **Morris House,** opposite **Market Square,** was built in 1772, and is memorable as the temporary home of President Washington and his family.

12.1 Vernon Park; including **Vernon Mansion,** the home of John Wister, used as the Museum of the Germantown Site and Relic Society.

12.2 **Pastorius Monument.**—Designed by Albert Jaegers to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of Germantown by Francis Daniel Pastorius and the original thirteen settlers.

12.4 **Germantown High School,** on the right.

12.4 No. 6019 Main St. occupies the

Site of the Pastorius Homestead.—The original home of the founder of Germantown stood on ground now occupied by the Methodist Church. The modernized building in the rear of the church was one of the farm houses. The beautiful building now No. 6019 Main St. was built in 1748 by a grandson of Pastorius, and was long famous as the **Green Tree Tavern.** In it was founded the Germantown Academy in 1759.

Mileage

12.4 Walnut Lane and Main St., southwest corner, is **Wyck,** believed to be the oldest (1690) house in Germantown, and notable as a house that has never been sold.

12.5 **Mennonite Meeting House,** built in 1770 in place of the log meeting-house put up in 1702. Conspicuous in the graveyard is the grave of William Rittenhouse, the first pastor of the congregation, famous for the first paper mill in America and as the ancestor of the celebrated David Rittenhouse.

12.7 No. 6239 Main St., the **Washington Tavern,** built in 1740; many taverns of this type lined Main St. in early days.

12.7 Nos. 6306 and 6316 Main St., the **Johnson Houses,** were in the thick of the fight at the Battle of Germantown. Directly opposite is the old **Concord School** (1775), in which was held the meeting that led to the organization of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Adjoining is the **Upper Burying Ground** of Germantown, the oldest known grave dating to 1716.

12.9 Johnson and Main Sts., occupying the whole block,

The Chew House.—Built in 1760, this historic old colonial mansion was the central scene in the Battle of Germantown. See Route 10.

12.9 Almost opposite the Chew House is **Upsala,** built in 1798 by an ancestor of the present occupant; one of the most beautiful examples of colonial architecture in Philadelphia.

13.1 Upsal St.; turn left. At the northeast corner of Upsal and Main Streets is the **Billmeyer House,** built in 1727. Here Washington stood at the Battle of Germantown, telescope in hand, watching the British entrenched in the Chew House.

13.6 Greene St.; turn right under R.R., and immediately left (13.7) on West Upsal St.

13.8 Lincoln Drive; turn left. **14.1** Gateway entrance to Fairmount Park.

14.8 Lincoln Drive at the foot of Rittenhouse Lane—

Birthplace of David Rittenhouse.—In this picturesque old stone house, built in 1707, was born, in 1732, the first American astronomer. David Rittenhouse attained distinction as a patriot during the Revolutionary War, and became Director of the First United States Mint, and afterwards Treasurer of Pennsylvania. See Route 13.

Site of First Paper Mill in America.—Adjoining the Rittenhouse homestead was the Rittenhouse Mill, put up in 1690 by William Rittenhouse, the greatgrandfather of the celebrated scientist and patriot.

15.1 Entrance to **Wissahickon Drive.** The drive along the picturesque Wissahickon Valley and Creek is not open to automobiles. The region is full of romantic and historic interest.

16.3 Fork; turn right, up hill, crossing at 1.65 City Line bridge over Schuylkill River. On the right, **Pencoyd Iron Works** of the American Bridge Co.

17.0 Philadelphia Country Club, on left. **17.4** Belmont Ave., Belmont Reservoir on left.

18.2 52nd St. and City Line Ave. Turn left for

Detour to Wynnstay, 1690.—City Line Ave. 0.0; 0.3 Woodbine Ave. and 52nd St., **Wynnstay,** built in part in 1690 by Dr. Thomas Wynne, William Penn's friend and physician. Turn right on Woodbine Ave. to 54th St., 0.5. At 0.8 pass No. 2471 North 54th St., "Wynnstay" (carved on gate), until recently the home of a direct descendent of Dr. Thomas Wynne. At 0.9, City Line Ave., turn left resetting mileage at 18.4.

18.4 Cross Old Lancaster Road (merges on left into 54th St.).

18.8 Episcopal Academy, Lower School.

18.9 **Episcopal Academy,** Main Entrance (City Line and Berwick Aves.). Founded in 1785, this famous old school was located in its present beautiful buildings and grounds in 1921.

19.3 Cross R.R. bridge at Overbrook Station, turning immediately left on 63rd St.

19.8 On the right, 64th and Malvern (towers visible) the **Overbrook School for the Blind** (The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind).

21.3 Cross Market St. (West Chester Highway). On right, **Millbourne Mills,** 1757. 63rd St. at Market St. becomes the **Cobb's Creek Parkway.**

22.9 Diagonally right across Baltimore Ave., continuing on 58th St.

23.1 Turn right into Parkway, curving into 59th St.

23.6 Fork; keep right, on Parkway.

GRAVE OF BETSY ROSS—MT. MORIAH

It is now well cared for by the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, OVERBROOK

Built on the principle that the blind should be surrounded by the beautiful.

Mileage

24.1 **Detour** may be made at this point to visit in Mt. Moriah Cemetery

The Grave of Betsy Ross.—Turn left into Mt. Moriah (0.0), crossing iron bridge, keeping right; turn (0.1) right, up grade; turn left (0.2), following road curving to right. At 0.3, left, marked by a flag-pole and a memorial stone, erected in 1923 by the Patriotic Order Sons of America, "in honor of the maker of the first American Flag," is the grave of Elizabeth Claypoole (1752–1836), "Betsy Ross." Returning, continue on same road curving right (avoiding roads on left) to 0.5, turning sharp left, and left again, reaching at 0.7 the starting point.

24.1 Continue on **Cobb's Creek Boulevard.** **25.4** Woodland Ave.; turn left.

Woodland Avenue at 73rd St.—Woodland Avenue is the oldest highroad in Pennsylvania. Stop and walk, or make a short turn to the right on Woodland Avenue to get an unobstructed view of the old **Blue Bell Tavern** (1766), Washington's first welcome and last farewell to Philadelphia, as he travelled over this old road to and from Mt. Vernon. Adjoining the Blue Bell is **Cobb's Creek Dam,** the site of a water-mill put up by the Swedish Governor Printz in 1643. This spot is the birthplace of Pennsylvania's industries. Directly opposite this historic site is the extensive plant of **Fels & Co.** soap manufacturers.

25.7 In the rear of the **Harriet Beecher Stowe Public School,** 70th and Woodland Ave., is a low one-story building, **the oldest public school building** in Philadelphia, built in 1789, and recently in use as an open-air school.

25.9 **St. James Church, Kingsessing;** built by Swedish settlers in 1760; the second of the three original Swedish churches in or near Philadelphia.

26.6 **The J. G. Brill Company,** 62nd and Woodland. Brill cars have made the name of Philadelphia known the world over.

26.9 **Old Swedish Farmhouse,** 59th and Woodland Ave. **27.4** 54th St.; turn right.

27.7 Elmwood Ave.; turn left, and immediately right across bridge to 27.8—

The Bartram House and Gardens.—Built in 1731 by John Bartram, the first American botanist, called by Linnaeus "the greatest of natural botanists in the world," this picturesque home of the early wilderness is rich in historic associations. See Route 5.

27.8 Reverse, turning left on Elmwood Ave., and immediately right onto 54th St.

28.2 Woodland Ave.; turn right.

29.3 Entrance to **Woodlands Cemetery.** (Make a detour into the cemetery to inspect.)

The Woodlands.—This once luxurious mansion, built in 1770, was the country-seat of William Hamilton, grandson of the lawyer builder of Independence Hall. It was famous for its rare plants gathered from all parts of the world. Here are buried Frank R. Stockton, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and other celebrities. See Route 10.

29.6 Main entrance to cemetery.

29.7 **Hamilton Walk, University of Pennsylvania.** Dormitories on right.

29.9 36th St.; turn right. **Wharton School,** on left; **Wistar Institute,** on right.

30.0 Spruce St.; turn left. Continue through Gate facing 36th St. to visit the **University**

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Here is the home of the celebrated Babylonian collection. The present buildings are only part of a great architectural plan to take years for its complete development. Compare the recent additions not shown in this illustration.

Mileage

Medical School, the first Medical School in America, founded in 1765. See Route 17. On Spruce St., left, is **Houston Hall,** students' club house. **30.1 University Hospital.**

30.2 33rd and Spruce Sts.; turn left.

University Museum.—Founded in 1889, this most beautiful building on the campus contains invaluable collections in the fields of archæology, ethnology, and art, all open to the public. Here is the famous **Babylonian Collection.**

Franklin Field.—Dedicated to foot-ball and field sports; recently enlarged to accommodate 55,000; further enlargements planned to accommodate 100,000.

30.2 33rd and Spruce Sts. Continue on Spruce St., one block, to visit

The Commercial Museum.—Founded at the close of the Chicago Exposition in 1894, this **pioneer commercial museum of the United States** in its permanent collection embraces exhibits from the Philippine Islands, Africa, China, India, Mexico, and the Latin-American countries. The four permanent buildings of the museum constitute a great permanent international trade exposition. A Foreign Trade Bureau, a Library of Commerce and Travel, and an Educational Division for lectures and the free distribution to schools of illustrative material for geographic and commercial instruction are among the chief activities of the Museum.

30.4 Chestnut St.; turn right. One block west, at 34th and Chestnut Sts., is the **Law School,** University of Pennsylvania, the first Law School in the United States, founded in 1790. See Route 18.

30.5 **Drexel Institute** (32nd and Chestnut Sts.).—Founded in 1891 by the banker Anthony J. Drexel for day and evening instruction in engineering, business administration, home economics, and library science. Features of the Institute are the Lankenau art collection, the museum, and a library containing the George W. Childs' collection of manuscripts—the priceless treasures of which are the original manuscript of Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and the original manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

30.6 On left, **Job T. Pugh, Auger-maker.** Founded in 1774, this centenary firm takes pride in the fact that the holes in the yoke of the old Liberty Bell were bored with a Pugh bit.

31.0 **Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Station,** 24th and Chestnut Sts.

31.7 16th St.; turn left. Down Chestnut St. is a canyon of office buildings, conspicuous among which is, on the right, the **Franklin Trust Company Building,** 15th and Chestnut, southwest corner; on the southeast corner, the **Packard Building,** occupied by the **Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities,** founded in 1811. On the left side of Chestnut St., at 15th, is the **Pennsylvania Building.** At Nos. 1510–12 Chestnut Street is the **CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK:** Central City Office. Conspicuous over the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania R.R., at 16th St., is the new home, located on the Parkway, of the **Insurance Company of North America,** founded in 1792.

31.8 Market St.; turn right.

31.9 **Broad Street Station**—Pennsylvania Railroad, on left.

32.0 **CITY HALL,** Philadelphia.

TWELVE GREAT HIGHWAY ROUTES TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia and the West, via Paoli	*Route I*
Philadelphia and the West, via Valley Forge	*Route II*
Philadelphia and the West, via Norristown	*Route III*
Philadelphia and the South, via Wilmington	*Route IV*
Philadelphia and the South, via Kennett Square	*Route V*
Philadelphia and the South, via West Chester	*Route VI*
Philadelphia and the North, via Ambler	*Route VII*
Philadelphia and the North, via Doylestown	*Route VIII*
Philadelphia and the North, via New Hope	*Route IX*
Philadelphia and the North, via South Langhorne	*Route X*
Philadelphia and the North, via Bristol	*Route XI*
Philadelphia and the North, via Camden	*Route XII*

These Routes have been planned especially to show the numerous places of historic or civic interest to be seen in approaching or leaving Philadelphia by any one of its leading highways. Directions are complete for a radius of some twenty-five miles from the city. Tourists bound to or from more distant places listed in the text will need the usual guides for detailed directions. See Map on page 319.

Route I—Philadelphia and the West, via Paoli

Lancaster Pike, an important and historic section of the Lincoln Highway to and from Pittsburgh, is the shortest route into Philadelphia from Harrisburg (99.6 m.). The old Lancaster Road dates to 1687, the Lancaster Turnpike began in 1791, and the last toll-house disappeared in 1917. Gateway to the West, this highway is rich in memories of the days of the pack-horse, the stage-coach, and the Conestoga. The Pennsylvania Railroad, first railroad to the West, was opened in 1834, and parallels the pike for most of its length. To travel over this road is to travel over the "Main Line." Route I includes points of interest and the chief detours between Philadelphia and Malvern.

General Warren Tavern, 1745.—Rebuilt in 1831. Here Major Andre stopped with the force that made the attack at Paoli on the night of September 20, 1777.

Detour to Site of the Paoli Massacre.—Leave Lancaster Pike at Bridge Street, Malvern, 0.0. Up steep grade to 0.2, King St., turn right. Warren Ave. 0.3, turn left. Monument Ave. 0.4, turn right. At 0.8 turn left on Park drive to **old and new monuments** 0.9; commemorating the disaster which overtook General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's men at this spot the night of September 20, 1777, when a British force surprised the exhausted Continentals. Reverse on Park drive to Lancaster Pike 1.8. Re-set mileage.

Site of the General Paoli Inn.—A description of pioneers on their way to the West, left by a traveler who stopped at the General Paoli Inn in 1805, says of a family journeying to Ohio: "The men wore a plain jacket and trowsers, with very large shallow crowned hats, and the women had their hair plaited in long braids, which hung down their backs, with jackets and petticoats just the reverse of the fashion of the present day. Altogether they had the appearance of a stout, hardy race, and in the company, I understood there were four generations. The master of the inn informed me that he had every reason to believe they had a very large property with them, in the wagon in which they traveled." Another traveler, writing in the same year, was not so flattering in his opinion of the west-bound pioneer. He stopped at a "miserable log-house" inn, and found it "filled with emigrants who were in their passage to the Ohio, and a more painful picture of human calamity was seldom beheld: old men embarking in distant, arduous undertakings, which they could never live to see realized; their children going to a climate destructive to youth; and the wives and mothers partaking of all their sufferings, to become victims in their turn to the general calamity." Out of such material grew "the sweet clay from the breast of the unexhausted West," as Lowell said afterwards.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR, 1715

GENERAL WARREN TAVERN, MALVERN

Detour to St. David's Church.—On the way to Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike at Waterloo Road, 0.0, turning right. Under R. R. at Devon Station 0.2. At 0.5 turn left, passing Devon Inn on right. At 0.6 turn right. After passing Cadwalader estate on left, cross West Wayne Ave. at 1.8. Lower gate 2.1, turn right. Stop at Lych Gate. **St. David's, Radnor, 1715,** is the historic stronghold of wealthy land-proprietors on the Main Line. The Welsh builders of the church looked up to bare rafters and stood on bare ground. The woodwork of the present gray stone structure came from the tree under which the original Welsh services were held. The little church among its graves is what Longfellow called it—"An image of peace and rest;" and over it the ivy still climbs and expands. Behind the church is the **grave of General "Mad Anthony" Wayne** (1745–1796). A **monument** was erected in 1809 by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. The **oldest tomb** (Edward Hughes, 1716) is made of stone brought from Wales. In the church, over the door, is a **stone cross** brought from the original St. David's in Wales. Continue from Lych Gate, turning immediately right, through stable yard into church yard; left, right, and then at 2.3 left onto Valley Forge Road. At 2.4 West Wayne Ave., turn right. 3-corners, turn left. Turn sharp right 2.6. Under R. R. 3.2. At 3.9 turn left onto Conestoga Road. Lancaster Pike 4.3, turn right. Re-set mileage at 6.0.

Philadelphia and the West, via Paoli

Route I—Harrisburg to Philadelphia

(via Lancaster and Paoli)

Mileage

0.0 **Harrisburg,** at the Capitol. Harrisburg became the capital of Pennsylvania in 1812.
36.0 **Lancaster;** the capital from 1799 to 1812.
62.1 **Coatesville; Downingtown,** 68.2.
78.8 After turning under R. R., pass on right **General Warren Tavern,** 1745.
79.4 **Malvern,** at Bridge St. (Right on Bridge St. for **Detour to Site of Paoli Massacre.**)

0.0 **Malvern,** at Bridge St.
0.4 **Green Tree;** right under R. R., and then left.
1.4 Paoli Bank, on left, adjoining **Site of General Paoli Inn.**
1.5 **Paoli;** Post Office on right. (Right on Darby Road for **Detour to Waynesborough.**)
1.8 **Tredyffrin Country Club,** on right. On left, Route II diverges at this point for **Philadelphia via Valley Forge.**
3.7 **Berwyn.** Station on left.
4.0 Left under R. R.; immediately right.
4.5 Cross Waterloo Road, north side, on left; the usual road to Valley Forge in coming from Philadelphia. **Ye Old Log Cabin,** in use by the adjoining garage, dates to 1732.
4.6 Waterloo Road, south side; road does not register (Right on Waterloo Road for **Detour to St. David's, Radnor**).
6.0 Conestoga Road and Lancaster Pike. Before turning right, stop or turn back on Lancaster Pike for a view of **Spread Eagle Inn.**
6.7 **Wayne.** On right, Wayne Title and Trust Co.
7.9 **Radnor Memorial,** dedicated to the Men and Women of Radnor Township who served in the World War.
9.1 **Villa Nova College** on left.
10.2 **Bryn Mawr,** Roberts Road (Left for **Detour to Bryn Mawr College**).
10.7 Elliot Road and Lancaster Pike.
11.1 **Old Buck Tavern** (1735); now a dwelling.
11.4 **Haverford Grammar School,** right.
11.6 **Haverford. 11.8 Haverford College Gate.**
12.2 **Old Red Lion Inn,** on right; used for offices.
12.4 **Ardmore.** Station on left.
14.4 **Seminary, St. Charles Borromeo,** left; seen across Montgomery Ave.
14.8 Cross **City Line Avenue,** passing out of Montgomery County into **Philadelphia.**
15.2 Cross 63d St., **Overbrook,** keeping on Lancaster Ave.
15.9 New **Overbrook Senior High School.**
16.5 Cross 52d St., joining trolley.
17.1 **Old Cathedral Cemetery,** on right.
18.9 **State Armory,** 33d and Lancaster Ave.
19.0 Bear left into Market St. at 32d, **West Philadelphia Station,** Pennsylvania Railroad. On right, Woodland Ave., the **oldest highway in Pennsylvania.**
19.4 Cross bridge over the **Schuylkill River at Market St.**
19.6 **Marble Obelisk,** on left, near 23d St.
20.2 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route Ir—Philadelphia to Harrisburg

(via Paoli and Lancaster)

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, west side. Go west on Market St.
0.7 23d St. On right, **Marble Obelisk.**
0.8 Cross bridge over the **Schuylkill River at Market St.**
1.2 32d and Market Sts., **West Philadelphia Station,** Pennsylvania Railroad. On left, Woodland Ave., **oldest highway in Pennsylvania.**
1.2 5-corners; right with trolley on Lancaster Ave.
1.3 33d and Lancaster, **State Armory.**
3.1 **Old Cathedral Cemetery,** on left.
3.8 Cross 52d St.; bear right at fork just beyond, leaving trolley.
4.4 **New Overbrook Senior High School.**
5.0 Cross 63d St., **Overbrook;** straight through on **Lancaster Pike (Lincoln Highway).**
5.4 **City Line Ave.;** pass into Montgomery County.
5.6 Seminary, **St. Charles Borromeo,** right; seen across Montgomery Pike. From this point, numerous beautiful suburban homes.
7.9 **Ardmore.** Station on right.
8.1 **Old Red Lion Inn;** used for offices by Autocar Company.
8.4 **Haverford College Gate.**
8.6 **Haverford.** Station on right.
8.8 **Haverford Grammar School,** left.
9.1 **Old Buck Tavern** (1735); now a modern dwelling.
9.5 **Bryn Mawr,** Elliot Road (Right for **Detour to Bryn Mawr College**).
10.0 Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.
11.1 **Villa Nova College,** on right.
11.5 Under R. R. **12.3 Radnor Memorial.**
13.5 **Wayne.** On left, Wayne Title and Trust Co.
14.2 **Old Conestoga Road;** the original **Old Lancaster Road.** Immediately ahead, on right, **Spread Eagle Inn** (Sharp left on Conestoga Road for **Detour to St. David's, Radnor**).
15.6 Lancaster Pike at Waterloo Road, south side (road does not register).
15.7 Cross Waterloo Road, north side; right is Devon road to Valley Forge. **Ye Old Log Cabin,** 1732.
16.1 Sharp curve left under R. R., and immediately right up hill.
16.5 **Berwyn.** Station on right.
18.4 **Tredyffrin Country Club,** on left. On right, Paoli road to Valley Forge (Left for **Detour to Waynesborough**).
18.7 **Paoli.** Post Office on left.
18.8 Paoli Bank, on right, adjoining **site of General Paoli Inn.**
19.8 **Green Tree;** turn right under R. R., then left.
20.2 **Malvern,** at Bridge St. (Left on Bridge St. for **Detour to Site of Paoli Massacre**).
20.8 Pass on left, before turning under R. R., **General Warren Tavern,** 1745.

37.5 **Coatesville.**
63.6 **Lancaster,** Penn Square, King and Queen Sts.
99.6 **Harrisburg.**

Detour to St. David's Church.—On the way from Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike at Conestoga Road; 0.0; turning sharp left. At 0.4, turn right. Under R. R., 1.1. At 1.7 turn sharp left. At 3-corners, turn right. At 1.9 turn left. Lower Gate 2.2, turn right. Stop at Lych Gate, **St. David's Church, Radnor.** Continue from Lych Gate, turning immediately right, through stable yard, into church yard; left, right, and then left at 2.4 onto Valley Forge Road. At 2.5 cross West Wayne Ave., passing shortly on right Cadwalader estate. At 3.7 turn left, passing Devon Inn, on left. Waterloo Road 3.8, turn right. Under R. R. at Devon Station 4.1. Lancaster Pike 4.3, turn left. Re-set mileage at Lancaster Pike at Waterloo Road, 15.6.

Spread Eagle Inn.—The original "Spread Eagle" and the stage-coach traveler have been preserved by Isaac Weld in an old print included in "Travels Through the States of North America," 1800. An old account book, under date of November 6, 1806, says, "Snack at Eagle," 87 cents; showing increase in the cost of living, for another traveler on this road says of earlier days: "As to the expense, it seldom varies, being a quarter of a dollar for lodging, the same sum for every meal, and half a dollar a night for a horse."

Villa Nova College.—Founded in 1842, by the Augustinian Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church, and named for St. Thomas of Villa Nova, Bishop of Valencia. The college was chartered by the Legislature in 1849.

Detour to Bryn Mawr College.—On the way to Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike at Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, 0.0; turning left. Montgomery Ave. 0.1. Gulph Road 0.7, turn right. **Lower Merion Baptist Church,** on left. On right, Bryn Mawr College buildings. At 1.0 College Gate, turn right into college grounds. Straight through; and then left, passing **Taylor Hall,** left. **Bryn Mawr College,** founded in 1880, and first opened in 1885, notable pioneer college for women, occupies fifty-two acres, covered with beautiful trees, lawns, and buildings. Pass out 1.1 through tower gate of **Pembroke Hall;** turn right. Yarrow St. 1.2, turn left. **Shipley School for Girls,** on right. Morris Road 1.4, turn right. Old Bryn Mawr Inn, now the **Baldwin School for Girls,** on left. At 1.5, just short of station, turn left and immediately right under R. R. At 1.6 straight through to Lancaster Pike 1.6; turn left. Re-set mileage at Elliot Road and Lancaster Pike, 10.7.

Detour to Bryn Mawr College.—On the way from Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike at Elliot Road, Bryn Mawr, 0.0; turning right. Under R. R. 0.1, then left, and immediately right onto Morris Road. Old Bryn Mawr Hotel, now **Baldwin School for Girls,** on right. Yarrow St., 0.2, turn left; **Shipley School for Girls,** on left. At 0.4 turn right. Entrance Gate, **Pembroke Hall** 0.5, turn left into **Bryn Mawr College.** Pass **Taylor Hall** on right, and turn right, passing through gate out of college grounds onto Old Gulph Road at 0.6, turning left. On right, **Lower Merion Baptist Church.** Roberts Road 0.9, turn left. Under R. R. to 1.6, Lancaster Pike; turn right. Re-set mileage at 10.0.

Harriton Farms.—Following either detour to Bryn Mawr College to Roberts Road and Old Gulph Road, turn left (at 0.0), or continue (at 0.9) to (0.1) private road, on right; turn right up long lane for **Harriton,** built in 1702 by Rowland Ellis, the Welsh founder of Bryn Mawr. Here lived in his closing years Charles Thomson, first Secretary of Congress.

Old Buck Tavern (1735).—In a letter dated "Buck Tavern, Lancaster Road, September 15, 1777, 3 p. m.," Washington wrote to the President of Congress: "Our situation at this time is critical and dangerous, and nothing should be done to add to its embarrassment. We are now most probably on the point of another battle, and to derange the army by withdrawing so many general officers from it, may and must be attended with many disagreeable, if not ruinous, consequences."

Haverford College.—Founded in 1833 by the Society of Friends, as a school of collegiate grade, it was incorporated as a college in 1856. It is limited in numbers to carefully selected students (less than 300), but there are no denominational distinctions. It conserves many of the traditions of the small English college, including cricket and Rugby foot-ball.

New Overbrook Senior High School.—Philadelphia has 11 Senior High Schools, 11 Junior High Schools, and one combined High School, widely distributed throughout the city, with a total enrollment of 30,131 senior and 21,215 junior pupils. The Central High School, established in 1836, was the first public high school in the country outside of New England. The new Overbrook High School is being constructed at a cost of over two million dollars.

Schuylkill River at Market Street.—From the floating bridge across the river at this point John Fitch, in 1785, ran his first experimental steamboat, with twenty passengers, down the river to the boat's destination at Gray's Ferry. This spot in Philadelphia is **the birthplace of all modern steam navigation**—inland, coastwise, and ocean line. See Route 14.

Marble Obelisk.—The weather-worn stone on Market Street near Twenty-third commemorates the first permanent bridge across the Schuylkill, opened in January, 1805. It was the first covered bridge in America, succeeding a floating bridge and the original ferry boats. One of the now obliterated inscriptions boasted that no pier of regular masonry into as great a depth of water was known to exist in any other part of the world. The cornerstone of the old bridge contained this puzzling inscription: "T. F. C. S. O. T. S. P. B. W. L. Oct. XVIII, MDCCC." The stone mason explained it: "This first cornerstone of the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge was laid October 18th, 1800." Twitted as to how subsequent generations would be able to interpret this runic riddle, the stone-carver replied: "Why, sir, by the time they will dig up that stone the people will be much more **larned** than you and I be." The city of Philadelphia's entire income in 1770 was eight hundred pounds, and two hundred of these came from the Market Street ferry.

OVER-HANGING ROCK, OLD GULPH ROAD—ON THE WAY TO VALLEY FORGE

Route II—Philadelphia and the West, via Valley Forge

By this alternative to Route I the tourist may diverge from the Lancaster Pike at Paoli and visit Valley Forge on his way to Philadelphia. West of Paoli the route is identical with Route I, offering opportunity for detours to the site of the Paoli Massacre and to the birthplace of General Anthony Wayne. The Bryn Mawr College detour may also be included by beginning and ending it at Montgomery Avenue. The chief feature of this highway route into Philadelphia is the complete circuit of Valley Forge Park. For the details regarding Valley Forge, see Route 9.

WAYNESBOROUGH—BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

Built in 1724 by the grandfather of the great Revolutionary soldier, on Sugartown Road, near Paoli, stands this well-preserved colonial mansion, still occupied by a descendant of the builder.

Detour to Waynesborough.—On the way to Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike 0.0, turning right on Darby Road, immediately beyond the Post Office at Paoli. At 0.4 keep left. At tree in fork 0.8, turn right. At 1.0 Sugartown Road, turn right. On right, at 1.3, **Birthplace of General Anthony Wayne.** Waynesborough was built in 1724 by the grandfather of the great Revolutionary soldier, born here in 1745. On the ground floor is a room in which pictures and antique furnishings are preserved exactly as they were when "Mad Anthony" last saw them. The property is owned by a descendant, W. M. Wayne. General Wayne became Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army (1792–1796); a **tablet** on the front wall of the house records his distinguished services at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown, as well as his success in subduing the Indians in Ohio. Reverse on Sugartown Road to 1.5 Darby Road, turn left. Straight through to Lancaster Pike 1.7; turn right. Re-set mileage at 1.8.

Detour to Waynesborough.—On the way from Philadelphia, leave Lancaster Pike at (18.4) Tredyffrin Country Club, 0.0; turning left. At 0.1 straight through. Sugartown Road 0.2, turn right. On right at 0.5, **Birthplace of General Anthony Wayne.** Reverse on Sugartown Road to 0.7 Darby Road; turn left. At tree in fork 0.9 turn left. Keep right at 1.3. Lancaster Pike 1.7, turn left. Re-set mileage at Paoli Post Office, 18.7.

Route II—Harrisburg to Philadelphia

(via Lancaster, Paoli, and Valley Forge)

Mileage

0.0 **Harrisburg,** at the Capitol.
36.0 **Lancaster,** Penn Square, King and Queen Sts.
62.1 **Coatesville; Downingtown,** 68.2
78.8 **General Warren Tavern,** 1745.
79.4 **Malvern,** at Bridge St. (Right on Bridge St. for **Detour to Site of the Paoli Massacre**).

0.0 **Malvern,** at Bridge St.
0.4 **Green Tree;** turn right under R. R. and then left.
1.4 Paoli Bank, on left, adjoining **site of the General Paoli Inn.**
1.5 **Paoli;** Post Office on right (Right on Darby Road for **Detour to Waynesborough**).
1.8 Turn left, passing under R. R., for **Philadelphia via Valley Forge;** Tredyffrin Country Club, on right.
1.9 Fork; left.
2.4 Sharp curve right. Beautiful views on left.
2.5 Cross bridge over R. R.
3.1 Straight through up hill.
3.3 Quarry on left.
3.8 Sharp curve left over R. R. bridge, and immediately right.
5.0 Dead end, New Centreville; turn left.
5.3 Equestrian **Statue of General Wayne** and **National Memorial** in view on right.
6.1 3-corners; straight through, turning right up steep grade to
6.5 **Fort Washington, Valley Forge,** on left. The remainder of this route is identical with the corresponding part of *Route 9-A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge.* Re-set mileage at 20.6, following Route 9 from this point to 52.9.
38.8 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

VALLEY CREEK ROAD, VALLEY FORGE

Route IIR—Philadelphia to Harrisburg

(via Valley Forge, Paoli, and Lancaster)

Mileage

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go south on Broad St.
0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.
4.6 End of street; turn right on 63rd St.
6.3 Cross Malvern Ave.; on left, towers of **Overbrook School for the Blind.**
6.4 Overbrook, 4-corners; left on Lancaster Ave.
6.8 City Line Avenue; turn right.
7.6 Left, **Episcopal Academy.** See Route 16.
8.0 Old Lancaster Road; turn left.
9.2 On left, **St. Charles Borromeo.**
9.3 **General Wayne Hotel,** established 1704.
9.4 **Old Merion Meeting House** (1695).
10.9 Lower Merion **Junior High School.** At 11.0 Lower Merion **Township High School.**
12.1 **Haverford. Merion Cricket Club,** on right.
13.1 **Baldwin School for Girls,** on right (Right on Morris Road for **Detour to Bryn Mawr College**).
13.6 Roberts Road, **Bryn Mawr.**
16.2 On left, **Inscribed Boulder at Gulph Mills.**
16.3 **Overhanging Rock.**
16.6 Under R. R. Gulph Mills Station.
17.1 Turn left across bridge over electric R. R.
19.7 **King of Prussia Inn,** 1769, on left; turn right.
21.7 On left **Commissary General's Headquarters.**
21.9 **Valley Forge,** New Park Road; turn left.
23.0 **National Memorial.**
23.4 **Pennsylvania Memorial.**
23.7 Equestrian **Statue of General Anthony Wayne.**
23.9 On right, **statue of General von Steuben.**
24.3 **Fort Washington,** on left. The remainder of the trip through Valley Forge Park is identical with corresponding part of *Route 9-A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge.* Re-set mileage at 20.6, following Route 9 from this point to 28.6, Fort Washington on right. Re-set mileage at 32.3.
32.3 **Fort Washington,** on right. Straight through down steep grade onto Waterloo Road.
33.8 New Centreville; turn right.
35.0 Turn left, and immediately over R. R. bridge, sharp curve right.
35.7 Down hill straight through.
36.3 Cross bridge over R. R.
36.4 Sharp curve left. **36.9** Keep right.
37.0 Lancaster Pike at **Tredyffrin Country Club;** turn right (Straight through for **Detour to Waynesborough**).
37.3 **Paoli.** Post Office on left.
37.4 Paoli Bank on right, adjoining **site of the General Paoli Inn.**
38.4 **Green Tree;** right under R. R., and then left.
38.8 **Malvern,** at Bridge St. (Left on Bridge St. for **Detour to Site of the Paoli Massacre**).
39.4 **General Warren Tavern,** 1745.

56.1 **Coatesville.**
82.2 **Lancaster,** Penn Square, King and Queen Sts
118.2 **Harrisburg.**

Route III—Philadelphia and the West, via Norristown

An alternative route from Harrisburg to Philadelphia via Reading. The usual route from Reading to Philadelphia (via Chestnut Hill) is modified at Barren Hill by continuing on the old Ridge Road through Roxborough; the Ridge Road route is modified at Wissahickon by diverging to the East River Drive, Fairmount Park—the most beautiful approach of all to the heart of Philadelphia. The Ridge Road was opened first as an outlet for the limekilns built along the Schuylkill River, and was finally developed for its full length to supplement the Germantown Turnpike. Not to be missed on this route are the Old Lutheran Church at Trappe, the early home of Audubon near Jeffersonville, and the Angel House at Harmonville.

Trappe Lutheran Church, 1743.—The oldest unaltered Lutheran Church in America. Here lies the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and by him his famous preacher-soldier son General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, ever remembered for his celebrated—"There is a time to preach and a time to fight." The interior should not be missed.

Detour to Evansburg.—St. James Episcopal Church, founded in 1700, is one-half mile from the Ridge Road, on the Germantown Pike, down which Washington marched to the Battle of Germantown. In the old graveyard "one hundred heroes lie buried."

Detour to Mill Grove and Fatlands.—Leaving the Ridge Road at Jeffersonville, turn southwest on diagonal road to Audubon. Shrack's corner, fork, 1.2; straight through. At 2.8 turn left; **Audubon Inn,** ahead on right. Mill Grove Road 3.2, turn right. **Mill Grove, the early home of Audubon,** 3.6. Reverse to 4.0, turning right. At 4.5 turn left into **Fatlands,** rebuilt by William Wetherill in 1843. Continue on driveway to other entrance 4.8, turning right. At 5.5 (Audubon Inn) turn right. Ridge Road at Jeffersonville, 8.4.

Home of Audubon.—Mill Grove, built in 1762, was the early home of John James Audubon, born in Louisiana in 1780, the son of a French Commodore. Here Audubon, according to his own account, used to hunt in black satin breeches, wear pumps when shooting, and dress in the finest ruffled shirts he could obtain from France. Here he began the studies in bird life that ended in what Cuvier called "the most magnificent work that art ever raised to ornithology." Audubon sold the house in 1808 to begin his wanderings through the West and the South. In 1813, the property was bought for its lead mines by Samuel Wetherill, founder of the firm of Samuel Wetherill & Sons, one of the oldest white lead manufacturers in America.

TRAPPE LUTHERAN CHURCH, 1743

MILL GROVE—EARLY HOME OF AUDUBON

Fatlands on the Schuylkill.—Built in 1774, this beautiful mansion was occupied by William Bakewell, one of the sheriffs of London, who "emigrated" to the United States in 1804. Here the young naturalist Audubon found his wife in Lucy Bakewell, the daughter of the house, in days when life as well as love was filled with romance. The house, which looks across the Schuylkill to Valley Forge, was built by a Quaker, James Vaux, who was so friendly with both sides during the Revolution that one day he had Howe to breakfast and Washington to tea. The Wetherill family bought the estate in 1825.

Montgomery Cemetery.—Here are buried five generals, three colonels, and over one hundred officers and soldiers of the Civil War. The **mausoleum of General Winfield Scott Hancock** stands not far from his early boyhood home, seen on the left, before entering the Cemetery. The **monument to General John F. Hartranft** was erected by the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Porter Mansion, Norristown.—Built in 1787 by the Revolutionary soldier General Andrew Porter, one of whose sons became Governor of Pennsylvania, another Governor of Michigan, and a third Secretary of War, under President Tyler.

Norristown.—The **Public Park** and **Court House Square** were given to Montgomery County and Norristown in 1786 by the University of Pennsylvania. At the west corner is a **monument to David Rittenhouse,** whose country home was at Norriton. The **Rambo House,** formerly the Eagle Tavern, on the west side of Swede Street, has been a public house since 1790.

Detour to Angel House, Harmonville.—The house is 0.4 miles from Ridge Road, on the left. See pp. 132 and 136, for illustration and details. From the old Potts quarry, located behind the Angel House, came the stone used in building Independence Hall.

Route III—Philadelphia and the West, via Norristown

Route III—Harrisburg to Philadelphia

(via Reading and Norristown)

0.0 **Harrisburg.** Rear of Capitol, 6th and State Sts. **Reading,** Penn and 5th Sts., 53.1; **town,** 70.1; **Limerick,** 77.1.

0.0 **Limerick.**
2.8 **Trappe. Augustus Lutheran Church,** 1743.
4.2 **Collegeville. Ursinus College,** a pioneer co-educational institution, founded 1869.
4.9 Right, with trolley. 5.0 Fork; right then left across **Perkiomen bridge.**
5.1 Fork; bear right with trolley.
5.7 (Left for **Detour to Evansburg Church**).
7.5 **Eagleville.** View into seven counties.
7.7 Eagleville Hotel, right.
8.3 Mt. Kirk. **Providence Presbyterian Church,** 1730.
10.2 **Jeffersonville.** 4-corners; straight through (Right for **Detour to Mill Grove and Fatlands**).
11.3 **Montgomery Cemetery,** entrance.
11.3 Forrest and Main Sts., **Porter Mansion,** left.
12.3 Public Park and Court House Square, **Norristown. 12.4** Main and De Kalb Sts.
13.8 **Black Horse Hotel,** left.
15.8 Harmonville (Right for **Detour to the Angel House**).
17.8 **Fountain Inn Hotel** (sic), Barren Hill.
18.0 **Marble Tent Monument,** showing where Lafayette encamped from the 18th to the 20th of May, 1778, and locating the encampment of the Indian scouts under his command at the Battle of Germantown.
19.6 Roxborough **Reservoir and Filtration Plant,** on right.
21.0 Old Lafayette Hotel.
21.0 Old **Roxborough Public School, 1846,** on right.
21.3 **New Roxborough Senior and Junior High School.**
21.4 **Roxborough Country Club,** left.
21.7 **Old Three Tuns Inn.** Date-stone: built 1731; re-built 1784; re-modeled 1907.
22.9 Manayunk Ave. Keep with trolley; crossing tracks at **Wissahickon Station,** on left; down steep grade.
23.5 Turn right into **Fairmount Park** (Left, entrance to Wissahickon Glen and Drive).
23.6 Keep left on the **East River Drive;** enchanting vistas of river scenery, ending in the architectural splendors of the Parkway; the most beautiful approach to the heart of Philadelphia.
24.3 **Falls of Schuylkill,** on left.
24.5 **Laurel Hill Cemetery.** On left, pathway to graves of Elisha Kent Kane and Charles Thomson. See Route 11.
26.1 **Grant Monument,** left.
27.0 **Memorial Hall,** visible on right, across the river.
27.8 **Lincoln Monument.**
28.1 **Washington Monument. Philadelphia Art Museum. 28.2** Turn right onto 23d St.
28.4 Turn left onto **The Parkway.**
29.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route IIIR—Philadelphia to Harrisburg

(via Norristown and Reading)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall. Go northwest on the **Parkway.**
0.5 Bear right, around **Logan Circle.**
1.1 23d St.; curve right around **Philadelphia Art Museum.**
1.3 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left.
1.4 **Washington Monument.**
1.7 **Lincoln Monument.** Fork; straight through on **East River Drive.**
2.9 **Grant Monument,** right.
3.9 **Memorial Hall,** visible on left, across river.
5.0 **Laurel Hill Cemetery,** on right. Tomb of Elisha Kent Kane (on pathway); and grave of Charles Thomson.
5.2 **Falls of Schuylkill.**
5.8 Fork; bear right.
6.0 Ridge Road; turn left (Right, under R. R. bridge, entrance to **Wissahickon Glen and Drive**).
6.2 Fork; keep right up hill; immediately beyond, right, across R. R. tracks.
6.6 Cross Manayunk Ave.; left, with trolley.
7.1 Cross Walnut Lane.
7.8 **Old Three Tuns Inn.**
8.1 **Roxborough Country Club,** right.
8.2 **New Roxborough Senior and Junior High School.**
8.5 Old **Roxborough Public School,** 1846, on left.
8.5 Old Lafayette Hotel.
9.9 Roxborough **Reservoir and Filtration Plant,** on left.
11.1 Upper limit of Roxborough.
11.5 **Marble Tent Monument.**
11.7 **Fountain Inn Hotel** (sic), Barren Hill.
13.5 Old Toll House, on left.
13.7 **Harmonville** (Left for **Detour to the Angel House**).
15.7 **Black Horse Hotel,** right.
17.1 Main and De Kalb Streets, **Norristown.** Straight through.
17.2 **Public Park and Court House Square.**
18.2 Forrest and Main Sts. **Porter Mansion.**
18.2 **Montgomery Cemetery,** entrance.
19.3 **Jeffersonville.** 4-corners, straight through. **Colonial Tavern,** 1766 (Left for **Detour to Mill Grove and Fatlands**).
21.2 Mt. Kirk. **Providence Presbyterian Church** 1730.
21.8 Eagleville Hotel, left.
22.0 **Eagleville.** View into seven counties. Mt. Penn at Reading visible on clear day.
23.8 (Right for **Detour to Evansburg Church**).
24.5 Cross bridge over **Perkiomen Creek.**
24.6 Fork; keep left with trolley.
25.3 Collegeville. **Ursinus College,** on right.
26.7 **Trappe. Augustus Lutheran Church. 1743.**
29.5 **Limerick.**

36.5 **Pottstown,** High and Hanover Sts.
53.5 **Reading,** Penn and 5th Sts.
106.6 **Harrisburg.** Rear of Capitol, 6th and State Sts.

Route IV—Philadelphia and the South, via Wilmington

Opened by the Swedes and the Indians, long before the days of Penn, the King's Highway to and from Philadelphia through Chester and Wilmington, known once as the Darby Road, and now Woodland Avenue, is the oldest highway in Pennsylvania. The Swedish mansion and blockhouse (1654) at Naamans-on-the-Delaware, the Swedish churches at Wilmington (1698) and Kingsessing (1760), the Swedish log cabin on Darby Creek (1698), and the quaint Swedish town of Upland are all stirring places on this highway. Penn's first landing place in Chester (1682), the Chester Court House (1745), and John Bartram's home in the wilderness (1730), are vivid reminders of the English colonial period. Old road houses, like the Blue Bell at Cobb's Creek and the Washington Inn at Chester, recall the days when Washington frequently went over this road to and from Mt. Vernon. Many modern features along the pike witness the progress of recent years.

WASHINGTON INN AND CHESTER COURT HOUSE

Wilmington's New Civic Centre.—Surrounding a magnificent public square of exceptional beauty are the **Court House** and **City Hall,** flanked by the new **Public Library** (founded in 1788), and faced by the **Hotel Du Pont,** one of the finest hotels in America. Adjoining the Library, on Market St. below Ninth, is the museum of the **Delaware Historical Society,** housed in an old church building, where is preserved the heroic wooden statue of Washington, originally erected in Battery Park, New York, in 1796.

Detour to Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington.—At 11th and King St., 0.0, go south on King St. to 7th St. 0.2, turning left. Church St. 0.7, turn right. At 7th and Church Sts., **Old Swedes' Church,** built in 1698. Continue to 6th St., 0.8, right. King St. 1.3; right. At 11th and King Sts., 1.6, re-set mileage.

Naamans-on-Delaware.—Beautifully situated at the corner of the Wilmington Pike and Concordville Road is the historic **Robinson House,** now an attractive tea-room. It and the adjoining **Swedish Block House** were built in 1654 by John Risingh, Swedish Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Printz.

Chester.—The **Penn Boulder** marks the spot where William Penn first landed in America, October 28-29, 1682. The Chester **Court House,** built in 1724, is the oldest building in continuous public service in the United States. The **Washington House,** in daily service since 1747, entertained Washington many times as he traveled to and from Mt. Vernon. The **Monument to John Morton** commemorates the Signer of the Declaration of Independence who cast the deciding vote that placed Pennsylvania on the side of independence—"the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country."

Detour to Caleb Pusey House, Upland.—At Edgmont Ave. and 9th St., Chester (0.0), continue (or turn right) on Edgmont Ave. Pass at 0.2 Alfred O. Deshong **Memorial Art Gallery.** Cross R. R. tracks 0.3. At 14th St. 0.4, turn left (car barn on left). **Crozer Home for Incurables** 0.7, left. Keep left at 1.3. **Crozer Mill** 1.6. Dead end 1.7, turn right, and then left. At 1.9 avoid left-hand road (bridge). At 2.0 **Caleb Pusey House** (1683), with stone tablet in wall, recording visits of William Penn. Reverse to 2.2, First St., turn right. View up quaint **Main St., Upland.** Immediately left on Upland Ave. At 2.6 keep right. Fork 3.2, right. Edgmont Ave. 3.5, turn right. At 3.6 straight through on Edgmont Ave. to 9th St., 3.9. Re-set mileage at 9th and Edgmont Ave.

Detour to John Morton's Birthplace, Darby Creek.—Leave Chester Pike at Lincoln Ave., Moores, 0.0, turning east. At 0.4 old Swedish log-cabin, built in 1698, **birthplace** of **John Morton.** See Route 1.

Detour to Bartram's Garden.—Leave Woodland Ave. at 54th St. (on the way to Philadelphia, turning right) 0.0. Elmwood Ave. 0.3, turn left and immediately right across bridge to 0.4, **John Bartram's Home and Garden,** 1731. See Routes 1 and 5.

WHERE PENN FIRST LANDED IN CHESTER

Route IV—Philadelphia and the South, via Wilmington

Route IV—Baltimore to Philadelphia

(via Wilmington and Chester)

0.0 **Baltimore.** Mt. Vernon Place and Charles Street. **Belair,** 24.2; **Havre de Grace,** 41.1; **Elkton, Md.,** 58.1; **Newark,** Del., 65.3; Wilmington, 3-corners; right on Pennsylvania Ave., 77.2; right on Delaware Ave., joining trolley, 77.8; fork at Garfield Monument; turn left onto 11th St., 78.2, 11th and King Sts., 78.6.

0.0 **Wilmington,** 11th and King Sts. Go northeast on King St. (Right on King St. for **Detour to Old Swedes' Church**).
0.5 No. 1807 Market St., **Tatnall Homestead,** on left; dates to 1735.
3.7 On left, **Bellevue Hall,** home of William DuPont.
7.1 **Claymont. 6.5** Left, estate of John Rascob.
7.3 **Naamans-on-Delaware.** At junction of Concordville Road, **Robinson House** (1654), and **Swedish Block House** (1654).
7.8 Cross State line into Pennsylvania.
9.2 On right, **Viscose Silk Mills.** On left, workingman's **Model Village.**
9.9 Right and then left.
12.4 Penn St.; turn right.
12.5 Front and Penn Sts., Chester; **Penn Boulder** on left. Reverse on Penn St. to
12.6 3d St.; turn right.
12.9 Welsh St. **Morton Monument** on right; **Old St. Paul's** on left. Turn left.
13.0 4th St.; turn left, and immediately right on Market St. Between 4th and 5th Sts., **Chester Court House** (1724), on left; **Washington Inn** (1747), on right. Pass under R. R. bearing right on Edgmont Ave.
13.4 9th St.; turn right (For **Detour to Caleb Pusey House, Upland,** continue on Edgmont Ave.).
13.6 Madison Ave., **St. Paul's Church,** right.
13.9 Morton Ave.; turn left.
15.0 Eddystone plant, **Baldwin Locomotive Works.**
17.2 Lincoln Ave., **Moores** (Right for **Detour to Birthplace of John Morton**).
17.3 On left, old **White Horse Inn.**
17.8 **Norwood. 18.7 Glenolden. 19.5 Sharon Hill.**
20.5 Turn right.
20.7 **Darby,** 4-corners; turn right onto Main St.
21.6 **Cobb's Creek Dam,** 70th and Woodland Ave.; southwestern city limit.
21.9 **St. James Church, Kingsessing,** 1760. See Routes 1 and 4.
23.6 54th St. (Right for **Detour to Bartram's Garden**).
24.6 36th St.; turn left. On right, entrance to **Woodlands Cemetery.** See Route 10.
24.7 Walnut St.; turn right.
24.8 34th St. On right, **Bennett Hall,** University of Pennsylvania.
23rd St.; turn left. Market St.; turn right.
26.7 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route IVR—Philadelphia to Baltimore

(via Chester and Wilmington)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, south side. Go south on Broad St.
0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.
1.9 34th St.; straight through. On left, **Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania.**
2.1 36th St.; turn left.
2.2 Woodland Ave.; turn right. Entrance to **Woodlands Cemetery.**
3.1 54th St. (Left for **Detour to Bartram's Garden**).
5.0 On right, **Cobb's Creek Boulevard. Blue Bell Tavern,** 1766.
6.0 **Darby,** 4-corners; left. **6.1** Left onto Chester Pike.
7.2 **Sharon Hill. 8.0 Glenolden.**
8.9 **Norwood.** On right at 9.4, **White Horse Inn.**
9.5 Lincoln Avenue, **Moores** (Left for **Detour to Birthplace of John Morton**).
11.7 **Baldwin Locomotive Works,** Eddystone.
12.8 9th St. and Morton Ave., **Chester;** turn right.
13.0 Madison St., **St. Paul's Church,** on left (Right for **Detour to Upland**).
13.1 Edgmont Ave. at 9th St.; turn left.
13.2 Fork; turn left onto Welsh St.
13.6 East 3rd St.; turn right. Old St. Paul's Church graveyard and **Monument to John Morton.**
13.6 Market St.; turn right. Between 4th and 5th Sts., passing **Chester Court House** (1724), and the **Washington House** (1747).
13.7 5th St.; turn left. **14.0** Penn St.; turn left.
14.3 Front and Penn Sts.; on left, **Penn Boulder.** Reverse on Penn St. to
14.4 3rd St., turn left.
16.7 Dead end; right and immediately left.
17.6 **Viscose Silk Mills,** on left. On right, **Model Village.**
18.9 **Claymont,** Delaware.
19.0 Cross State Line into Delaware.
19.5 **Naamans-on-Delaware.** At junction of Concordville Road, **Robinson House** (1654) and **Swedish Block House** (1654).
20.3 On left, estate of John Rascob.
23.1 On right, **Bellevue Hall,** home of William Du Pont.
26.3 No. 1807 Market St., **Tatnall Homestead.**
26.4 Bridge over the Brandywine. Bear left on King St.
26.8 **11th and King Sts.;** turn right for Baltimore (Continue on King St., for **Detour to Old Swedes' Church**).
27.1 Bear right onto Delaware Ave.
27.4 Fork; bear left onto Pennsylvania Ave.
27.8 Union Ave.; turn left.

28.5 **Elsmere; Newark, Del. 40.0;** Elkton, Md. **47.2;** Havre de Grace **63.6;** Belair **81.0.**
105.3 **Baltimore.** Mt. Vernon Place and Charles Street.

ROBINSON HOUSE, NAAMANS-ON-DELAWARE—BUILT BY THE SWEDES, 1654

At the right is the Block House built at the same time by John Risingh, the Swedish Lieutenant-Governor.

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH, WILMINGTON, 1698

At Seventh and Church Streets stands this picturesque memorial of the early Swedish settlers on the Delaware. Here are old portraits and other relics.

CALEB PUSEY HOUSE, UPLAND, 1683

In the quaint Swedish town on the outskirts of Chester is found one of the earliest homes in Pennsylvania still in use.

A BIT OF OLD FRANKFORD

The Spring School House, now a dwelling, was built in 1768. At the right is the walled Quaker Meeting House, built at Waln and Unity Streets in 1775.

CHALKLEY HALL—NEAR WHEAT SHEAF LANE

STEPHEN DECATUR'S HOME, FRANKFORD

Route V—Philadelphia and the South, via Kennett Square

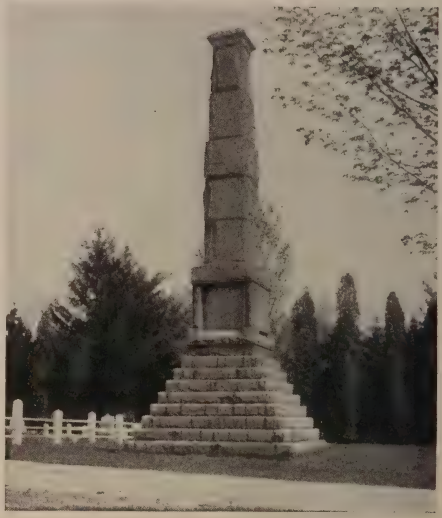
The Baltimore Pike is the favorite highway to and from Baltimore and Washington. Opened by a turnpike company chartered in 1809, it was the second great road south. It is the direct route to the Brandywine battlefield. Leading from it are numerous detours of more than passing interest. Above all, it leads through quaint Kennett Square, birthplace of Bayard Taylor.

Detour to Cedarcroft.—Leaving Kennett Square at State and Union Sts., turn west on State Street. **Cedarcroft** is exactly one mile out, and stands deep in the grounds, hidden by trees and shrubbery. See Route 23.

Detour to "Longwood."—To Philadelphia, turn left at 2.7; from Philadelphia, continue at 29.3. At 0.1 fork, straight through; 0.5 fork, turn right. At 0.7 **Longwood Gardens,** the beautiful Du Pont country estate, open to visitors and widely celebrated for its beauty and marvellous collection of plants and flowers. Reverse to starting point.

Detour to Brandywine Battlefield.—Baltimore Pike 0.0. **Chadd's House;** old stone house, high on right, 0.2. Beautiful views and drive along **Brandywine Creek.** Turn right 2.7. Dillworth Road 4.0, turn right. A marker at this corner, put up by the Penna. Historical Commission and the Chester and Delaware County Historical Societies, records that the British attack upon the American right wing under Sullivan at the Battle of Brandywine began here, Sept. 11th, 1777. At 4.3 turn left into the **Lafayette Cemetery,** with **Monument to Lafayette,** and another to Brigadier General Count Casimir Pulaski (1747–1779), both erected by the grandson of a soldier who served under Wayne in the fight at this spot. A stone stile at the right leads into the wooded grounds of the **Birmingham Meeting House** (1763), used as a hospital after the battle; almost hidden in its modest corner here is the **Stone Tablet** erected by the Brandywine Farmers Club in 1920. The original Meeting of cedar logs was built in 1721. Continue drive on cemetery path, curving right to graveyard gate, turning right at 4.4 alongside of Meeting House. On left is the quaint **Octagonal School,** established in 1753 under John Forsythe, who became the first headmaster of Westtown Boarding School (1799). At 4.5 turn right into Dillworth Road. A **Tablet** on the wall of the Meeting House marks the first line of defense of the American Army at the Battle of Brandywine. At 4.9 turn left, returning to Brandywine Creek. At 6.2 turn left along Brandywine Creek Drive. Baltimore Pike at Chadd's Ford 8.8. Re-set speedometer at 24.8 or 7.1.

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS AT CHADD'S FORD



BRANDYWINE MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE

Detour to Avondale, and Birthplace of Benjamin West.—On the way to Philadelphia, leave Baltimore Pike at Providence Road, Media, 0.0. turning right. Kate Furness Library, Wallingford, 0. 8. Cross R. R. bridge and turn left 0.9. Dead end 1.2, turn right, and immediately left. At 2.1 turn right. At 2.2. straight through along Crum Creek. At 2.5 **Avondale,** built 1785, home of Thomas Leiper, pioneer experimenter in railroading in America. See Route 21. Reverse to 2.8, passing under trolley bridge, and turning right across bridge over Crum Creek, 2.9. On right, **Mary Lyon School for Girls.** On left, **Strathaven Inn.** Chester Road, Swarthmore, 3.4, turn left. **Swarthmore Preparatory School** on left 3.5. Cross R. R. tracks 3.7. At 3.9, left, **birthplace of Benjamin West,** on Swarthmore College Campus. See Route 15. Bear right at 4.3. Baltimore Pike 4.6. Re-set mileage at 21.1.

Detour to Birthplace of Benjamin West, and Avondale.—On the way from Philadelphia, leave Baltimore Pike at Chester Road, Swarthmore, 0.0, turning left. Reverse above trip.

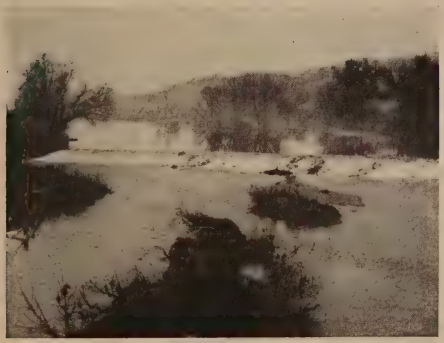
Route V—Philadelphia and the South, via Kennett Square

Route V—Baltimore to Philadelphia

(via Kennett Square, Chadd's Ford, and Media)

0.0 **Baltimore,** at Washington Monument.
74.2 **Kennett Square.**

0.0 **Kennett Square,** State and Union Sts. **Bayard Taylor's birthplace** (Left for **Detour to Cedarcroft**).
0.6 Pass **Barton Road,** right. **2.5** 3-corners; left.
2.6 **Longwood Cemetery; Bayard Taylor's grave.**
2.7 Dead end; turn right (Left for **Detour to "Longwood"**).
2.8 4-corners; through. **3.5** Avoid right fork.
3.9 **Kennett Square Meeting House.** Stop.
6.9 Cross **Brandywine Creek at Chadd's Ford.**
7.1 **Chadd's Ford** (Left for **Detour to Brandywine Battlefield**).
7.8 **Washington's Headquarters** at the Battle of Brandywine, left.
8.1 **Brandywine Baptist Church, 1715**
8.2 **Lafayette's Headquarters,** left.
10.9 **Concordville;** right fork leads to **Concord Meeting House.**
15.9 **Lima.** Cross Roads; **Old Pine Apple Inn,** 1737; now a dwelling.
16.8 Black Horse Inn, 1739, left. See Route VR at 15.1 for detour.
17.8 Entrance to **Elwyn.**
17.9 Cross bridge over Crum Creek. **Tourist Camp,**
18.3 Turn right uphill onto Washington St., **Media.**
18.5 South Ave.; **Delaware County Court House,**
18.7 Monroe St., Media.
19.2 Providence Road (Right for **Detour to Avondale and Birthplace of Benjamin West**).
21.1 Chester Road, **Swarthmore** (Detours to Avondale and West's Birthplace end here).
26.8 61st St.; left. **27.9** Walnut St.; turn right.
29.4 48th and Walnut, **West Philadelphia High School for Boys.**
29.5 47th and Walnut, **West Philadelphia High School for Girls.**
31.5 23d St.; turn left. **31.6** Market St.; right.
32.3 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**



ON THE BRANDYWINE

Route VR—Philadelphia to Baltimore

(via Media, Chadd's Ford, and Kennett Square)

0.0 **Philadelphia,** City Hall, south side. Go south on Broad St.
0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.
1.7 34th St. and Woodland Ave.; straight through. **Bennett Hall,** on left.
3.0 **West Philadelphia High School for Girls,** 47th and Walnut; **West Philadelphia High School for Boys,** 48th and Walnut.
3.2 49th St.; turn left.
3.8 Diagonally right onto **Baltimore Ave.**
5.3 **City Limits.** Straight through on **Baltimore Pike.**
10.9 Chester Road, **Swarthmore** (Diagonally left for **Detour to Birthplace of Benjamin West, and Avondale**).
11.7 Cross **Memorial Bridge** over Crum Creek.
12.8 Washington St. and Providence Road, Media; straight through. On right, Media Hospital, formerly **Old Providence Inn.**
13.4 South Ave.; **Delaware County Court House.**
14.0 Cross bridge over Crum Creek. On rise, on left, **Tourist Camp.**
14.1 Entrance to **Elwyn** (Penna. Training School for Feeble-minded).
15.1 **Black Horse Inn,** 1739; on right (Turn east on Middletown Road for detour to **Wiliamson Free School of Mechanical Trades,** entrance at 0.7, right; and straight on to 1.2, **Old Middletown Presbyterian Church,** founded about 1720).
16.0 Lima Cross Roads, **Old Pine Apple Inn,** 1737, now a dwelling; once a famous stage-relay.
17.3 Under R. R. at **Wawa.**
21.0 **Concordville.** Reverse fork on left leads to **Concord Meeting House.**
22.7 Stone house in the hollow, S. P. 1796.
23.7 **Lafayette's Headquarters** at the Battle of Brandywine, September **10** and **11,** 1777.
23.8 **Brandywine Baptist Church,** organized in 1715; beautiful old trees, a dismounting step, and old tombstones.
24.2 **Washington's Headquarters at Chadd's Ford.**
24.8 **Chadd's Ford Inn** (Immediately beyond, turn right for **Detour to Brandywine Battlefield**).
25.0 Cross concrete bridge over **Brandywine Creek,** passing into **Chester County.**
26.4 **Battlefield Marker,** on right.
28.0 **Kennett Square Meeting House,** made famous by Bayard Taylor in the *Story of Kennett.*
28.3 Fork; bear right. **28.4** **Hamorton.**
29.1 Fork; straight through, leaving Pike.
29.3 Turn left for entrance to **Longwood Cemetery.** In center of path, right, **grave of Bayard Taylor.**
29.3 (Before turning, continue for **Detour to "Longwood"**).
29.4 Baltimore Pike; turn right.
31.9 **Kennett Square,** State and Union Sts. **Tablet** marking **Site of Bayard Taylor's Birthplace** (Right for **Detour to Cedarcroft**).
106.1 **Baltimore.**

Route VI—Philadelphia and the South, via West Chester

Tourists to and from the South will find this alternative route through West Chester exceptionally attractive. The pastoral landscape between Kennett Square and West Chester, and the scenery of the Upper Brandywine are full of reminders of the charm of rural England. West Chester is especially interesting as the center of a rich farming district. The West Chester Pike is one of the finest highways into Philadelphia.

Route VI—Baltimore to Philadelphia

(via Kennett Square and West Chester)

0.0 **Baltimore,** at Washington Monument.
74.2 **Kennett Square.**

0.0 **Kennett Square,** State and Union Sts. **Tablet,** northeast corner, marking **site of Bayard Taylor's birthplace.** Turn left.
1.0 **Cedarcroft;** home of Bayard Taylor (1860–78). **Tablet.** Stop. See Route 23.
2.0 **Willowdale** (Right for detour to **Red Lion Inn** (1789), now private residences. (Complete detour four miles).
3.2 3-corners; turn left; Main Street, **Unionville.**
3.7 **Unionville Cemetery,** right; grave of Ruth Baldwin Wilson, original of "Martha Deane."
3.8 Large brick house, left; last home of "Martha Deane."
3.9 Old Inn (1734); **original of the "Unicorn Inn."**
4.2 Old **Unionville Public School;** once the "academy," where Bayard Taylor was educated. Reverse to
4.6 Turn left; leaving Unionville. Right, corner of Main Street, the **site of the original of "The Deane Mansion."**
7.5 Straight through, bearing right. **7.6** Turn left.
9.0 Caution; grade crossing. **9.2** Turn left.
9.3 Through covered bridge; bearing right.
10.1 Through covered bridge; turning left.
11.5 Straight through.
12.7 Turn right; road becomes Price St., **West Chester.**
13.6 High St.; turn left.
14.3 W. Fayette St.; turn left.
14.3 Church St.; turn left. Church and W. Fayette Sts., **West Chester Public Library; "Bayard Taylor Memorial Collection."** Stop. See Route 23.
14.6 Gay Street; turn right.
14.8 New Street; turn left.
14.9 Market and New Sts., **West Chester County Jail;** turn left.
15.0 High St.; left. On right, **Turk's Head Inn,** 1747.
15.0 Left, **Court House; stone and tablet.**
15.1 Turn right; on left, **Green Tree Hotel** (1786). The street becomes **West Chester Pike to Philadelphia.** See Route 23.
20.8 Willis Town Inn.
22.8 Old Penn Hotel; now private house.
24.0 Road entrance to **Castle Rocks,** on right; near ruins of stone-breaker, at sign "Car Stop." **See Route 23.**
25.5 Keep right with trolley.
26.3 **Newtown Square** (Left on Newtown Road for detour to 0.4, **Newtown Meeting House** 1791).
27.0 **Octagonal School House,** right.
28.5 **Drove Tavern,** 1728; a remodeled tea-room and grocery.
30.1 **Sons of Temperance Hall,** built 1847; right.
31.1 **Llanerch Country Club,** right.
32.0 **Llanerch;** straight through.
33.0 **Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania;** left.
34.6 Pass on left, **Millbourne Mills,** 1757.
34.7 63d St., **Philadelphia;** turn right.
34.9 Walnut St.; turn left.
38.6 23d St; left **38.8** Market St.; right.
39.5 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route VIR—Philadelphia to Baltimore

(via West Chester and Kennett Square)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, South side. South on Broad St.
0.2 Walnut St.; turn right.
4.6 63d St.; turn right.
4.8 Market St.; turn left. For full details from this point see **Route 23—Tracks and Traces of Bayard Taylor.**
25.8 **Green Tree Hotel,** (1786), **West Chester.** See as above for reaching
26.7 **West Chester Public Library.**
29.5 **Views of the Brandywine.**
36.4 Main St., **Unionville.**
39.0 **Willowdale** (Detour to **Red Lion Inn**).
40.0 **Cedarcroft;** home of Bayard Taylor (1860–78).
41.0 State and Union Sts., **Kennett Square. Tablet,** marking **site of Bayard Taylor's birthplace.** Turn right.
115.2 **Baltimore.**

Kennett Square.—"The Story of Kennett," as depicted in Bayard Taylor's novel, is occasionally enacted as a play or pageant in this quaint town. An annual fox chase, commemorative of the famous chase of March 17, 1796, described in the novel, is held by the Kennett Square Hunt Club, and the participants impersonate the characters of the story. Six thousand persons witnessed the centenary run in 1896, when Taylor's brother-in-law appeared as Sandy Flash, the outlaw. The centennial of the birth of the poet was celebrated January 11, 1925. Mrs. Bayard Taylor celebrated the 95th anniversary of her birthday on June 2, 1924, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, near Munich, but has since died.

Castle Rocks.—These fantastic rocks on the West Chester Pike have long been of curious interest for their association with "Sandy Flash," the original of Bayard Taylor's outlaw.

THE HIGHLANDS—BUILT NEAR THE SKIPPACK ROAD IN 1796

GARDEN GATE OF THE DEVEREUX HOUSE

Across a beautiful moat, terraced steps lead into this old-world garden.

DEVEREUX HOUSE NEAR CAMP HILL

Here Washington had headquarters in 1777, before moving to Valley Forge.

Route VII—Philadelphia and the North, via Ambler

The Bethlehem Pike joins Germantown Road at Chestnut Hill. Combined at Allen Lane with the Lincoln Drive along the Wissahickon, followed by the East River Drive along the Schuylkill, it becomes the most beautiful approach of all to the heart of the city. The region between Ambler and Chestnut Hill figures largely in the history of Revolutionary days. To the hills of the Whitemarsh Valley Washington marched after the Battle of Germantown. Delightful colonial houses associated with the events of the time are met with on the detours to Camp Hill and the Skippack. The detour over Germantown Avenue from the Chew House, the chief scene of the Battle of Germantown, to Loudoun, the home of descendants of James Logan, is crowded with houses and places of historic interest.

Detour to Camp Hill, and Devereux House.—Leaving Bethlehem Pike (at 1.5 or 16.6) turn east, 0.0. Cross R. R. 0.5. Over bridge at 0.9, turning right around **Camp Hill;** on the summit is the **Van Rensselaer Mansion.** Curve left at 1.1. On the Van Rensselaer estate at 1.4 is the **burial plot of Nicholas Scull,** who came to America in 1685, and whose son became Surveyor General of the Province and is remembered for important early maps. Continue, keeping right at 1.5. At 1.7 is a white gate, entrance to the **Devereux House,** owned by Emlen Devereux. At 1.8 is a field entrance, where may be seen the beautiful moat and the old walled garden fronting the house. Here Washington had headquarters from October 30 until December 11, 1777, when he moved the army to Gulph Mills and Valley Forge. Here he dined the officers of his Staff in the afternoons at three o'clock, but not in the style he wished, as a record dated November 7, 1777, testifies: "Since the General left Germantown, in the middle of September last, he has been without his baggage, and on that account is unable to receive company in the manner he could wish." While staying in this house Washington offered a reward of ten dollars "to any person, who shall by nine o'clock Monday morning produce the best substitute for shoes, made of raw hides." Reverse to Bethlehem Pike.

Hope Lodge, 1721.—A fine relic of colonial days, especially charming within for its wainscoting and panelings, old mantels and Dutch tiles, massive doors and locks. It has been occupied by the Wentz family for the last 100 years. The attic room was the **home of the first Masonic Lodge in Pennsylvania.**

Detour to the Skippack.—Leave the Bethlehem Pike (0.0) at 2.7 or 15.4. First laid out in 1713, the Skippack road stretches for miles to Pennypacker Mill on the Perkiomen Creek at Schwenksville. At 1.0 turn right on Sheaff Lane to 1.2, **The Highlands** (See below). Reverse to Skippack Road, 1.3, turn right. Broad Ax Inn, left, 2.3. At 3.1, turn right to gravel road. Old school house, 3.4. At 3.7, left, **Dawesfield** (See below). Morris Road, 4.2, turn left. Turn right on Penllyn Road, 5.2. At 6.1, turn left on road at side of Penllyn Station. At 6.4 **Foulke House, Penllyn** (See below). Reverse to 6.6, Penllyn Road, turning right. Keep left, 6.8. Cross Morris Road, 7.5. At 8.1 **Blue Bell Church** (See below). **Ye Old Inn,** Blue Bell, 8.4, turn left onto Skippack Road. Straight through to Bethlehem Pike, 11.7.

The Highlands.—A wonderful old house built in 1796 by Anthony Morris, who in 1793 was dismissed from Meeting by the Quakers, because he signed a bill calling for troops to suppress the whiskey insurrection. He was Speaker of the State Senate. A son and a daughter of Fredrick Augustus Muhlenberg, first Speaker of Congress, married into the family that has owned this property for over a century. Family portraits by Sully are treasures of the house, and the walled garden is a unique feature.

Dawesfield.—Built in 1736, and now the enlarged home of George J. Cook, a Philadelphia banker, this early colonial house preserves "documentary evidence" of its use as headquarters by Washington—an old inscribed plate attached to the bedstead in which the much-traveled Washington slept. Here a court-martial, held at his request, acquitted General Anthony Wayne with honor, and dismissed the charges made against him as a result of the Paoli Massacre.

Foulke House, Penllyn.—The Wisters of Grumblethorpe fame took refuge here when the British were occupying Philadelphia and harassing Germantown. In this house the vivacious Sally Wister wrote the ever charming Diary that pictures so graphically the exciting life of the country-side in those days.

Blue Bell Church.—In spring time, with its outlook, and carpet of pink mountain laurel overrunning the gray stones, a spot of rare beauty. Here labored the old German schoolmaster preacher, John Philip Boehm. The building dates from 1818. **Tablet.**

Old St. Thomas Church.—Situated on a hill in the Whitemarsh Valley, it is redolent with memories of Washington and his army encamped here after the disaster at Germantown. It was founded before 1700.

Detour to Main Street, Germantown.—On the way to Philadelphia, at Allen Lane, 7.4; continue on Germantown Avenue. On the way from Philadelphia turn right at 10.2. Historic houses on this street are so numerous that only the more important are listed on this detour. See Routes 3, 4, 10. **Memorial to Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg,** left, 0.0; **St. Michael's Lutheran Church** (founded 1730) left, 0.7; **Church of the Brethren** (founded 1723) left, 0.9; **Billmeyer House,** 1727, 1.0; **Upsala,** 1798, right, 1.1; **Chew House,** storm centre of the Battle of Germantown, left, 1.1; **Upper Burying Ground and Concord School,** left, 1.3; Nos. 6316–6306 Main St., **Johnson Houses,** right, 1.3; No. 6239 Main St., **Washington Tavern,** 1740; **Mennonite Meeting House** (founded 1708), left, 1.5; **Green Tree Tavern,** 1748, site of Pastorius homestead, left, 1.6; **Wyck** (1690) right, 1.6; **Vernon Mansion,** Vernon Park, **Museum of Germantown Site and Relic Society,** right, 2.0; **Morris-Perot House,** 1772, right, 2.2; **Wister House,** 1774, left, 2.4; **Thones Kunder's House,** left, 2.6; **Lower Germantown Burial Ground,** 1693, left, 2.8; **Loudoun 1802,** right, 3.0. Reverse to starting point (or continue direct to City Hall, via Broad St.).

Route VII—Scranton to Philadelphia

(via Allentown and Ambler)

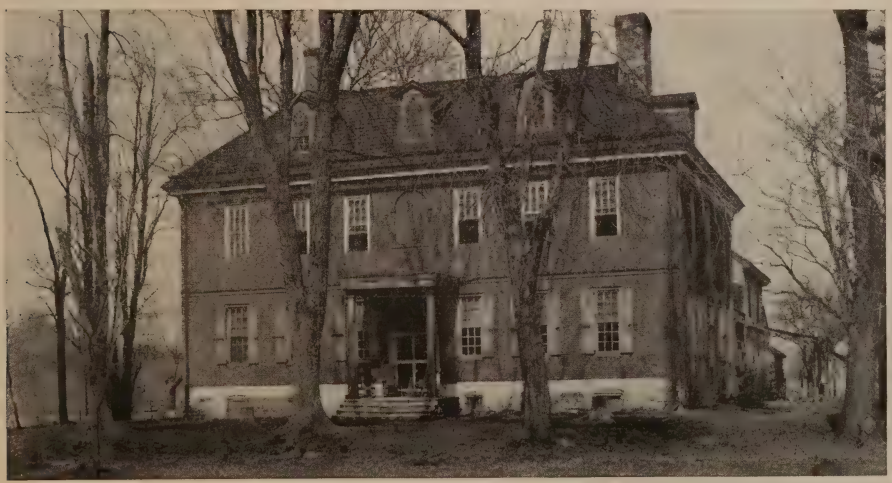
0.0 **Scranton,** Wyoming and Lackawanna Aves.
91.8 **Allentown,** Hamilton and 7th Sts.
128.7 **Ambler.**

0.0 **Ambler,** Faust Tannery, left.
0.5 **Trinity Memorial Church,** Ambler.
1.5 (Left for **Detour to Camp Hill, and Devereux House**). **1.7 Fort Washington Inn,** right.
2.1 **Tablet.** Erected by the **Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.**
2.5 **Hope Lodge;** left, far back from road.
2.7 **Fort Side Inn,** right.
2.7 (Sharp right for **Detour to Skippack**).
2.9 **St. Thomas Church,** left.
3.7 **Flourtown. 4.0 Black Horse Hotel,** left.
4.4 Colonial log-cabin in ruins; left.
4.6 Early Road House, 1743. **C**(harles) **O**(ttinger) **M**(ary) **O**(ttinger).
4.9 **Wheel Pump Hotel,** right.
5.4 Fork; turn left onto Germantown Ave.
7.4 Allen Lane; turn right. (Straight through for **Detour to Germantown**).
7.7 **Lincoln Drive;** turn left.
9.3 Entrance to **Fairmount Park.**
10.0 **Birthplace of David Rittenhouse,** right.
11.5 Keep left on **East River Drive.**
12.4 **Falls of Schuylkill.**
12.6 **Laurel Hill Cemetery,** left. (See Route 11).
15.7 **Lincoln Monument;** straight through.
16.4 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn right. **Washington Monument.**
16.5 23d St.; turn right. **Philadelphia Art Museum. 16.6 Parkway;** turn left.
17.6 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route VIIR—Philadelphia to Scranton

(via Ambler and Allentown)

0.0 **Philadelphia,** City Hall, north side. Northwest on **Parkway.**
1.0 23d St.; right. **Philadelphia Art Museum.**
1.1 Pennsylvania Ave.; turn left. **Washington Monument. 1.8** Pass **Lincoln Monument.**
5.0 **Laurel Hill Cemetery,** on right. See Route 11.
5.8 Fork; bear right. **5.2 Falls of Schuylkill.**
6.1 Cross Ridge Ave. onto Wissahickon Drive.
7.6 **Rittenhouse Birthplace,** and **Site of first Paper Mill** in America (1690).
9.8 Dead end at Allen Lane; turn right.
10.2 Germantown Ave.; turn left (Right for **Detour to Germantown**).
10.4 Gowen Ave.; turn right
10.6 **Mt. Airy Station,** on left.
11.1 Dead end at Stenton Ave.; turn left.
12.8 Fork; bear right.
12.9 Fork; bear right onto **Bethlehem Pike.**
13.2 **Wheel Pump Hotel,** on left.
13.6 Early Road House, 1743. **C**(harles) **O**(ttinger) **M**(ary) **O**(ttinger).
14.2 **Black Horse Hotel,** right.
14.4 **Flourtown. 15.2 St. Thomas Church,** right.
15.4 (Left for **Detour to Skippack**).
15.5 **Fort Side Inn,** left.
15.6 **Hope Lodge;** back from road, right.
16.5 **Fort Washington Inn,** left. Cross R. R.
16.6 (Right for **Detour to Camp Hill, and Devereux House**).
17.5 **Trinity Memorial Church,** Ambler.
18.0 Ambler; Faust Tannery, right.
40.2 **Quakertown,** Broad and Main Sts; **47.6,**
54.9 **Allentown,** Hamilton and 7th Sts.
146.7 **Scranton,** Lackawanna and Wyoming Aves.



HOPE LODGE, BETHLEHEM PIKE, 1721—HOME OF THE FIRST MASONIC LODGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Route VIII—Philadelphia and the North, via Doylestown

A section of the Lackawanna Trail, the Doylestown Pike connects Philadelphia with Easton and the Delaware Water Gap. At Willow Grove it becomes continuous with the Old York Road, of which in olden times it was regarded as a branch. The part beyond Willow Grove was opened in 1722. The outstanding figure on this old road was Sir William Keith, whose coach and four with outriders, on their way to Philadelphia, was one of the sensations of the era. The detour to Graeme Park and Sir William's old mansion is not to be missed. The Bucks County Historical Museum, on this route, is the greatest thing of its kind in America.

GRAEME PARK—MANSION OF SIR WILLIAM KEITH, 1721

A mile and a half from the Pike, between Doylestown and Willow Grove, is the age-worn but beautiful old home of Queen Anne's Surveyor General of the Royal Customs.

Detour to St. Tammany's Burial Ground, Chalfont.—At **Doylestown** turn west on State St., 0.0. Fork at 0.1, bear right on State Road. Pass **National Farm School,** 1.6. At 4.8 cross bridge over Neshaminy at **Chalfont.** At 5.1 stop at line fence, state road, right; walk across field down hill (about 100 yards) to two trees near a winding streamlet; **burial ground of Tamenend,** the Lenape Indian chief, known as St. Tammany. Reverse to State and Main Sts., Doylestown, (10.2). See Route 6.

Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown.—Leaving Main Street, turn east, and immediately left on East Ashland St.; then right on South Pine St. to 0.4 m. The **Museum,** in design and construction (concrete throughout, including window frames and roof), in completeness and diversity of material (21,000 relics), as well as in ingenuity in display, is unique in America. The interior is a child's dream of a Nuremberg gargantuan toy-house. One of many features is a series of little rooms showing historic implements of household and farm, and of trades and professions.

Detour to Graeme Park.—Leaving Doylestown Pike, 0.0, turn west on **Davis Grove Road.** At 0.6, straight through on dirt road, still called Governor's Road; colonial house on left. At 1.3 turn right into **Graeme Park Farms,** 1.4. Since 1791 the property has belonged to the Penrose family, who built the present mansion and surrounding buildings. Several hundred yards along a lane still stands the **ancient Mansion of Sir William Keith,** 1721; age-worn, but with beautiful interior wood-work and fire-places. Sir William Keith was Queen Anne's Surveyor General of the royal customs in the American colonies, and afterwards deputy governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. His step-daughter married Dr. Graeme, member of the Provincial Council, and a Justice of the Supreme Court. Graeme Park originally embraced 1200 acres, including the present Willow Grove. Here Washington was entertained October 21, 1777, by Elizabeth Graeme. Reverse to Doylestown Pike (2.8).

Willow Grove Park.—This finest open-air amusement park in America, under management of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, has no admission charge. A regular summer feature is the best in orchestra and band music, under world-famous leaders.

Detour to Stenton.—Leaving Broad Street, 0.0, turn west on Wingohocking Street to 18th St., 0.3; turn right, 0.4, and immediately right into **Stenton,** 1728. See Route 5. Reverse to Broad St.

Route VIII—Philadelphia and the North, via Doylestown

Route VIII—Easton to Philadelphia

(via Doylestown and Willow Grove)

0.0 **Easton,** Centre Square. South on 3rd St.
30.6 **Doylestown.**

0.0 **Doylestown,** State and Main Sts. **The Fountain Hotel** ("Ye Olde Inn"); in daily continuous service since 1748; antiques of charm and interest (Right for **Detour to St. Tammany's Burial Ground, Chalfont**).
0.1 East Ashland St. (Left for **Detour to Bucks County Historical Society Museum**).
2.2 **Edison.** Dangerous curve; right, then left over Neshaminy bridge (1801).
4.3 **Warrington Inn.**
8.0 **Davis Grove Road** (Right for **Detour to Graeme Park**).
8.2 **Hallowell.**
9.0 **Horsham Friends' Meeting,** dating to 1721; present building 1803.
11.8 Fork; right onto **Old York Road.**
11.9 **Willow Grove.** Entrance to **Willow Grove Park,** right.
14.3 **Abington Presbyterian Church.**
15.5 **Abington Library,** left.
15.7 **Jenkintown;** bank on right (Left for **Abington Meeting House**).
15.8 Fork; bear left with trolley.
16.9 **The Ivy, 1682,** right.
17.0 **Ogontz.** 4-corners right with trolley.
18.0 **Entrance to Latham Park;** site of **"Roadside,"** home of the pioneer defender of women's rights, **Lucretia Mott.**
18.2 **City Line;** one block on right, **La Mott,** quaint settlement, formerly called "Camptown," now named for Lucretia Mott.
18.9 Fork; left with trolley on Old York Road.
21.2 **Wingohocking St.** (Right for **Detour to Stenton**).
21.3 Cross **Roosevelt Boulevard.**
25.9 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route VIIIR—Philadelphia to Easton

(via Willow Grove and Doylestown)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.
4.6 Cross **Roosevelt Boulevard.**
4.7 **Wingohocking St.** (Left for **Detour to Stenton**).
6.0 Broad St. and Old York Road; straight through on Broad St.
6.1 Olney Ave.; left on **Old York Road.**
7.1 Fork; left on Old York Road with trolley.
7.3 **Oak Lane.**
7.7 City Line; one block on left, **La Mott** (formerly "Camptown").
7.9 Entrance to **Latham Park;** site of **"Roadside".**
8.9 Ogontz. Fork; left with trolley.
9.0 Left, **Cheltenham Flour Mills,** Tacony Creek; adjoining, **The Ivy,** 1682.
10.1 Fork; bear left with trolley.
10.2 **Jenkintown;** Bank on left (Right for **Abington Meeting House**).
11.6 **Abington Presbyterian Church.**
13.8 Willow Grove. **Willow Grove Park,** on left.
13.9 Fork; left with trolley onto **Doylestown Pike.**
16.8 **Horsham Friends' Meeting,** dating to 1721; present building, 1803.
17.7 **Hallowell.**
17.9 **Davis Grove Road** (Left for **Detour to Graeme Park**).
21.6 **Warrington Inn.**
23.6 **Edison.** Dangerous curve; right, then left, over Neshaminy bridge, built 1801.
25.4 Castellated building on right, **Bucks County Historical Society Museum.**
25.7 (Right for **Detour to Historical Society Museum**).
25.9 **Doylestown,** State and Main Sts. **The Fountain Hotel** ("Ye Olde Inn"), 1748 (Left on State Street for **Detour to St. Tammany's Burial Ground,** Chalfont).

54.6 **Easton,** Centre Square.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, DOYLESTOWN

Bucks County Historical Society.

THE IVY, 1682—OLD YORK ROAD

Oldest house in Pennsylvania still in use.

Route IX—Philadelphia and the North, via New Hope

The Old York Road is still an important highway between New York and Philadelphia, the tourist from the North, via Morristown, picking it up across the Delaware River at New Hope, Pa. It leads through Willow Grove to Broad Street, by way of which the center of the city is now reached. The terminus of the original road, first opened in 1711, is still at Fourth and Callowhill Streets. Lining this old road throughout its length are many places and points of interest.

Detour over the "Indian Walk."—Leaving Old York Road at Buckingham cross roads, 0.0, turn east, jogging right and then left onto the road to Wrightstown. At 3.8 bear right, passing Pineville P. O., on right. Anchor Hotel 5.2, jog right and then left. At 6.2, adjoining **Wrightstown** Meeting House, **Monolith to the Lenni Lenape Indians,** marking the starting point of the famous "Indian Walk." See Route 6.

Detour to Doylestown.—Leaving Old York Road at Buckingham cross roads, 0.0, turn west. Fork 0.2, turn left. Fork 3.7, turn left on State Street to 4.0, Fountain House, **Doylestown,** State and Main Sts. See Route VIII for **Bucks County Historical Society Museum,** and other particulars.

Neshaminy Presbyterian Church.—This church at Hartsville was founded in 1710 In the hall is a **tablet to Nathaniel Irwin,** best friend of John Fitch, inventor of the first experimental steamboat. See Route 14. Pastor here also was the Rev. William Tennant (1721), who founded nearby the famous "Log College," forerunner of Princeton.

Hatboro.—The **Crooked Billet,** built by the founder of Hatboro, in 1750, has been made over into a private dwelling. With a library founded in 1755, a bridge built in 1780, and a school dating to 1801, Hatboro is proud of its history, particularly of its part, May 1, 1778, in the conflict for Independence.

Abington Presbyterian Church.—The church dates to 1710. Directly opposite is the **old church cemetery;** at the gate is the **tombstone of Gilbert Tennent,** son of the founder of the "Log College" (forerunner of Princeton), and first pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Commemorated on the same stone is Samuel Finley, fifth president of Princeton.

STENTON—AN EARLY COLONIAL COUNTRY SEAT

Built by James Logan, Penn's friend and secretary, in 1728.

The Ivy, 1682.—On the Old York Road, with name cut on gate-posts, is the **oldest house in Pennsylvania** still in use. The Friends' Meeting held here in 1683 was the forerunner of the Cheltenham Meeting, succeeded in 1700 by the Abington Monthly Meeting. The adjoining Cheltenham Flour Mills, Tacony Creek, dates to 1746.

Willow Grove Park.—See Route VIII.

Willow Grove to Broad Street.—See Route VIII.

Detour to Stenton.—See Route VIII.

Aerial photograph by Victor Dallin

WILLOW GROVE—FINEST OPEN-AIR AMUSEMENT PARK IN AMERICA

Route IX—Philadelphia and the North, via New Hope

Route IX—New York to Philadelphia

(via Morristown, New Hope, and Willow Grove)

0.0 **New York,** 42nd and Broadway. West on 42nd St. to ferry. **Newark,** 12.4; **Morristown,** 32.6; **Lambertville, N.J.,** Bridge and Main Sts. 76.4; cross bridge over Delaware River to **New Hope, Pa.,** 77.1.

0.0 **New Hope,** Pa.; Bank on right. Straight through on **Old York Road** (Left on Main Street to Main and Ferry Sts. for **Benjamin Parry House,** 1784. The Art Colony is north of the highway).

0.1 Fork; cannon monument in centre; bear right.

3.0 Aquetong.

4.4 **Catalpa Inn.**

4.7 **Lahaska.** "The Vale of Lahaska"; named by the Indians.

4.9 **Buckingham Meeting House,** 1768; used by Washington as a hospital.

5.7 Hollicong.

6.8 **Buckingham,** cross roads; **General Greene Inn,** on left (Right for **Detour to Doylestown** (4 m.). Left for **Detour to Wrightstown** (6.2 m).

10.6 Bridge Valley; cross bridge over the Neshaminy.

12.1 Jamison.

13.4 **Robbins Farmhouse, 1763;** Washington's headquarters, August 10 to August 23, 1777; here Lafayette first joined the army.

13.5 Cross bridge over the **Little Neshaminy;** nearby Washington encamped with 13,000 men in 1777; in this encampment Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, and James Monroe were officers.

14.0 **Hartsville.** At 14.1 **Neshaminy Presbyterian Church.**

15.6 Street Road. **Tablet to John Fitch,** who exploited his idea of the steamboat (1785), on a nearby pond. 16.7 Pass from Bucks to Montgomery County.

16.9 **Hatboro Monument,** commemorating the **Battle at Crooked Billet,** May 1, 1778.

17.7 **Hatboro Library;** founded 1755.

18.9 **Hatboro Public School;** originally **Loller Academy** (1801), founded by a Revolutionary soldier, teacher, and surveyor, afterwards an associate Judge of Montgomery County. **Tablet.**

20.0 3-corners; bear left on Old York Road.

20.1 Willow Grove; **Willow Grove Park,** on right. For **Old York Road from Willow Grove to Broad St.,** see Route VIII at mileage 12.1 to 18.8.

26.7 Broad St. and Old York Road; straight through on Broad St.

29.2 **Wingohocking St.** (Right for **Detour to Stenton**).

29.3 Cross **Roosevelt Boulevard.**

33.9 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route IXR—Philadelphia to New York

(via Willow Grove, New Hope, and Morristown)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St

4.6 Cross **Roosevelt Boulevard.**

4.7 Wingohocking St. (Left for **Detour to Stenton**).

6.0 Broad St. and Old York Road. Straight through on Broad St.

7.1 Fork; bear right on **Old York Road** with trolley. For **Old York Road from Broad St. to Willow Grove,** See Route VIIIR.

13.9 **Willow Grove.**

14.0 Fork; bear right on Old York Road.

14.1 Fork; bear **left** away from trolley.

15.1 **Hatboro Public School;** originally **Loller Academy** (1801).

16.3 **Hatboro Library;** founded 1755.

17.1 **Hatboro Monument,** commemorating Battle at Crooked Billet Tavern.

18.4 Street Road; **Tablet to John Fitch.**

19.9 **Neshaminy Presbyterian Church.**

20.5 Cross the Little Neshaminy.

20.6 **Robbin's Farmhouse,** 1763. **Tablet.**

21.8 **Jamison.**

23.4 Bridge Valley; cross the Neshaminy.

27.2 **Buckingham;** cross roads. **General Greene Inn,** on right (Left for **Detour to Doylestown.** Right for **Detour to Wrightstown**).

28.3 Hollicong.

29.0 **Buckingham Meeting House,** 1768.

29.2 Lahaska.

29.5 Catalpa Inn.

30.5 Aquetong.

33.8 Fork; Cannon Monument bear left.

33.9 **New Hope, Pa.;** Bank on left. Straight through. Cross bridge over Delaware River.

34.6 **Lambertville,** N. J., Bridge and Main Sts.

78.4 **Morristown.** **98.6** **Newark.**

110.0 **New York,** 42nd St. and Broadway.

BUCKINGHAM MEETING HOUSE, 1768—OLD YORK ROAD

Built in 1768, this stately Meeting House is surrounded by ancient trees under which wounded Revolutionary soldiers found rest and refuge.

Route X—Philadelphia and the North, via South Langhorne

The Lincoln Highway between New York and Philadelphia embraces the complete twelve miles of the magnificent Roosevelt Boulevard, and represents the modern short cut between Trenton and Philadelphia. Short detours to Trinity Church, Oxford, and to Stenton, the colonial home of James Logan, are outstanding historic features of this route. From this road also may be reached the imposing Swedenborgian Cathedral at Bryn Athyn, and the impressive saw manufactory of the Henry Disston Sons Company at Tacony.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, BRYN ATHYN

Already widely celebrated for its situation and its architectural features, this building will require thirty years more for its completion.

Roosevelt Boulevard.—Beginning at the bridge marking the city limit (15.1), this magnificent section of the Lincoln Highway extends fully twelve miles to its terminus at Broad Street. The boulevard as a park area is under control of the Fairmount Park Commission. The site of the new Baptist Home (20.5) has been selected, the Shriner's Hospital for crippled children (20.3) is under construction, and the Byberry Farms (16.6), a municipal hospital for the mentally deficient, is already established in part on this great avenue. A pioneer industrial plant on the boulevard is the gigantic building of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Philadelphia home of the world's largest store.

Detour to Bryn Athyn.—Leaving the Lincoln Highway, 0.0, at the Red Lion Road (17.7 or 14.6), turn west. Over R. R. 0.6. Cross-roads 1.2, straight through. At 2.3 cross county line into Montgomery county. Steep grade at 2.7; caution, R. R. beyond at 2.8. Dead end 3.3, Bethayres; right on Fox Chase and Huntington Turnpike. At 4.0 turn left to small gate entrance to **Bryn Athyn Church of the New Jerusalem** (open M., T., Th., F., 3 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12, and 3 to 5). The land has been owned for forty years, but the present edifice was begun in 1913. Already an architectural marvel, it is estimated thirty years will be required for its completion. Artists and artisans live and work on the grounds. The flood of purple light over the holy of holies is only one of their triumphs in stained glass. Reverse to Lincoln Highway.

Detour to Disston's Saw Works.—Leave the Lincoln Highway at Tyson Street (22.2 or 10.0), turning east. The plant at Tacony covers 50 acres of ground, has 58 buildings, and employs 3,500 skilled workmen. Here may be seen every step in the manufacture of saws, including even the making of the steel. The Disston plant has given Philadelphia a reputation the world over for superiority in the manufacture of saws, in which it leads the whole United States.

Detour to Trinity Church, Oxford.—Leaving Roosevelt Boulevard at Rising Sun Avenue (26.0 or 6.2), turn northward. At 2.8 Church Lane, turn right. At 2.9 **Trinity Church, Oxford,** built 1711. See p. 64. Reverse to Roosevelt Boulevard.

Detour to Stenton.—See Route VIII.

Route X—Philadelphia and the North, via South Langhorne

Route X—New York to Philadelphia

(via Trenton and South Langhorne)

0.0 New York, 42nd St. and Broadway. West on 42nd St. to ferry. Weehawken, N. J., 0.0; Newark, 12.4; Elizabeth, 17.6; Rahway, 23.6; New Brunswick, 35.8; Kingston, 49.3; Princeton, 52.5; Lawrenceville, 57.7; **Trenton,** 63.6.

0.0 **Trenton, N. J.,** Warren Ave., at the Monument. South on Warren Ave.
1.0 Bridge St., turn right.
1.4 **Morrisville,** Pa. **2.9** Fork; keep right.
4.0 Diagonal 3-corners; bear right.
4.5 Left under R. R. immediately right.
7.8 Fork; keep left.
9.9 **South Langhorne. 10.9** Parkland.
12.7 Cross bridge over Neshaminy Creek.
14.8 Fork; keep right.
15.1 City Limit; cross bridge into **Philadelphia.**
15.5 **Philadelphia City Hospital for Mental Diseases. 15.8 Byberry Farms.**
17.2 Fork; keep left.
17.7 **Red Lion Road** (Right for **Detour to Bryn Athyn**).
20.3 New Shriners' **Hospital for Crippled Children;** Lulu Temple, Philadelphia.
22.2 Tyson St. (Left for **Detour to Disston Saw Works**).
23.8 Castor Circle; straight through.
26.0 **Rising Sun Avenue** (Right for **Detour to Trinity Church, Oxford**).
27.2 Wingohocking St.; turn right.
27.5 Broad St.; turn left. (Straight through on **Wingohocking St.** for **Detour to Stenton**).
32.2 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route XR—Philadelphia to New York

(via South Langhorne and Trenton)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, north side. Go north on Broad St.
4.6 Roosevelt Boulevard; turn right.
6.2 **Rising Sun Avenue** (Left for **Detour to Trinity Church, Oxford**).
8.3 Castor Circle; straight through.
10.0 Tyson St. (Right for **Detour to Disston Saw Works**).
11.5 Circle; straight through.
11.8 New **Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children;** Lulu Temple, Philadelphia.
12.0 Cross bridge over Pennypack Creek.
12.8 4-corners; straight through.
14.5 **Red Lion Road** (Left for **Detour to Bryn Athyn**).
16.4 **Byberry Farms,** left.
16.6 **Philadelphia City Hospital for Mental Diseases,** Byberry; left.
17.1 **City Limit;** cross bridge into Bucks County.
19.8 Avoid left-hand road.
20.8 Parkland at R. R. **21.5 South Langhorne.**
27.6 Left under R. R. and immediately right.
28.2 Diagonal 3-corners; bear right.
30.1 **Morrisville.**
30.8 Cross bridge over Delaware River.
31.2 **Trenton, N. J.,** Warren Ave., turn left.
32.2 5-corners; bear right around monument onto Brunswick Ave.

38.1 Lawrenceville; Princeton, 43.3; Kingston, 46.5; New Brunswick, 60.0; Rahway, 72.2; Elizabeth, 78.2; Newark, 83.4; Weehawken at 42nd St. Ferry, 95.8.
96.7 **New York City,** 42nd St. and Broadway.

ANDALUSIA ON THE DELAWARE—HOME OF THE BIDDLE FAMILY

Route XI—Philadelphia and the North, via Bristol

The so-called Bristol Pike, to and from the north through Frankford, and continuous with Frankford Avenue to its terminus in the Penn Boulevard at Delaware Avenue and Laurel Street, is the oldest highway to New York. Marked out in 1675 as the King's Highway, it was improved by order of the Provincial Council in 1682. Over this road William Penn traveled in going to his manor of Pennsbury. Over it John Adams and other delegates passed in 1775 to the Continental Congress. Washington and his army marched over it to victory at Yorktown in 1781. Many places of historic importance and detours of exceptional interest are found on this old highway. Its ultimate continuation in the proposed Kendrick Boulevard, planned as an elevated speedway southward from Market Street on Delaware Avenue, will make this route the most popular highway in Philadelphia and a direct road to the Sesqui-Centennial site.

Bristol, Pa.—The third oldest town in Pennsylvania, Bristol was plotted in 1696. The present Meeting House dates to 1756. The quaint **Town Hall** on Radcliffe Street was built in 1831 in six weeks, at a cost of $3,781, to secure a legacy of $200 bequeathed for a town clock.

State in Schuylkill Fishing Club.—The **castle** of this famous club, the oldest social organization in the world, faces the Delaware, adjoining the old **Clock House,** near Eddington. It stood originally on the Schuylkill near Girard Avenue, but was removed to Gray's Ferry in 1822. In 1888 it was taken to its present site. Organized in 1732 as the Colony of Schuylkill Fishing Club, it has had a distinguished membership from the days of James Logan to its present thirty select men. The Clock House dates in part to 1732, and is used by the Philadelphia Gun Club. See illustration on page 311.

Andalusia.—Named in honor of his Spanish partner, this beautiful mansion facing the Delaware was built in 1794 by a Philadelphia merchant, John Craig. The estate has been for years in possession of the Biddle family, John Craig's only daughter having married in 1811 Nicholas Biddle, son of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot. The Grecian architecture of Girard College was inspired by Nicholas Biddle, as was also the Grecian front of Andalusia.

Detour to Lower Dublin Academy.—Leave Bristol pike at Academy road (9.1 or 12.3), turning west. Fork 0.1, turn left on Willits Road. Entrance to **Lower Dublin Public School,** 0.2. The present building was erected in 1808. The Lower Dublin Academy grew out of the old log schoolhouse founded in 1723 by Thomas Holme, William Penn's Surveyor General, who left £4 to be used for school purposes! Stephen Decatur attended school in the original log house. Continue to 0.6, gateway entrance to estate of Murrell Dobbins. In a grove behind this estate, is the **grave and monument of Thomas Holme.**

RED LION INN, 1730—ON THE BRISTOL PIKE

Edwin Forrest Home, Holmesburg.—See Route 24—Theatres and Actors of Olden Days.

Detour to Frankford Arsenal.—Leave Frankford Avenue at Bridge Street, going east to main entrance, 1.3. See Route 27.

Detour to Stephen Decatur's Old Home.—Leave Frankford Avenue at Church St., 0.0, turning west. Adams Ave. 0.2, turn right. Powder Mill Lane (Wingohocking St.) 0.3, turn left. At 1.1, **Stephen Decatur's Old Home,** corner of N and Wingohocking Sts. Just beyond is the new Juniata Public Golf Links.

Detour to Old Frankford.—Leave Frankford Avenue at Church St., 0.0, turning east. Under R. R. 0.4. Tacony St. 0.5, turn left. At 0.6 **Port Royal,** now a tenement; built by Benjamin Stiles before the Revolution and named after his birthplace in Bermuda. Reverse on Tacony St. to 0.8, **Waln Grove,** first built about 1747; the plantation home of Robert Waln, a Philadelphia merchant. Reverse to Church St., turn left. At 1.1 turn diagonally right on Waln St. At 1.2 quaint stone **Spring House School,** built in 1768; now a dwelling. On right, at Unity and Waln Sts., walled **Quaker Meeting House,** built 1775, but successor of the log Meeting House built in 1684. Turn left on Unity St., reaching Frankford Avenue at 1.4. See illustrations on page 295.

Detour to Chalkley Hall.—Leaving Frankford Ave. at Butler St., turn east by side of R. R. bridge. Sepviva St. 1.5, turn left. At 1.7 cross Wheat Sheaf Lane into Plant No. 2, American Engineering Co. At 1.8 **Chalkley Hall,** now used for storage. The rear wing was built about 1723; the main house in 1776. Thomas Chalkley, the first owner, was a roving preacher among the early Friends. His daughter married Abel James, whose tea-ship Polly evoked an indignation meeting in the State House, October 16, 1773, and caused staid Philadelphia to anticipate the Boston outbreak and tea-party.

Detour to Cramp's Shipyard.—Leave Frankford Ave. at East Norris St., turning east to 0.8, main entrance, E. Norris and Richmond Sts. See Route 14.

Detour to Penn Treaty Park.—At Laurel Street Frankford Avenue joins Delaware Avenue. Coming to the city, reverse sharp left onto Delaware Avenue, at Laurel St., 0.0. At 0.2 keep right on Beach St. with R. R. At 0.3 **Penn Treaty Park,** Columbia Ave. and Beach St. See Routes 2 and 6.

Delaware River Bridge.—The largest suspension bridge in the world; total length from Penn Street, Camden, to Franklin Square, Philadelphia, 1.81 m.

Route XI—Philadelphia and the North, via Bristol

Route XI—New York to Philadelphia

(via Trenton and Bristol)

0.0 **New York City,** 42nd St. and Broadway.
63.6 **Trenton, N. J.,** Warren and State Sts.
75.9 **Bristol, Pa.**

0.0 **Bristol, Pa.,** Mill St.
2.7 **Croydon;** road being straightened.
3.0 Bridge over **Neshaminy Creek.**
4.4 **Eddington** (Left for **Detour to Gun Club and State in Schuylkill**). **5.4** Cornwall.
6.8 Station Road, **Andalusia.**
7.2 **Red Lion Inn,** 1730.
7.3 Bridge over **Poquessing Creek.**
9.0 Academy Road (Right for **Detour to Lower Dublin Academy**).
9.8 **General Wayne Hotel,** right.
10.4 **Washington House, Holmesburg.**
10.7 **Thomas Holmes Free Library, Holmesburg.**
11.0 Upper entrance to **Edwin Forrest Home.**
13.5 Bridge St., **Frankford,** beginning of Frankford **"L."** (Left for **Detour to Frankford Arsenal**).
13.6 Pratt St. (Right for Roosevelt Boulevard).
14.6 No. 4335 Frankford Ave., **Worrell House.**
14.7 Church St., Frankford, **Tablet.** (Right for **Detour to Stephen Decatur's Home**). (Left for **Detour to Old Frankford**).
15.5 Butler St. (Left for **Detour to Chalkey Hall**).
17.9 Cross E. Norris St. (Left for **Detour to Cramp's Shipyard**).
19.0 Diagonally right at Laurel St., onto Delaware Ave. (Left and north on Delaware Ave. for **Detour to Penn Treaty Park**).
19.8 Under **Delaware River Bridge** at Vine St.
20.1 Market St.; turn right.
20.2 Cross **Letitia St.,** on left. Location of William Penn's Home, 1682.
20.3 Cross **S. Orianna St.,** left; arched courtway at Nos. 316–18 Market St., where Franklin lived, 1765–1790.
20.6 Nos. 528–30 Market St., **site of Washington's Presidential Mansion,** 1790–97.
21.3 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Route XIR—Philadelphia to New York

(via Bristol and Trenton)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side. Go east on Market St.
0.7 **Site of Washington's Presidential Mansion,** Nos. 528–30 Market St., 1790–97.
1.0 Cross **S. Orianna St.,** right; arched courtway at 320 Market St., where Franklin lived, 1765–1790.
1.1 Cross **Letitia St.,** right. Location of William Penn's Home, 1682.
1.2 Delaware Ave., turn right, reversing immediately for north on Delaware Ave.
1.7 Under **Delaware River Bridge** at Vine St.
2.5 Laurel St., diagonally left onto **Frankford Ave.** (Continue on Delaware Ave. for **Detour to Penn Treaty Park**).
3.6 Cross E. Norris St. (Right for **Detour to Cramp's Shipyard**).
6.0 Butler St. (Right for **Detour to Chalkley Hall**).
6.8 Church St., **Frankford. Tablet** (Left for **Detour to Stephen Decatur's Home**) (Right for **Detour to Old Frankford**).
6.9 No. 4335 Frankford Ave., **Worrell House.**
7.8 Pratt St. (Left for Roosevelt Boulevard).
7.9 Bridge St., end of "L" (Right for **Detour to Frankford Arsenal**).
10.3 Entrance to **Edwin Forrest Home.**
11.0 **Washington House,** Holmesburg.
11.6 **General Wayne Hotel,** left.
12.3 Academy Road (Left for **Detour to Lower Dublin Academy**).
14.1 Bridge over Poquessing Creek.
14.2 **Red Lion Inn,** 1730.
14.7 Station Road, **Andalusia.**
17.1 **Eddington** (Right for **Detour to Gun Club and State in Schuylkill**).
18.5 Bridge over **Neshaminy Creek.**
18.8 **Croydon.**
21.5 **Bristol, Pa.,** Mill St.

33.8 Trenton, N. J., Warren and State Sts.
97.4 New York, 42nd and Broadway.

MONUMENT TO THOMAS HOLME

In a grove behind the estate of Murrell Dobbins, Willits Road, Holmesburg, is buried the man who planned Penn's City and State.

LOG SCHOOLHOUSE, HOLMESBURG

Founded in 1723 by a legacy of Penn's Surveyor General, it grew to be the Lower Dublin Academy. It is now the janitor's home.

Route XII—Philadelphia and the North, via Camden

The highway to and from New York and northern New Jersey via Trenton and Camden will prove still more attractive on the opening of the Delaware River Bridge. Along this highway are historic Bordentown and Burlington, the latter antedating Philadelphia in its founding. In passing through Camden, a city now of great industrial importance, opportunity offers to visit the home and the grave of Walt Whitman, apostle and pioneer of democracy in poetry.

Route XII—New York to Philadelphia

(via Trenton, Burlington, and Camden)

0.0 **New York City,** 42nd St. and Broadway.
63.6 **Trenton, N. J.,** Warren and State Sts.

0.0 **Trenton, N. J.,** Broad and State Sts.
7.1 **Bordentown,** Park St. and Farnsworth Ave.
16.7 **Burlington,** Broad and High Sts.
33.3 Fork; turn left and right onto Market St., **Camden.**
33.7 7th and Market Sts. (Left for **Detour to Walt Whitman's Tomb**).
33.8 Broadway and Market Sts., **Camden County Court House.**
34.1 3rd and Market Sts. (Left for **Detour to Walt Whitman's Home**).
34.5 Ferry across Delaware River. Continue on Market St., **Philadelphia.**
35.8 City Hall, **PHILADELPHIA.**

Camden, N. J.—A flourishing industrial city, Camden is the home of the Victor Talking Machine Company, Campbell Soup Company, New York Ship Building Company, and over 400 other manufactories, including the largest steel pen plant in the world. Population, 116,000. Excepting the "bridge trains" from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Camden is the starting point of all seashore trains.

Detour to Walt Whitman's Home.—Leave Market St., Camden, turning south on Third St., 0.0. Mickle St. 0.2, turn left. At 0.3 **No. 330 Mickle St.,** Tablet: "Here lived the 'Good Gray Poet' Walt Whitman from 1884 to the date of his death March 26, 1892. This house is now owned and dedicated by the city of Camden to the memory of its famous citizen."

Route XIIR—Philadelphia to New York

(via Camden, Burlington, and Trenton)

0.0 **PHILADELPHIA,** City Hall, east side.
0.7 (Midway between Sixth and Fifth Sts., if present plans carry, a new Bridge Boulevard will lead to the approach to the Delaware River Bridge at Sixth and Race Streets. Turning left here will make this the **Delaware Bridge Route**).
1.3 Market St. Ferry across Delaware River. Continue from Ferry on Market St., **Camden, N. J.**
1.7 3rd and Market Sts. (Right for **Detour to Walt Whitman's Home**).
2.0 Broadway and Market Sts., **Camden County Court House.**
2.1 7th and Market Sts. (Right for **Detour to Walt Whitman's Tomb**).
2.9 (15th St., Penn Street boulevard approach to Delaware River Bridge planned to begin here).
3.8 5 corners; turn left onto Westfield Ave.
19.2 **Burlington,** Broad and High Sts.
28.8 **Bordentown.**
35.9 **Trenton, N. J.,** Broad and State Sts.

99.5 **New York City,** 42nd St. and Broadway.

Detour to Walt Whitman's Tomb.—Leave Market St., Camden, at 7th St., turning south, 0.0. At 0.1, diagonally left onto Haddon Ave. Entrance to Harleigh Cemetery 1.9. Turn immediately left and immediately right, **Walt Whitman's Tomb** 2.0.

WALT WHITMAN'S HOME, CAMDEN, N. J.

WALT WHITMAN'S TOMB, HARLEIGH CEMETERY

BULLETIN FOR AUTO-TOURISTS

SPACE will not permit giving here a complete digest of the Pennsylvania Motor Law, but this may readily be obtained from automobile clubs, tourist guide books, and many other sources. Important points to observe are: Speed limit, 30 miles per hour, except at "Danger Run Slow" signs: glaring headlights are forbidden; when two vehicles approach an intersection together, that coming from the right has the right of way. Light signals (Red for "Stop," Green for "Go," White for "Left Turn") will be found at many intersections, both in and out of the city, usually suspended high above the centre of the intersection, but often, especially in the city, high and at one side. Within the city motorists should be on the alert for such signals, also for "One Way Street" signs (very frequent), and for "No Left Turn" signs.

Nothing is being left undone to insure the comfort of the many thousands of motorists who will journey from all parts of the United States and Canada to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition. Great tourist camps are being provided, additional garages, permanent as well as temporary, are being erected, and virtually the entire eastern half of the country is being remapped for the benefit of the auto-tourist.

One large tourist camp alone is to occupy sixty acres. It is to be located within the city limits and close enough to the exposition site to be convenient. Supply stores and booths are to be erected on the tract, and there will be an assembly centre, recreation spaces, an athletic field, shower baths, and ample modern sanitary conveniences. A sub-committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Automobile Traffic Committee is now selecting sites for smaller camps to be located in other parts of the city. Special arrangements are being made to insure the safety of all machines left at these camps while their owners are visiting the exposition or on shopping tours.

The 2000 public garages in Philadelphia will of course be inadequate, but many others are being erected by private capital. Those proving worthy will receive official recognition from the exposition authorities, the chief purpose being to recommend the best to visitors, assuring them that they will receive proper treatment.

Near the exposition grounds great parking spaces are to be provided, with a capacity of more than 50,000 automobiles. A special police guard will be on duty here at all hours. The exposition authorities plan to be able to assure all persons making use of the parking privileges that their machines, accessories, equipment, and other property left in them will be as immune from theft as if locked in a safe deposit vault.

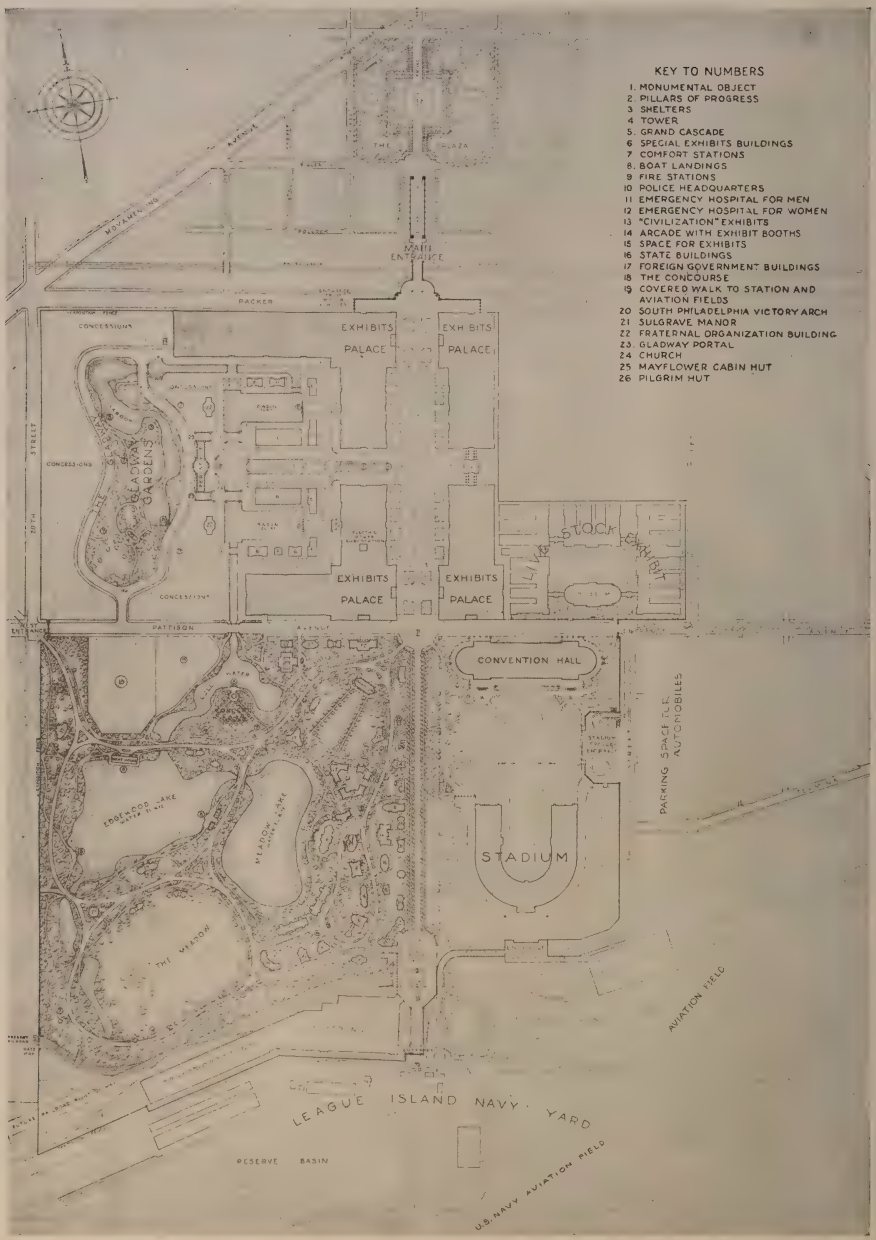
The remapping plan is perhaps the most extensive ever undertaken for a special occasion. This great task has been assumed by the National Highways Association, which is obtaining from the highway departments of nineteen eastern states all of the accurate road data that they have been years in assembling. With this material the Association plans to prepare a group of the most accurate road maps ever developed for the territory; with the assistance of all motor clubs in the region the most authentic information obtainable with respect to landmarks, distances, and road conditions will be included in the maps. The location of all public garages and service stations will also be marked. For detailed information apply to:

KEYSTONE AUTOMOBILE CLUB, Hotel Walton, Broad and Walnut Streets.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 23 South 23rd Street.

OLDEST SOCIAL CLUB IN AMERICA—STATE IN SCHUYLKILL, EDDINGTON, ON THE DELAWARE

General Plan of the Exposition Grounds



THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—PHILADELPHIA, 1926

FROM June 1st until December 1st, 1926, Philadelphia will be the scene of a great commemorative festival planned to mark the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

The Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition is under the leadership of Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, president; Ernest T. Trigg, vice-president; and Colonel David C. Collier, director general, who was Commissioner General for the United States at the Brazil Centenary Exposition held at Rio Janeiro in 1923.

The exposition will be a World's Fair larger in area than any previously held in this country. It is to occupy the entire 670 acres of League Island Park in South Philadelphia. It will open with more than 100 buildings housing industrial, historical, agricultural, and mineralogical exhibits from all parts of the globe. The Palace of Liberal Arts, covering nine acres, now under construction, will be completed in 75 working days. One of the four great structures which will form the nucleus of the exposition will cover 19 acres. Wartime methods of construction are being employed by the entire engineering forces of the city to complete the buildings in record time. Various States and foreign governments are pushing plans for scores of smaller buildings. The central buildings will flank a spacious court, 1400 feet long, which, according to architectural plans, will be a boulevard of beauty. A stadium with a seating capacity of 125,000 is fast rising on the grounds. Immediately outside, parking space is being provided for 50,000 automobiles.

The keynote of the exposition will be found in its portrayal of the progress of an age unprecedented in the march of human advancement. For diversity of achievements and immensity of enterprise the past generation has never been equaled. In big things and little, the exposition will reflect the age of the telephone and the radio, the automobile and the airplane, the electric light and the dynamo.

Throughout the period of the exposition great historical pageants and athletic events will be held in the stadium. Important historic events of the Revolutionary period will be staged with great attention to costumes and to detail. Important collegiate football games, it is expected, will be held in the huge bowl as well as amateur athletic games, rivaling the Olympics.

The amusement centre of the exposition will be known as the "Gladway." It will include 130 acres. Venetian gondolas in gayest colors, and fifty business-like motor launches will carry pleasure-seekers over the lakes and lagoons. An accurate reproduction of Solomon's Temple in the days of its glory will cover a tract of 23 acres. A Tyrolean mountain scene will provide background for some of the main buildings.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard with its huge aircraft factory and airdrome will be the centre of great aeronautical contests and an aerial exposition to be held in connection with the fair. Almost daily airplane squadrons will fly to the exposition from Selfridge Field, Michigan; Langley Field, Virginia; Boling Field, Washington, D. C.; and Mitchel Field, New York. It is planned to hold here the annual speed contest between the crack fliers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

League Island Park, where the exposition is to be held, is only seven minutes from the heart of Philadelphia by automobile.

The background of the exposition will of course be old Philadelphia, with its historic byways and boulevards. Historical interest will naturally centre around Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on July 4, 1776. The Liberty Bell, on view in this building, is expected to attract many thousands of visitors to the nation's shrine. Estimates show that possibly 50,000,000 persons will attend during the six months that the fair is open.

List of Illustrations

	Page
A Colonial Cornfield on the Wissahickon. Frontispiece in Color	
Independence Hall—Birthplace of the Nation	2
The Liberty Bell	5
Philadelphia and the Parkway from the Air	6
Broad and Walnut Streets Looking North	8
City Hall Tower at Night	10
New Philadelphia Museum of Art	12
Municipal Pier No. 84, Foot of Porter Street	12
The Rising Old City Across Rittenhouse Square	13
The Delaware River Bridge	14
New Two Million Dollar Overbrook Senior High School	16
The New Free Library of Philadelphia	17
The Coming Pennsylvania Passenger Terminal	18
New Colossal Municipal Stadium	19
Old Swedes' Church, 1700	21
Swanson Tombstone—Old Swedes' Church	23
Early "Americanization" Papers	23
Swedish Houses on Queen Street	25
John Printz, Governor at Tinicum	25
Queen Christina of Sweden	25
Big-Eyed-Angels—Old Swedes' Church	26
Site of the Swedish Governor's Mansion, 1643	27
Swedish Log Cabin, Darby Creek, 1698	28
Rear View of John Morton's Birthplace	28
Cobb's Creek Dam—Site of Swedish Watermill, 1643	29
Swedish Type of Log Farmhouse	30
St. James Church, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia	31
Dr. Charles J. Stillé	32
The Founder of Pennsylvania—"Penn in Armor"	33
Successor of the Blue Anchor Inn	35
Penn Treaty Monument, Shackamaxon	35
The Calder Statue of Penn	36
Penn's First Home in America	37
Penn's Razor	38
William Penn, Quaker	39
Wynnstay—Built in 1690	39
The Famous Wampum Belt	39
Penn's Secretary	40
Site of the Home of the Founder of Germantown	41
Doorway of No. 25 High Street	41
A Pastorius Home, 1795	41
Thones Kunder's House	43
Keyser House, 1738	44
Pastorius Monument, Vernon Park	45
Lower Burying Ground, Germantown	45
Wyck—Oldest House in Germantown, 1690	47
Site of Rittenhouse Mill, Germantown, 1690	49
Merion Meeting House, 1695	50
Interior of Old Swedes' Church, 1700	50
Christ Church	51
Friends' Arch Street Meeting House	53
St. Michael-Zion German Lutheran Church	54
Interior of Christ Church	55
First Presbyterian Church	57
First Baptist Church	57
St. Michael's Church, Germantown	57
Church of the Brethren, Germantown	57
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	57
Mikve Israel Synagogue	57
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	58
St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church	58
St. George's Methodist Church	59
St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church	60
St. Paul's Church	60
Mennonite Meeting House, Germantown	61
Trinity Church, Oxford	63
Market Square Church, Germantown	64
Stenton—Built by James Logan in 1728	65
Wister House, Germantown, 1744	67
Woodford—Oldest Mansion in Fairmount Park	68
Interior of Belmont Mansion, 1745	69
Whitby Hall, Haverford	70
John Bartram's House, Kingsessing, 1731	71
American Indian Chief—Portrait by Peale	73
Penn Treaty Park	75
Monolith to the Lenni Lenape Indians	75
West's "Penn's Treaty with the Indians"	76
Burial Ground of the Indian Chief Tamenend	79
"Franklin in 1723"—By R. Tait McKenzie	81
Franklin's Library—Founded 1731	83
Franklin's Electrical Machine	84
American Philosophical Society—Founded 1743	85
Signers' Chair and Table, Independence Hall	87
Franklin at Sixty-one	87
At Work on the Declaration	87
Boyle's Statue of Franklin	88
Franklin Institute—Built in 1825	89
Franklin Court—Drawing by Frank H. Taylor	90
Franklin's Grave	91
Franklin's Composing Stick	92
"Lansdowne" Washington—By Gilbert Stuart	93
Scene of Washington's "Farewell Address"	95
Washington's Desk	96
Independence Chamber—Independence Hall	97
Washington's Pew in Christ Church	98
Interior of Carpenters' Hall	99
Old Zion Lutheran Church, December 26, 1799	100
Where Stuart Painted the Athenaeum Portrait	100
Washington's "Presidential Mansion"	101
Betsy Ross House, No. 239 Arch Street	102
Morris House, Germantown	103
Chew Mansion, Germantown—Washington's Battleground	105
Blue Bell Inn, 1766	105
Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge	106
The National Memorial, Valley Forge	107
Valley Forge Entrenchments in Winter Time	108
Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge	111
Lafayette's Headquarters, Valley Forge	112
Washington Inn, Valley Forge	113
King of Prussia Inn, 1769	113
Soldiers' Hut, Valley Forge	114
Doorway of the Chew House, Germantown	115
The Woodlands, West Philadelphia, 1770	117
Laurel Hill, Hunting Park Avenue	118
Mt. Pleasant, East Fairmount Park, 1761	119
The Johnson Bullet-Riddled Fence, Germantown	120
Carlton—The Plantation of Roxborough	121
Carpenters' Hall, 1770—Founded 1724	123
Charles Thomson—By Charles Willson Peale	124
The Lane to Harriton	124
Harriton, Bryn Mawr, 1704	125
Grave of Charles Thomson, Laurel Hill	126
Congress Hall—Rear Door	127
Congress Hall—Main Entrance	127
Mill Ruin on Old Gulph Road	128
Robert Morris—By Charles Willson Peale	129
Caricature of Robert Morris	131
The "Angel House" at Harmonville	132
Bank of North America—Chartered 1781	133
First United States Bank, 1795	134
The Rittenhouse Clock at Drexel Institute	137
David Rittenhouse (1732–1796)	138
First United States Mint, 1792	140
Rittenhouse's "Orrery"—University of Pennsylvania	141
Birthplace of David Rittenhouse	142
Rittenhouse's Grave—Laurel Hill	143
Country Home of Provost Smith	144
Norriton Presbyterian Church	144
Schuylkill River at Market Street	145
Fitch's First Passenger Steamboat	145
A Relic of the First Steamboat	145
Robert Fulton's Philadelphia Home	146
From Fitch's MS. Books in the Ridgway Library	147
Robert Fulton's Portrait in Independence Hall	148
Cramp's Shipyard on the Delaware	149
Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy	150
Benjamin West (1738–1820)—By Matthew Pratt	151
Mrs. Benjamin West—By Matthew Pratt	152
West's "Christ Healing the Sick"	153
West's "Death on the Pale Horse"	154
Birthplace of Benjamin West	155
Dormitory Terrace—University of Pennsylvania, 1925	157
The Original College Building, 1740	157
"Presidential Mansion" on Ninth Street, 1802–1829	159
The Forerunner of Penn Charter, 1745–1867	161
The New William Penn Charter School at Germantown	161
Episcopal Academy, 1785	162
The New Episcopal Academy at Overbrook	162
First Philadelphia Central High School	162
New Central High School Building, 1900	162
Germantown Academy	163
University of Pennsylvania from the Air	164
The First Medical School in America, 1925	167
First Medical School in America, 1765	167
College of Physicians—Founded 1787	169
Interior of Library—Pennsylvania Hospital	170
The Pennsylvania Hospital—Founded 1754	171
Home of Dr. Caspar Wistar	171
Home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick	171
Dr. Benjamin Rush—Physician and Patriot	172
Jefferson Medical College—Founded 1824	173
Dr. D. Hayes Agnew at a Clinic—By Thomas Eakins	175
State House Row, Philadelphia	176
The Declaration of Independence	177
Where the Declaration was Written	179
Thomas Jefferson—Contemporary Portrait	179
James Wilson—First University Professor of Law	180
The First Law School in the United States	181

List of Illustrations

	Page
Oldest Law Library in the United States	181
Lincoln's Law Library	182
Penn's Great "Charter of Privileges," 1701	182
Solitude, 1785	183
The Morris House, 1786—By Frank H. Taylor	185
Lewis-Fisher-Wharton House, 1795	186
Sweet Briar, Lansdowne Drive, 1797	187
Doorway of the Stamper House, 1768	188
The Evans House, 1785	188
Upsala, Germantown, 1798	189
Loudoun, Germantown, 1801	191
Vernon Mansion, Vernon Park, Germantown, 1803	193
Morris House Doorway, 1772, Germantown	193
Stuart Corner in the Academy of Fine Arts	194
Founder of the Oldest Art Academy in America	195
Fannie Kemble—By Thomas Sully	197
Rembrandt Peale	197
Sully in His Old Age—By Henry Inman	199
Gilbert Stuart at Seventy—By John Neagle	199
First Native Born American Sculptor	201
Masterpiece of William Rush	201
Interior of the Academy of Fine Arts	202
Doorway of Avondale—Home of Thomas Leiper	203
Bittig's Bas-Relief in Broad Street Station	204
Interior of the Baldwin Locomotive Works	205
The Reading Terminal	206
The Bull's Head Tavern—By Frank H. Taylor	207
Courtyard of the Bull's Head Tavern	207
The Inclined Plane at Belmont	208
Thirteenth and Market Streets in 1876	208
Avondale, 1785	209
Lapidea—Scene of First Railroad in Pennsylvania	211
P. W. & B. Railroad Monument	212
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station	212
Statue and Sarcophagus of Stephen Girard	213
New Girard Group of Municipal Piers	215
Girard College—Founded 1831	216
Facade of Girard Statue, City Hall Plaza	217
The Girard Farmhouse	218
The Girard School	218
The Lawn at Cedarcroft	219
Castle Rocks, West Chester Pike	221
Old Public School, Unionville	223
Main Street, Unionville	223
Bayard Taylor's Knapsack	224
Old Inn, Unionville, 1734	224
Bayard Taylor's Study at Cedarcroft	225
Formerly the Red Lion Inn	226
Grave of Bayard Taylor, Longwood Cemetery	227
Kennett Square Meeting House	228
The Old Arch Street Theatre	229
Old Chestnut Street Theatre in 1855	230
Old Walnut Street Theatre	231
Birthplace of Joseph Jefferson	232
Edwin Forrest Home for Actors, Holmesburg	233
Edwin Forrest's Philadelphia Home	234
Charles Brockden Brown—First American Novelist	235
The Last Home of "Rebecca"	237
Lowell's Honeymoon Hotel	237
"Franklin at Home"—By Henry Bacon	238
Poe's Philadelphia Home	238
Seventh and Brandywine Streets	238
The Godfrey Farmhouse	239
Franklin's Epitaph	240
A Dickens' Manuscript—"Our Mutual Friend"	240
Poe's MS. of the "Murders in the Rue Morgue"	242
Frank Stockton's Grave, Woodland's Cemetery	242
T. Morris Perot, Jr.	243
Elliston Perot	243
Francis Rawle	243
Philadelphia at Work—Drawing by Frank H. Taylor	245
Scroll of the "Hand-in-Hand" Company	247
The Oldest Firemark in America, 1752	247
The First Green Tree Fire Mark, 1784	247
Franklin's Printing Press	249
"Public Ledger and North American" Press	249
First Bank of North America, 1781	251
Title Page of the Sower Bible, 1743	251
Old Landreth Nurseries, 1788–1847	253
Yoke of Liberty Bell—Bored with a Pugh Bit	254
United States Navy Yard, League Island	256
The Modern Betsy Ross at Work on "Old Glory"	257
Gateway to the Schuylkill Arsenal, 1799	258
United States Mint—Established 1792	259
United States Post Office	260
United States Custom House	261
City Hall Square as it Looked July 4, 1812	262
The "City Hall" as it Looked in 1682	262
Foot of Market Street in 1890	264
Market Street at Second in 1709	265
Corn Exchange National Bank	266
Delaware River Bridge from the Camden Side	267
Penn Treaty Elm at Shackamaxon	268
Memorial Hall—West Fairmount Park	269
The Parkway at Logan Circle	270
The Crossing at Broad and Chestnut Streets	272
The Union League	275
Masonic Temple	277
Broad Street Station—Pennsylvania Railroad	277
Commercial Museum—First in the United States	279
Grave of Betsy Ross, Mt. Moriah	281
Overbrook School for the Blind	281
Museum of Science and Art—University of Pennsylvania	282
St. David's Church, Radnor	284
General Warren Tavern, Malvern	248
Overhanging Rock, Old Gulph Road	287
Birthplace of General Anthony Wayne	288
Valley Creek Road, Valley Forge	289
Trappe Lutheran Church, 1743	290
Mill Grove—Early Home of Audubon	290
Washington Inn (1747) and Chester Court House (1724)	292
The Spot in Chester where Penn First Landed	292
Robinson House, Naamans-on-Delaware (1654)	294
Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, 1698	294
Caleb Pusey House, Upland, 1683	294
A Bit of Old Frankford	295
Chalkley Hall—near Wheat Sheaf Lane	295
Stephen Decatur's Home, Frankford	295
Lafayette's Headquarters at Chadd's Ford	296
Brandywine Monument to Lafayette	296
On the Brandywine	297
The Highlands—Built near Skippack Road in 1796	299
Garden Gate of the Devereux House	299
Devereux House, near Camp Hill	299
Hope Lodge, Bethlehem Pike, 1721	301
Graeme Park—Mansion of Sir William Keith	302
Historical Museum, Doylestown	303
The Ivy, 1682—Old York Road	303
Stenton—An Early Colonial Country Seat	304
Willow Grove from the Air	304
Buckingham Meeting House—Old York Road	305
Church of the New Jerusalem, Bryn Athyn	306
Andalusia—Home of the Biddle Family	307
Red Lion Inn, 1730—On the Bristol Pike	308
Monument to Thomas Holme	309
Log School House, Holmesburg	309
Walt Whitman's Home, Camden, N. J.	310
Walt Whitman's Tomb, Harleigh Cemetery	310
"Castle" of the State in Schuylkill, Eddington	311
Ground Plan of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition	312
Map of Highway Routes—To and From Philadelphia	319
Map of Philadelphia—Central Section	320

RIDGWAY BRANCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY
BROAD AND CHRISTIAN STREETS

General Index

Abington Presbyterian Church, 303, 304
Academy and College of Philadelphia, 158, 172
Academy of Fine Arts, account of, 196, 277; "Lansdowne" Washington, 98, 100; paintings by West, 152; portrait of West, 151; portraits of actors, 232
Academy of Music, 232, 273
Academy of Natural Sciences, 271
Adams, John, 87, 116, 118, 119, 128
Agnew, Dr. D. Hayes, 174
Alcott, Bronson, 160; Louisa M., 160, 240
"American Homes, Some Early," Route 19, 183
American Philosophical Society, 86, 138, 182, 274
American play, first, 232, 240, 264
Andalusia, 308
André, Major, 232, 284
Angel House, 130, 136, 290
Aquarium, 270
Arch Street Meeting House, 52, 56, 276
Arnold, Benedict, 118, 270
Arsenal, Frankford, 261, 308
Art Museum, Philadelphia, 202, 270, 291
Athenæum portrait of Washington, painted in Germantown, 100, 279
Audubon, John James, 290
Augustus Lutheran Church, Trappe, 290
"Autobiography," Franklin's, 92, 236
Automobile Club of Philadelphia, 311
Auto-Tourists, Bulletin of Information for, 312
Avondale, 210, 212, 228, 296

Babylonian Collection, 166, 282
Baldwin Locomotive Works, 204, 206, 212, 278, 293
Baltimore Pike, 296
Baptist Church, First, 52
Baptist Temple, 278
Barry, Commodore, 58
Bartram's Home and Garden, 30, 72, 104, 281, 292
Belmont Mansion, 40, 70, 102, 122, 190, 270
Bethlehem Pike, 300
Betsy Ross, grave of, 104, 281
Betsy Ross House, 92, 98, 132, 276
"Betsy Ross," modern, 257, 258
Billmeyer House, 48, 100, 102, 280, 300
Bittig's bas-relief, Broad St. Station, 204
Blockhouse, Swedish, 292
Blue Anchor Inn, 36, 78, 265
Blue Bell Tavern, 104, 281
Bourse, Philadelphia, 276
Brandywine Battlefield, 296
Brandywine, battle of, 104, 122, 224
Breck, Samuel, 136, 190, 208, 210
Brick house, first, 40
Bristol, 308; Bristol Pike, 308
Broad Street Station, 204, 271, 277, 282
Brown, Charles Brockden, 236
Bryn Athyn Church of the New Jerusalem, 306
Bryn Mawr College, 114, 286
Bucks County Historical Society, Museum of, 80, 302
Bulletin of Information for Auto-Tourists, 312
Bullet-riddled fence, 120, 122
Bull's Head Tavern, 206
Byberry farms, and hospital, 307

Camac Street, 263
Camden, 310
Camp Hill, 300
Camp Schoolhouse, Valley Forge, 114
Cannon Ball Farm, 26
Carlton, 122, 188
Carpenters' Hall, 88, 96, 126, 275
Castle Rocks, 222, 296, 298
Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, 271
Caves in river banks, 42
Cedarcroft, 226, 298
Centenary Firms, complete list of, 255
Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States, Association of, 254
Central High School, 140, 158, 160, 240, 278
Chadd's Ford, 228, 291, 297
Chalfont, 80, 302
Chalkley Hall, 308
Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, 15
Chew House, 102, 120, 300
Childs Collection of Manuscripts, 242, 282
Christ Church, 52, 60, 96, 136, 276
Christ Church graveyard, 62
"Christ Healing the Sick," 156, 198
Christina, Queen, 24, 32, 265
Church of the Brethren, 48, 52, 64, 252, 300
"Churches, The Ancient," Route 4, 52
City Hall, account of, 263, 282; Baldwin statue, 204; bronze tablet, south side, 22; Girard statue, 214; Law Library, 178; Law Courts, 178; Penn statue, by Calder, 34; tower, 263, 268; Washington statue, 94
Clinton Street, 188, 264
Clock House, 308
Cobb's Creek dam, 281, 293
Cobb's Creek Parkway, 280, 281
College of Physicians, 168
"Colonial Homes, Some Early," Route 5, 65
Commercial Museum, 282
Concord School, Germantown, 280, 300
Congress Hall, account of, 274; balance wheel from first steamboat, 148; Washington in, 94, 96; Robert Morris, 130
Continental Congress, 88, 96, 126, 128
Corinthian Yacht Club, 26
Corn Exchange National Bank, 266, 275, 282
Court House, Chester, 292
Cramp's Shipyard, 148, 150, 308
Crum Creek Canal, 212
Cullin, Dr. Nicholas, tablet to, 24
Cunard, Sir Samuel, 44, 279
Custom House, account of, 261, 274; mileage to, 261

Davis, Richard Harding, 166, 236
Dawesfield, 300
"Death on the Pale Horse," 152, 198
Decatur, Stephen, 60, 276; home, 308
Declaration of Independence, 86, 177, 182, 276
Delaware River Bridge, 267, 308
Detours: to Angel House, Harmonville, 290; to Audubon's early home, 290; to Avondale, 296; to Bartram's Garden, 292; to birthplace of Anthony Wayne, 288; to birthplace of John Morton, 292; to birthplace of Benjamin West, 296; to Brandywine Battlefield, 296; to Bryn Athyn, 306; to Bryn Mawr College, 286; to Bucks County Historical Society Museum, 302; to Caleb Pusey House, Upland, 292; to Camp Hill, and Devereux House, 300; to Cedarcroft, 296; to Chalkley Hall, 308; to Cramp's Shipyard, 308; to Dawesfield, 300; to Stephen Decatur's home, 308; to Disston's Saw Works, 306; to Doylestown, 304; to Evansburg Church, 290; to Fatlands, 290; to Foulke House, Penllyn, 300; to Frankford Arsenal, 308; to Old Frankford, 308; to Main Street, Germantown, 300; to Graeme Park, 302; to Harriton, 286; to The Highlands, 300; to "Indian Walk," 304; to Longwood Gardens, 296; to Lower Dublin Academy, 308; to Mill Grove, 290; to Old Swede's Church, Wilmington, 292; to Site of Paoli Massacre, 285, 288, 289; to Penn Treaty Park, 308; to Red Lion Inn, 298; to Skippack, 300; to State in Schuylkill, 308; to Stenton, 302, 305, 307; to Trinity Church, Oxford, 306; to St. David's Church, Radnor, 284; to St. Tammany's burial ground, 302; to Walt Whitman's home, Camden, 310; to Walt Whitman's tomb, 310; to Waynesborough, 288; to Wrightstown, 304
Devereux House, 300
Dickens and Little Nell, statue, 240
Dickens, Charles, 242, 282
Dock, Christopher, 44, 164, 252
Dock Street Market, 265
Doylestown Pike, 302
Drew family, 229, 230
Drexel, Anthony J., 118
Drexel Building, 274
Drexel Institute, 140, 242, 282
Drinker, Edward, 36, 266, 276
Dropsie College, 278
Dunkards, 48, 64, 252

Eddystone, 212
Elwyn School for the Feeble-minded, 297
Entrenchments at Valley Forge, 112
Episcopal Academy, 164, 280; original site of, 166
Essington, 24, 26
"Evangeline," burial place of, 264
Evans Dental Institute, 118, 166
Evans House, 188

Fairmount Park, 40, 268
Fatlands, 290
First City Troop, 184, 192
"First in war, first in peace, etc.," 56, 276
First white child born on Philadelphia soil, 36, 266, 276
"Fitch and Fulton and the First Steamboats," Route 14, 145
Fitch manuscripts, 148
Fitch Tablet at Hartsville, 150, 305
Floating Bridge, Market Street, 145, 146
Flower Observatory, 298
Forrest, Edwin, 230, 232, 278; grave of, 60, 230, 276; home of, 234; Home for Retired Actors, 230, 234, 308; Stuart's portrait of, 234
Fort Huntingdon, Valley Forge, 110
Fort Washington, Valley Forge, 108, 112, 114, 289
Foulke House, 300
Frankford Arsenal, 261, 308
Frankford, Old, 308
Franklin, Benjamin, 78, 152, 158, 178, 248, 267; "Autobiography," 92, 236, 275; epitaph, 240; grave, 92, 236; home, 92; printing press, 250; Boyle's statue of, 88, 260, 273
Franklin Court, 92, 236, 238, 275
Franklin Field, 82, 282
Franklin Institute, 88; memorials of Franklin, 88
"Franklin, In the Footsteps of," Route 7, 82
"Franklin in 1723," McKenzie Statue, 82
Fulton, Robert, 146, 148
Fulton's House, site of, 148; sketch of, 146
Furness, Dr. Horace Howard, 228, 230, 236

"George Washington in Philadelphia," Route 8, 93
"George Washington Sight-Seeing Tour," 273
German Reformed Church, 46, 64
Germantown Academy, 158, 160, 164, 279
Germantown, Battle of, 48, 66, 100, 102, 122, 160
"Germantown, Founding and Founders of," Route 3, 41
Germantown Friends' Meeting House, 44, 52, 64, 279
Germantown Site and Relic Society, 44, 78, 192, 279
Girard College, 40, 214, 218, 268
Girard Estate, 218, 267
Girard National Bank, 132, 214, 266
Girard Park, 218; Girard School, 218
Girard, Stephen, 60, 264, 266, 276; farmhouse of, 214; home of, 214; original estate of, 214; relics of, 218; sarcophagus of, 218; statue of, 214, 218
"Girard, Stephen—Patriot and Philanthropist," Route 22, 213
"Gloria Dei" Church, 24, 62
Godfrey, Thomas, 66, 240
Godfrey, Thomas, Jr., 232, 240, 264
"Goldbug," 240
Graeme Park, 302
"Grand Depot, The," 206
Grant's Cabin, General, 270; statue, 270
Gratz, Rebecca, 236
Green Tree Tavern, Germantown, 46, 68, 164, 279, 300
Gulph Mills, boulder, 114, 289

"Hail Columbia," first sung, 182, 230, 274
Hamilton, Alexander, 136; Andrew, 118; James, portrait by West, 156, 200; William, 118, 156, 200, 281
Hancock, General Winfield Scott, 290
Harmonville, 136, 290
Harriton Farms, 128, 286
Hatboro, 150, 305; Library, 305; Loller Academy, 305; Monument, 305
Haverford College, 285, 286
Highlands, The, 300
Highway Routes, to and from Philadelphia, 283
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Account of, 263, 273; paintings by American Artists, 200; Lincoln's Law Library, 182; Patent of John Key, 36; Penn family portraits, 34; portrait of "Penn in Armor," 34; Penn relics, 34; Penn's wampum belt, 34, 74; Slate Roof House,

lock and key, 36; model of, 34; Swedish portraits, 22; Washington, bust of, 94; Washington, Martha, portrait of, 94, 200; Washington, portraits and relics of, 94; portraits by West, 156, 200, 254; souvenirs of West, 156
Historic Facts About Philadelphia, 19
Historic Routes, Table of, 9
Hog Island, 26
Holme, Thomas, grave of, 308; home of, 38, 275
"Honeymoon Hotel," 236, 276
Hope Lodge, 300, 301
Hopkinson, Joseph, 182, 238, 274
Horticultural Hall, 269
Hotel, Bellevue-Stratford, 273; Benjamin Franklin, 88, 236, 274; Continental, 236; Green's, 274; Ritz-Carlton, 273; Stenton, 273; Walton, 273
Hurrie, William, the bell ringer, 58

Illustrations, List of, 314
Inclined Plane at Belmont, 208
Independence Hall, account of, 274; clock, 138; Declaration of Independence signed, 86; designed by Hamilton, 118; historic portraits, 200; Independence chamber, 86; portrait of Benjamin Rush, 168; portrait of Charles Brockden Brown, 236; portrait of Charles Thomson, 124; portrait of Robert Morris, 130; West portrait, 156
"Indians, Relics and Reminders of the," Route 6, 73
Indian Reservation, 38, 74, 276
Indian Rock, 80
"Indian Walk," 80, 304
Inman, Henry, 198, 242
Insurance Company of North America, 266, 271, 276, 282
Insurance, first book on, 244
International Mercantile Marine Company, 265
Inventor of the quadrant, 232, 240
Irwin, tablet to Nathaniel, 304
Ivy, The, 304

Japanese Garden, 269
Jefferson, Joseph, 230; birthplace of, 230, 264
Jefferson Medical College, 174
Jefferson, Thomas, 86, 87, 182, 276
Johnson Houses, 102, 122, 280, 300
Johnson, John G., collection of paintings, 182, 202

Kane, tomb of Elisha Kent, 270
Keith, Sir William, 302
Kelpius, Johannes, 200
Kemble, Fanny, Sully's portraits of, 198, 234
Keneseth Israel, 278
Kennett Square Meeting House, 228, 297
Kennett Square, 220, 226, 298
Keyser House, 46, 48
Keystone Automobile Club, 311
King of Prussia Inn, 114, 289
King of Prussia Tavern, Germantown, 122
King's Highway, 104, 292
Knox's Headquarters, Valley Forge, 112
Krider Gun-Shop, 36, 148, 266, 276
Kunder, Thones, 42; house, 44, 278

Lafayette Headquarters, Chadd's Ford, 297
Lafayette Headquarters, Valley Forge, 110
Lafayette Monument, 296
Lafayette, Sully's portrait of, 200
"Lansdowne" Washington, 196
Lapidea, 210
Laurel Hill Cemetery, 128, 291
Laurel Hill Mansion, 120
"Law and Lawyers, Historic Mementos of," Route 18, 177
Law Library, oldest, 178
Law School, oldest, 166, 178
League Island, Philadelphia Navy Yard, 258
Leech, Toby, 64
Leidy, Dr. Joseph, Statue of, 168
"Leiper, Thomas, and the Beginnings of Railroads," Route 21, 203
Leiper, Thomas, First railroad of, 210
Lemon Hill, 136, 270
Lenni Lenape Indians, 80, 304
"Letitia House," 40, 267
Letitia Street, 38, 236, 267, 269, 275
Lewis-Fisher-Wharton House, 184, 264
Lewis and Clark Expedition, Outfitting, 259
Liberty Bell, 5, 274; Yoke of, 252
Library, New Philadelphia Free, 271
Lincoln Highway, 306
Lincoln's Law Library, 182
Llanerch Country Club, 298
Logan, James, 38, 66, 68, 72, 192
"Log College," 150, 304
Longwood Cemetery, 228, 291
"Longwood" Gardens, 296
Loudoun, 42, 192, 278
Lower Dublin Academy, 308
Lower Germantown Burial Ground, 44, 122, 278
Ludwick, Christopher, 62

Manufacturers' Club, 273
Map of Highway Routes, 319
Map of Philadelphia, 320
Market, Old Second Street, 186
Market Square, 46, 78, 279
Market Square Presbyterian Church, 46, 52, 64
Masonic Home, 278
Masonic Lodge, First, 300
Masonic Temple, 94, 277
Masonic Temple, Washington Relics, 94
Mayors of Philadelphia, Portraits of, 34
"Medical Practitioners, The Early," Route 17, 167
Medical School, Oldest, 166, 168, 172, 174, 282
Medical Society, Philadelphia County, 168
Meeting Houses, Abington, 303; Arch Street, 52, 56, 276; Birmingham, 296; Buckingham, 305; Concord, 297; Frankford, 308; Germantown, 44, 52, 64, 279; Horsham, 303; Kennet Square, 228, 297; Longwood, 228; Mennonite, Germantown, 46, 52, 64, 144, 164, 280, 300; Merion, 52, 62, 289; Newtown, 222, 298; Springfield, 156; Wrightstown, 80
Memorial Hall, 202, 269
Mercantile Club, 278
Merion Cricket Club, 289
Mikve Israel, 57, 63, 278
Mill Grove, 290
Mitchell, Dr. S. Weir, 118, 168, 236, 240, 281
Mint, United States, 260; mileage to, 259
Modjeska, Portrait of, 234
Moore's Cottage, Tom, 192, 240
Morgan, Dr. John, 166, 172, 174
Morris, Anthony, 246, 248
"Morris, Robert, and the First Banks," Route 12, 129
Morris, Robert, 62, 116, 190, 250, 273
Morris, Robert, burial vault, 136, 276; caricature of, 130; last home of, 130; letter to John Hancock, 132; portraits of, 130
Morris House, 184, 192
Morris Mansion, Germantown, 86, 102, 122, 192, 279
Morris Mansion, Sixth and Market Sts., 98, 138
Morton, John, 28; birthplace of, 28, 292; monument, 292
Mott, Lucretia, 303
Mt. Pleasant, 118, 270
Muhlenberg, Rev. Henry Melchoir, 48, 62, 290, 300
Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel, General, 48, 62, 290
Municipal Piers, 12, 14, 148, 214, 265; stadium, 19
"Murders in the Rue Morgue, The," 240, 242, 282
Musical Fund Hall, 230

Naaman's-on-Delaware, 292
National Farm School, 302
"National Government in Philadelphia, The," Route 27, 257
National Memorial, Valley Forge, 114, 289
"Naturalization papers," oldest, 24, 265
Naval Academy, United States, 259
Naval Asylum, 259; Naval Hospital, 260
Neagle, John, 196
Neglee House, 42
Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, 150, 304
"Ninth and Green," Reading Station, 206
Norristown, 290
Norriton, 144
Norriton Presbyterian Church, 144
"North American," 82, 250
North America, Bank of, 130, 250, 275

Obelisk, Marble, Market St. Bridge, 286
Octagonal School House, Birmingham, 296; Newtown Square, 298
Old City Hall, account of, 274; American Indian Chief, portrait of, by Charles Willson Peale, 74; First United States Supreme Court, 182; Indian Curios, 74; "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," by West, 14, 152, 200; Red Jacket, portrait of, 74; souvenirs of Stuart and Sully, 202; Treaty Elm, section of, 74
"Old Glory," making of, 257, 258
"Old Ironsides," 204
"Old Schools and Schoolmasters," Route 16, 157
Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, 24, 52, 62, 265
Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, 292, 293
Old Swedish houses, 24, 265
Old York Road, 100, 304
Oldest Social Club in America, 308, 311
Oldest House in Germantown, 46, 280
Oldest Industries, sixteen, 244
Oldest School Building in Germantown, 48
"Our Mutual Friend," 242, 282
Overbrook High School, New, 286
"Overhanging Rock," 114, 289

Paoli Massacre, 284
Paper Mill, first, in America, 48, 280
Pastorius' Cave, 42, 264
Pastorius, Daniel, 46, 68, 192
Pastorius, Francis Daniel, 44, 64, 192, 279
Pastorius Homestead, 46, 279
Pastorius, Monument, to Francis Daniel, 46, 279
Pastorius Motto, 42, 46, 192
Paxton Boys, 74, 78
Peale, Charles Willson, 124, 142, 148, 196, 198, 200
Peale, Rembrandt, 146, 178, 200
Penllyn, 300
Penn Boulder, Chester, 292
Penn, Granville John, 74, 190
Penn House, William, 40, 267, 269
Penn, John, 36, 74, 190, 268, 276
Penn, John, home of, 40, 190
Penn National Bank, 182, 276
"Penn's Treaty with the Indians," 74, 152
Penn Treaty Park, 38, 80, 267, 308
Penn, William, 22
"Penn, William, Memorials of," Route 2, 33
"Pennsylvania Gazette," 82, 86, 88, 248
Pennsylvania Hospital, 174, 263; autograph letter of Franklin, 84; autograph letter of West, 156; "Christ Healing the Sick," 152, 174; corner stone, 84, 174; Penn Statue, 36, 174, 264
Pennsylvania Memorial, Valley Forge, 114, 289
Pennsylvania Museum of School of Industrial Art, 269
Pennsylvania Railroad, 16, 18, 204, 271
Pennsylvania's First Industry, 30
Perot, Elliston, 246
Perot, T. Morris, Jr., 246
Peters, Richard, 40, 70, 122, 158, 190, 270
Philadelphia Academy and College, 98
Philadelphia and Reading Ry., 206, 277
Philadelphia Art Museum, 12, 202, 270, 291
Philadelphia Club, 273
Philadelphia Contributionship, 84, 186, 246
Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Account of, 258; mileage to, 257
Philadelphia Library Co. account of, 263, 273; first gift of books to, 244; first Secretary of, 244; first Treasurer of, 70; Loganian Library, 66; Minutes of Indian Conferences, 74, 124; old cornerstone, 84; Duplessis portrait of Franklin, 84; sketch of Robert Fulton's House, 146; statue of Franklin, 82; Stone Tablet, 82; Washington relics, 94; Bevan's Likeness of William Penn, 34; William Penn's Clock, 34; William Penn's Secretary, 34
Philadelphia Navy Yard, 256, 257
"Philadelphia's Oldest Industries," Route 26, 243
Philadelphia, The Sesqui-Centennial City, 11; arena of the nation's past, 11; of to-day, 11-17; of to-morrow, 17-18

General Index

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, monument of, 212
Physick, Dr. Philip Syng, 172, 174, 188
Pine St. Presbyterian Church, 52, 58
Poe, Edgar Allan, home of, 240
Poe, Edgar Allan, manuscript, 242, 282
"Polly," tea-ship, 160
"Poor Richard's Almanac," 92, 236
Porter Mansion, Norristown, 290
Port Royal, 308
Portuguese Hebrew Burial Ground, 236, 263
Post Office, account of, 260, 273; mileage to, 260
Powel, Samuel, home of, 98, 116, 178, 276
Pratt, Matthew, 151, 152, 196, 202
Presbyterian Church, First, 52, 54, 236, 274
Princeton College, 54, 62
Printz, Mansion of Governor, 28
Printz, Water-mill of, 30, 281
"Protest against Slavery," First, 46, 278
Protestant Episcopal Church, founding of, 62, 122
"Public Ledger," 88, 250, 274
Public School Building, oldest in Philadelphia, 281
Pusey House, Caleb, 292

Quadrant, Inventor of, 66, 240
"Quaker Academy," 124, 126
Queen Christina, 24, 32, 265
Queen Street, 24, 265

Railroad track, first trial, 206
Rawle, Francis, 120, 244
"Raven, The," 240
Reading Terminal, 205, 206, 277
"Rebecca," in "Ivanhoe," original of, 216
Religious Liberty, Monument to, 269
"Revolutionary Mansions, Notable," Route 10, 115
Ridge Road, 102, 290
Ridgway Library, 148, 150, 168, 315
Rittenhouse, David, 46, 48, 64, 260, 280; birthplace of, 144, 192, 280; clock, 140; grave, 142; monument to, 144, 290; observation of transit of Venus, 144; observatory of, 138; orrery of, 140; portrait of, 142
"Rittenhouse, David, First Practical Scientist," Route 13, 137
Rittenhouse, William, 46, 48, 64, 280
"Road-Side," 303
Robinson House, 292
Roosevelt Boulevard, 278, 306
Roxborough Country Club, 291; High School, 291; Public School, old, 291
Rudman, Rev. Andrew, tomb of, 24
Rush, Dr. Benjamin, 168, 174; Dr. James, 168; William, 196, 230

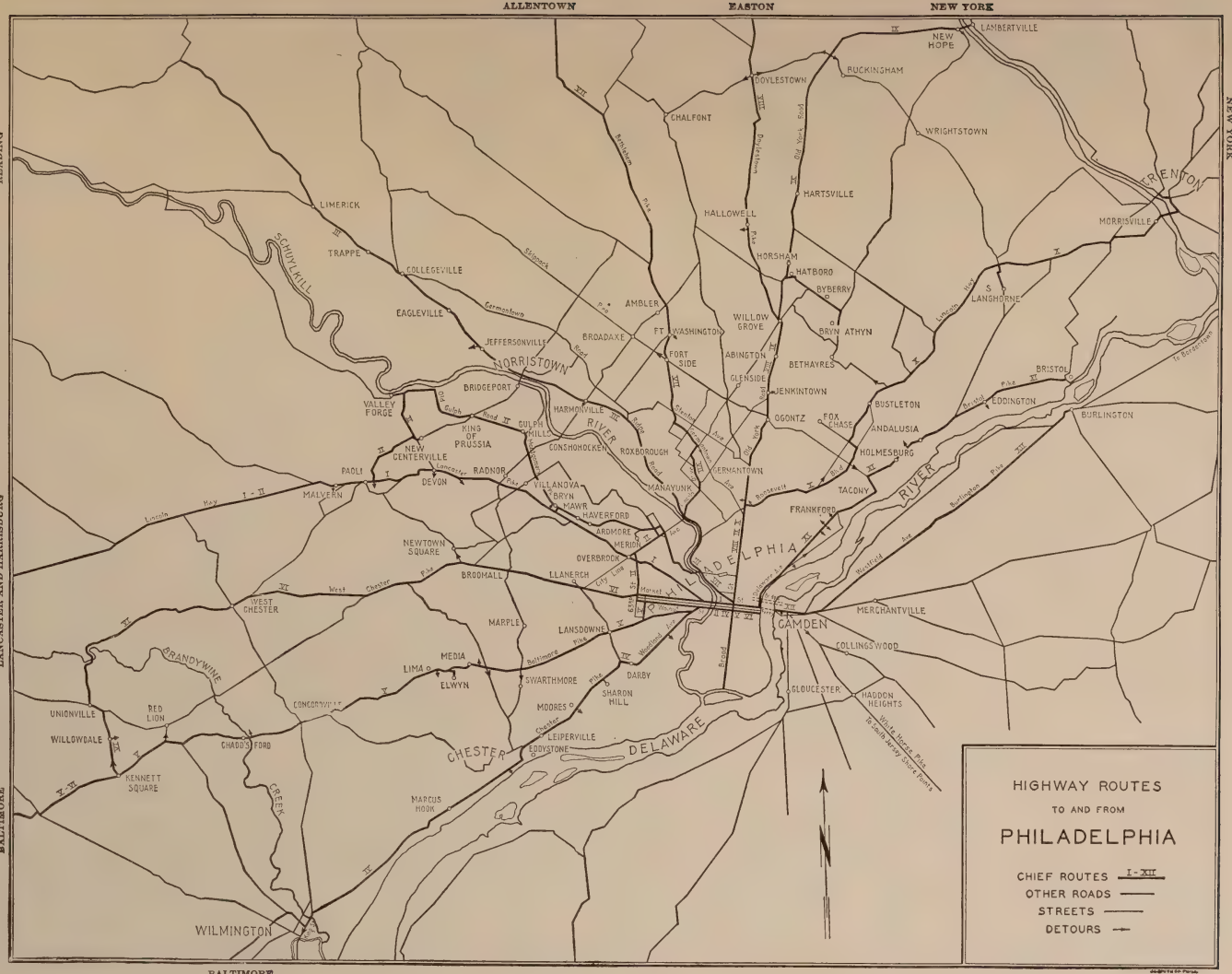
"Sandy Flash," 220, 221, 222
"Saturday Evening Post," 86, 88, 220, 224, 248, 250, 274
School for the Blind, Overbrook, 280
School of Design for Women, 234, 278
School of Industrial Art, 219
School System of Pennsylvania, 190
"Schul-Ordnung," Christopher Dock's, 44, 164, 252
Schuylkill Arsenal, 259; mileage to, 258
Schuylkill River at Market Street, 286
Scott, Sir Walter, 236, 242
Scull, Burial plot of Nicholas, 300
Seamen's Church Institute, 266
Second Street Market, old, 276
Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, 313; ground plan, 312; airplane view of site, 256; stadium, 19
Shackamaxon, 38, 56, 78
Shakespeare, First folio of, 234
Sharpless, James, Pastel portraits by, 200, 235
Shippen, Peggy, 118, 270
Shippen, Dr. William, 172, 174
Signers of the Declaration, 200
Skippack, 300
Slate Roof House, 36, 66, 276; model of, 34
Smith, Rev. William, 64, 128, 142, 158, 164, 200, 236, 276
Smyth, Albert Henry, 240
Solitude, 40, 183, 190, 268
Southern Boundary of Original City, 22, 264
Southwark, 22
Southwark Theatre, 232, 264
Sower Bible, 44, 64, 250, 252
Sower, Christopher, 44, 64, 250
Spring Garden Institute, 278
Spring House School, 308
St. David's Church, Radnor, 284, 286
St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, 52, 56
St. James' Church, Evansburg, 290
St. James' Church, Kingsessing, 30, 52, 62, 104, 281, 293
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 52, 56, 276
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 52, 58
St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Gtn., 48, 52, 300
St. Michael–Zion German Lutheran Church, 54
St. Paul's Church, 52, 60, 276
St. Paul's Church, Chester, 293
St. Peter's Church, 52, 58, 96, 186, 264, 276
St. Thomas' Church, 300
Stamper-Blackwell-Bingham House, 186, 276
State in Schuylkill Fishing Club, 308, 311
State House, 86
Steamboat, First, 146, 286
Steamboat service, first, 145, 150
Stenton, 66, 78, 100, 278, 302, 306
Steuben, Gen. von, statue, Valley Forge, 114
Stillé, Charles J., 32
"Story of Kennett," 220, 222, 224, 226, 228
Stock Exchange, Old, 266
Stockton, Frank R., 118, 240, 242, 278, 281
Strawberry Mansion, 270
Stuart, Gilbert, 100, 196, 200, 202, 234, 278
Stuart, Gilbert, portrait, by Neagle, 200
Stuart Corner in Academy of Fine Arts, 196
Sully, Thomas, 198, 200, 202, 234
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 178, 200
Swan Johnson, Tombstone of, 24
Swansons, Log Home of, 24
Swarthmore College, 156
"Swedes, Landmarks of the Early," Route 1, 21
Swedish Farmhouse, 30, 281
Sweet Briar Mansion, 136, 190, 208, 210, 269

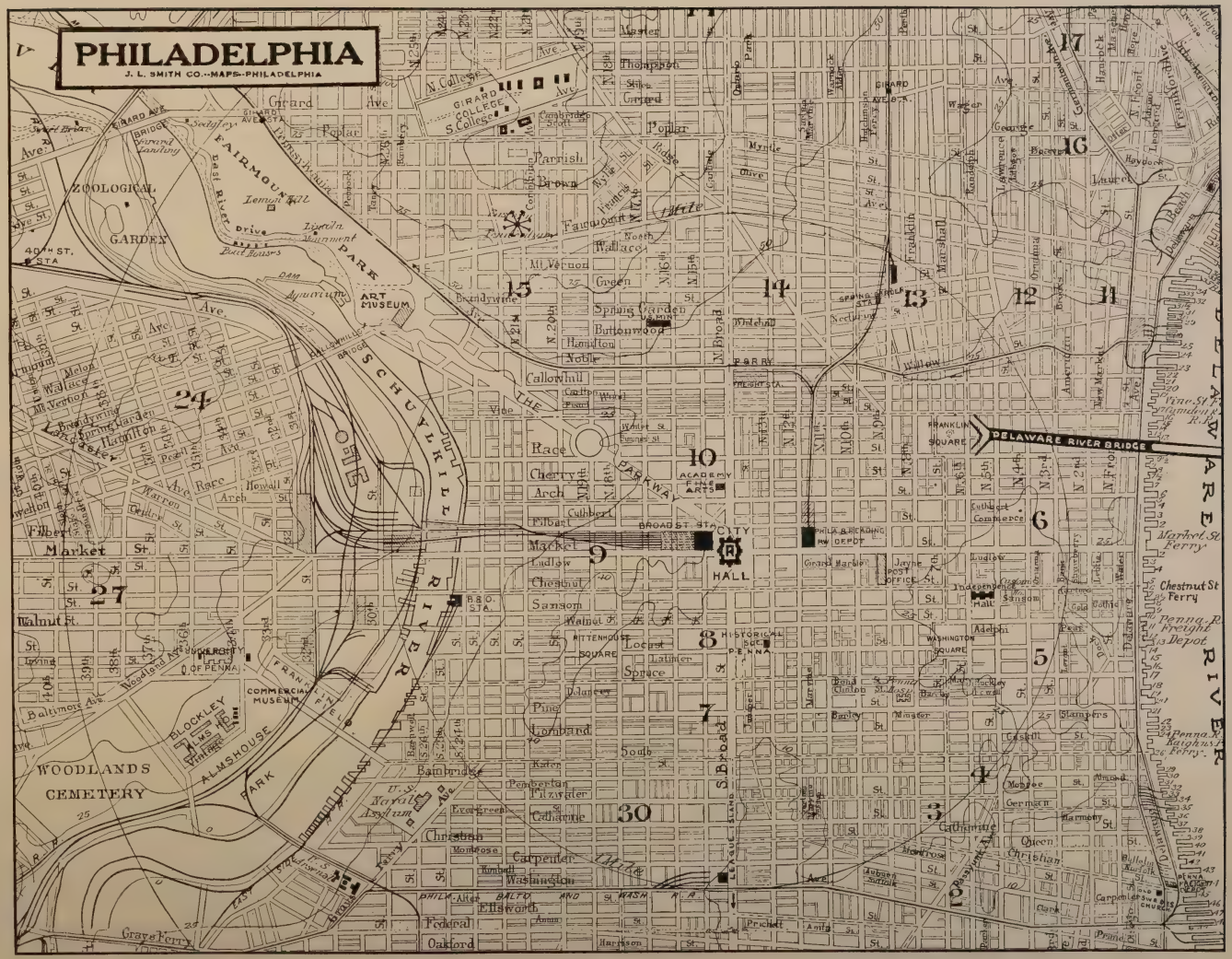
Tamenend, Indian Chief, 78, 80, 302
Tammany's Burial Ground, 302
Taverns, hotels and inns: Audubon, 290; Blue Bell, 293; Black Horse, Flourtown, 301; Black Horse, Middletown road, 297; Black Horse, Norristown, 291; Bull's Head, 206; Catalpa, 305; Drove, 298; Fort Side, 301; Fort Washington, 301; Fountain, 80, 291, 303; General Greene, 305; General Warren, 284, 285, 289; General Wayne, 113, 114, 289; General Wayne, Holmesburg, 309; Green Tree, Germantown, 46, 68, 164, 279, 300; Green Tree, West Chester, 222, 298; King of Prussia, 289; Old Buck, 286; Pine Apple, 297; Providence, 297; Red Lion, Ardmore, 285; Red Lion, Bristol Pike, 308, 309; Red Lion, near Kennett, 226, 298; Spread Eagle, 285, 286; Three Tuns, 291; Tinicum, 26; Turk's Head, 298; "Unicorn," 298; Warrington, 303; Washington, Chester, 292, Washington, Holmesburg, 309; White Horse, 293; Wheel Pump, 301
Taylor, Bayard, birthplace of, 226, 298; grave of, 228; knapsack, 222; manuscripts, 222; relics of, 222, 298
"Taylor, Bayard, Tracks and Traces of," Route 23, 219
Tedyuscung, 80
Temple University, 278
Tennent, Rev. William, 150, 304
"Tent" Monument, Marble, 291
"Theatres and Actors of Olden Days," Route 24, 229
Theatres: Adelphi, 277; Broad Street, 273; Arch Street, 230; Chestnut Street, First, 230, 274; Forrest, 232, 273; Keith's, 273; Lyric, 277; Schubert, 273; Walnut Street, 230
"Thomson, Charles, First Secretary of Congress," Route 11, 124
Thomson, Charles, Indian name of, 126; portrait of, 124; teacher, 124, 158; tomb of, 128, 270
Trappe Lutheran Church, 290
Treaty Elm, 56; Scion of, 36
Trinity Church, Oxford, 52, 64, 306
Trumbull, John, 202
Type, First cast in America, 44, 252
Unicorn Inn, 222, 298; original of, 224
Union League, 236, 273
Unionville, 222, 224, 298
United States Bank, First, 132, 214, 266, 276
United States Mint, 259, 260; First, 138
University of Pennsylvania, 98, 140, 158, 276; buildings of, 166; College Hall, 140; Dormitories, 32; first Graduating Class, 158; Hospital, 166, 282; Houston Hall, 140, 282; Later Site of, 158; Law School, description of, 178, 282; Library, 82, 242; Franklin relics, 82; Medical School, 174, 282; Museum, 166, 282; Original Site of, 158
Upper Burying Ground, Germantown, 48, 280, 300
Upsala, 192, 280, 300
Ursinus College, 291

"Valley Forge, A Pilgrimage to," Route 9, 107
Van Rensselaer Mansion, 300
Vernon Mansion, 192, 279; Vernon Park, 46, 192

Wakefield, 192
Wanamaker Store, 263, 277
Washington, George, 93, 273; Coachmaker to, 102; Funeral oration on, 56, 276; Headquarters, Chadd's Ford, 297; Headquarters, Valley Forge, 110
Washington Inn, Valley Forge, 110
Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, 108, 112
Washington Monument, Fairmount Park, 104, 270, 291
Washington Pew in Christ Church, 60, 276
Washington Spring, Valley Forge, 110
Washington Tavern, Germantown, 102, 280, 300
Washington, Martha, Portrait of, 94, 200
Waterman Monument, 110, 112
Watson, the annalist, 98, 128, 148, 150, 244
Wayne, Anthony, Birthplace of, 288; grave of, 284
Waynesborough, 288
Wayne Statue, Valley Forge, 108, 114, 289
West, Benjamin, autograph letter of, 156; birthplace of, 156, 296; paintings by, 198; portrait of, 152, 196; portrait of Mrs. West, 152, 196
"West, Benjamin—The Quaker Artist," Route 15, 151
West Chester, 220, 222, 298; Public Library, 222, 298
West Chester Pike, 298
Wharton School, 166, 281
Whitby Hall, 74
White, Bishop William, 60, 136, 152, 164, 200, 276
Whitefield, George, 82, 92, 158
"White House, First," 276
Whitman, Walt, Home of, 310; ton.b, 310
"Wieland," 235
William Penn Charter School, 124, 158, 160
"William Penn Sight-seeing Tour," 263
Willing's Alley, 55, 56, 276
Willow Grove Park, 302
Wilmington's New Civic Center, 292
Wilson, Alexander, 62, 265
Wilson, James, 178
Wilstach Collection of Paintings, 202, 269
Wissahickon Drive, 280
Wistar, Dr. Caspar, 172
Wistar House, 184
Wistar Institute of Anatomy, 166, 174, 281
"Wistar Parties," 172
Wister House, Germantown, 66, 122, 279
Wister, John, 68, 192, 279; Owen, 44, 240; Sally, 122, 240, 279, 300
Witt, Dr. Christopher, 200
Woodford, 70
Woodland Avenue, 104, 281, 292
Woodlands Cemetery, 116, 281, 293
Woodlands, The, 116, 281
Wordsworth, William, portrait of, 242
Wrightstown, 80, 304
Wyck, 46, 280, 300
Wynne, Dr. Thomas, 40, 62
"Wynnstay," 40, 280

Zion Lutheran Church, 54, 56, 98, 276
Zoological Garden, 40, 183, 190, 268


ALLENTOWN
EASTON
NEW YORK
READING
LANCASTER AND HARRISBURG
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE
NEW YORK
LIMERICK
TRAPPE
COLLEGEVILLE
SCHUYLKILL
EAGLEVILLE
JEFFERSONVILLE
NORRISTOWN
BRIDGEPORT
VALLEY FORGE
KING OF PRUSSIA
GULPH MILLS
HARMONVILLE
CONSHOHOCKEN
NEW CENTERVILLE
PAOLI
DEVON
RADNOR
MALVERN
VILLANOVA
BRYN MAWR
HAVERFORD
ARDMORE
MERION
NEWTOWN SQUARE
OVERBROOK
BROOMALL
LLANERCH
WEST CHESTER
MARPLE
LANSDOWNE
MEDIA
LIMA
ELWYN
SWARTHMORE
DARBY
SHARON HILL
BRANDYWINE
CONCORDVILLE
UNIONVILLE
RED LION
WILLOWDALE
CHADDS FORD
KENNETT SQUARE
GREEN
MOORES
LEIPERVILLE
EDGESTONE
CHESTER
MARCUS HOOK
DELAWARE
WILMINGTON
CHALFONT
DOYLESTOWN
BUCKINGHAM
NEW HOPE
LAMBERTVILLE
WRIGHTSTOWN
HARTSVILLE
HALLOWELL
HORSHAM
HATBORO
BYBERRY
WILLOW GROVE
FT WASHINGTON
AMBLER
BROADAXE
FORT SIDE
ABINGTON
BRYN ATHYN
BETHAYRES
GLENSIDE
JENKINTOWN
OGONTZ
FOX CHASE
ROXBOROUGH
MANAYUNK
GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA
TACONY
FRANKFORD
HOLMESBURG
ANDALUSIA
BUSTLETON
EDDINGTON
BRISTOL
BURLINGTON
RIVER
TRENTON
MORRISVILLE
S LANGHORNE
MERCHANTVILLE
CAMDEN
COLLINGSWOOD
GLOUCESTER
HADDON HEIGHTS
HIGHWAY ROUTES
TO AND FROM
PHILADELPHIA
CHIEF ROUTES I-XII
OTHER ROADS
STREETS
DETOURS


PHILADELPHIA
J. L. SMITH CO.--MAPS--PHILADELPHIA
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
FAIRMOUNT PARK
ART MUSEUM
SCHUYLKILL RIVER
CITY HALL
BROAD ST. STA.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT
DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
FRANKLIN SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE HALL
WASHINGTON SQUARE
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
WOODLANDS CEMETERY
ALMSHOUSE PARK
BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE
COMMERCIAL MUSEUM
HISTORICAL SOC. OF PENNA.
U. S. NAVAL ASYLUM
GIRARD COLLEGE
40TH ST. STA.
GRAYS FERRY
Chestnut St Ferry
Market St Ferry
Penna. R. Freight Depot
DELAWARE RIVER

GETTY CENTER LIBRARY
3 3125 00818 0321